SwissLife

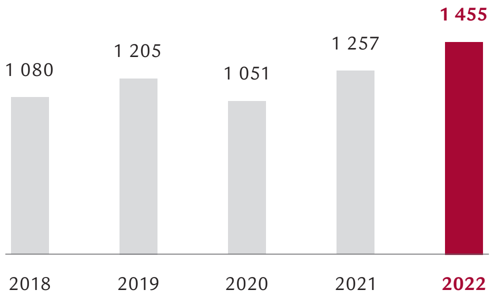
2022

Annual Report 2022

The Swiss Life Group's 2022 financial year at a glance

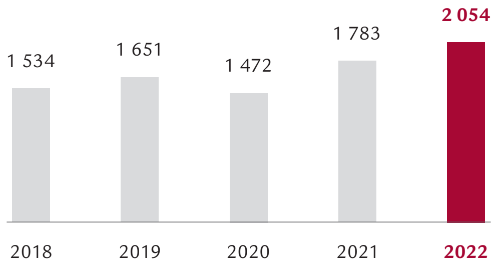
Net profit

In CHF million



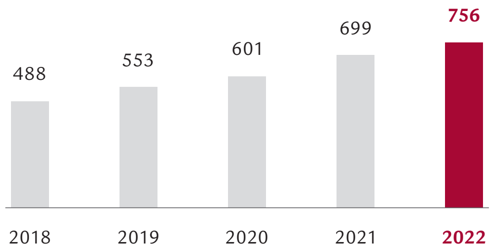
Profit from operations

In CHF million



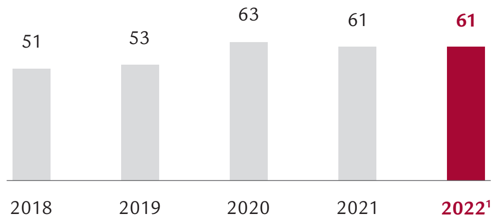
Fee result

In CHF million



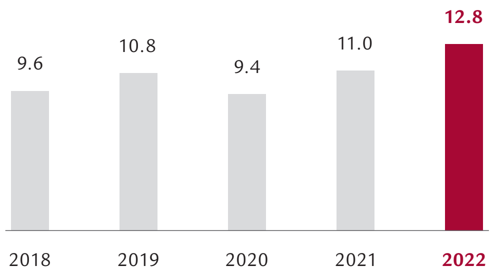
Dividend payout ratio

in %



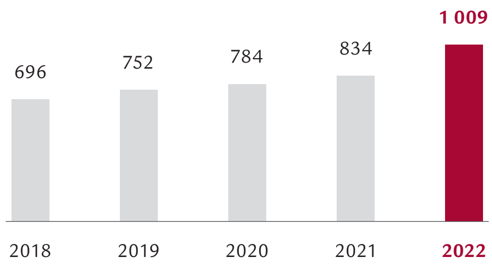
Return on equity [2, 3]

In %



Cash remittance to Holding

In CHF million



[1] Based on the distribution per share proposed by the Board of Directors for the financial year
[2] Equity excl. unrealised gains/losses on financial instruments
[3] Incl. share buyback

Business development

Swiss Life achieved a strong annual result for 2022 and generated adjusted profit from operations of CHF 2.06 billion. That corresponds to a 17% rise compared with the previous year. Net profit rose by 16% to CHF 1.46 billion. The savings result in particular made a significant contribution to this positive result in an environment of rising interest rates. Swiss Life increased its fee result by 13% in local currency to CHF 756 million. Swiss Life continued to expand its fee business in 2022: fee income rose by 9% in local currency to CHF 2.37 billion. Premiums came to CHF 19.6 billion in 2022 (+1% in local currency). Swiss Life generated direct investment income of CHF 3.93 billion in 2022; the direct investment yield was 2.5% and the net investment yield was 2.7%. Swiss Life Asset Managers posted net new assets of CHF 9.8 billion in TPAM business in 2022. Third-party assets under management came to CHF 105.4 billion at the end of 2022.

Markets

As a leading European provider of comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions, the Swiss Life Group enables people to lead a self-determined life. In Switzerland, France and Germany, Swiss Life offers private and corporate customers comprehensive and individual advice plus a broad range of proprietary and partner products through its sales force and distribution partners such as brokers and banks. The Swiss Life Select, Tecis, Horbach, Proventus, Fincentrum and Chase de Vere advisors choose suitable products for customers from the market according to the Best Select approach. Swiss Life Asset Managers offers institutional and private investors access to investment and asset management solutions. Swiss Life provides multinational corporations with employee benefits solutions, and high-net-worth individuals with structured life and pensions products. A number of subsidiaries are also part of the Swiss Life Group.

Employees

At the end of 2022, the Swiss Life Group had a full-time workforce of around 10 000 worldwide and a network of more than 17 000 advisors.

Dear shareholders,

2022 posed major challenges for society and the economy. Russia's war in Ukraine reminded the world of the value of stability and security. Energy supply uncertainties exposed global dependencies. And rising inflation rates brought an end to the long low-interest period.

In this challenging environment, Swiss Life demonstrated its reliability: The employees of the Swiss Life Group are enormously committed to meeting the needs of our customers. The need for guidance is especially great in these times. With its products, services and personalised advice, Swiss Life is well positioned to respond to this need: We enable our customers to lead a self-determined life. Its long-term business model and consistent management of assets and liabilities ensure that Swiss Life is able to deal with cycles and changing circumstances and fulfil its obligations even in a volatile market environment.

In 2022, Swiss Life continued its successful development of previous years, once again achieving a strong annual result: Adjusted profit from operations increased by 17% to CHF 2.06 billion, and net profit rose by 16% to CHF 1.46 billion. The savings result in particular made a significant contribution to this positive result in an environment of rising interest rates. At the same time, we also significantly increased the fee result by 13% to CHF 756 million in line with our strategic priorities.

"The need for guidance is especially great in these times. With its products, services and personalised advice, Swiss Life is well positioned to respond to this need."

2022 was also the first year of our new "Swiss Life 2024" Group-wide programme. We are proud of the progress we have already made. At 12.8%, our return on equity was slightly above our target range of 10 to 12%. And we increased the cash remittance to the holding company by 21% to CHF 1.01 billion. We are convinced that we will achieve or exceed the Group's financial targets defined in the programme by 2024.

The 2022 key figures clearly show how well Swiss Life is positioned. This pleasing business development also allows the Board of Directors to propose to the Annual General Meeting an increase in the dividend of CHF 5 to CHF 30 per share for the 2022 financial year.

The past year and the current environment have clearly demonstrated how important stability and security are for the economy and for society. And it is precisely in such times that insurance companies have always played an important role: The insurance industry makes risks calculable and allows people and companies to focus on what they do best. In addition, long-term investors such as insurance companies provide businesses with capital, enabling further development, innovation and growth. It is this stability and security that provide the foundation for maintaining and building trust – one of the most important drivers of our prosperity – in spite of the challenging environment.

"Our customers should be able to rely on us to meet their need for security by delivering personalised advice, comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions and a sustainable investment policy."

We need to safeguard this stability and security. This also means that a company must face up to changing realities and undertake reforms where necessary, especially when it comes to retirement provisions. Postponing urgently needed adjustments will sooner or later lead to a loss of confidence in our pension systems. At Swiss Life, we want to help people to lead a self-determined life with financial confidence. Our customers should be able to rely on us to meet their need for security by delivering personalised advice, comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions and a sustainable investment policy. This is what our dedicated employees and advisors are committed to every day.

The success of the 2022 financial year also indicates that we at Swiss Life can look to the future with confidence. We are in a good position to exploit the opportunities presented by an environment of rising interest rates. Our services are relevant to people, society and businesses and are of great value. We very much appreciate the support that you, our valued shareholders, provide as we continue our journey.

Rolf Dörig
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Patrick Frost
CEO

Strategy and Brand

With its products and services, Swiss Life addresses a basic human need: the ability to live a self-determined life with confidence. With the consistent and successful implementation of its multi-year Group programmes, Swiss Life ensures that the long-term value propositions made to its customers are guaranteed and that it creates sustainable value for its shareholders and stakeholder groups.

The Swiss Life Group is one of Europe's leading comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions providers. Swiss Life's success is based on a strong purpose, a clear strategy, the disciplined execution of Group-wide programmes and a charismatic brand.

Swiss Life addresses a fundamental human need

Swiss Life enables people to lead a self-determined life. In doing so, the company meets a fundamental human need for self-determination and independence. Results of market research carried out by Swiss Life show that being able to shape your own life and decide freely leads to greater satisfaction and financial confidence. These results also show that people find pension provision a stressful topic. Most of them are aware that their financial security is largely up to them.

Since 2019, Swiss Life has been using a "Swiss Life self-determination barometer" to survey how self-determined people feel, which factors are relevant for this and how they expect their level of self-determination to change in the future. Following a positive development in the previous year, self-determination levels fell again in Swiss Life's core markets in 2022. This development is mainly driven by financial and geopolitical uncertainty. Among those surveyed, making their own decisions, retaining their independence and having enough money remain the most important prerequisites for leading a self-determined life. On the other hand, the fear of serious illness is cited as the biggest threat to self-determination.

Demographics make pension provision a growth market

The impact of an increasingly ageing population coupled with high levels of debt in the pension systems of many countries is generally underestimated. Consequently, pension and insurance shortfalls are on the rise worldwide. As a result, people have to take more responsibility for their own pension-related provisions.

Pension solutions and advice are therefore a growth market. People depend on support and advice to address pension gaps and risks in a self-determined manner. In this environment, Swiss Life's work, advice and products will continue to grow in importance. Swiss Life therefore sees growth opportunities and differentiation potential in the market for pension solutions and advice.

Unique market position

The company's unique positioning is fundamental to its further development: Swiss Life has a strong foothold as a provider of pension solutions in attractive European markets. The expertise of some 17 000 advisors distinguishes the company from its competitors. In recent years, Swiss Life has emphatically demonstrated that it can achieve resilient returns and improve results despite a challenging backdrop and has adapted its product portfolio to the market environment. In addition, Swiss Life Asset Managers provides Swiss Life with a fast-growing asset management business with particular strengths in the area of real assets. The result is a business model with multiple profit sources.

Swiss Life's business model is oriented to long-term and profitable growth in line with the corporate strategy. Its focus is on earnings growth and earnings quality as well as efficiency and financial strength. With the consistent implementation of its multi-year strategy programmes, Swiss Life ensures that the long-term value propositions made to its customers are fulfilled and that it creates sustainable value for its shareholders and other stakeholder groups.

The Swiss Life product strategy is explained in the chapter on "Sustainability in the insurance business and advice". In view of its varied positioning in the relevant markets, Swiss Life adopts a multi-divisional approach. In its segment reporting, the company also provides insights into business performance and describes the strategic focus areas of the individual divisions.

Successful implementation of the Group-wide programmes

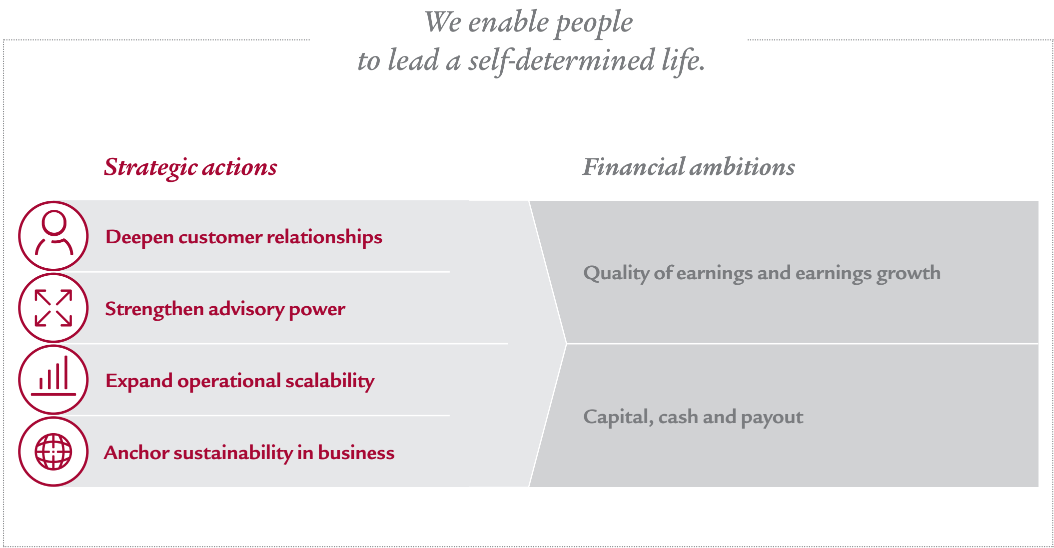
Swiss Life has successfully completed its last four Group-wide programmes "Milestone" (financial targets for 2009–2012), "Swiss Life 2015" (2013–2015), "Swiss Life 2018" (2016–2018) and "Swiss Life 2021" (2019–2021).

Swiss Life regularly reports in detail on the current status of its strategic implementation, including during its annual and half-year reporting. The documents are available on the website under "Investors and Shareholders".

Objectives for "Swiss Life 2024"

In November 2021, Swiss Life revealed its Group-wide programme, "Swiss Life 2024". With this programme, Swiss Life is systematically continuing its successful path of recent years, focusing on deepening customer relationships, expanding its advisory organisations, establishing operational scalability and consolidating its sustainability strategy.

With "Swiss Life 2024", the company aims to expand its product and service offering in the areas of savings, pension provision, coverage of risks as well as investment solutions. Excellent advice remains the key success factor: accordingly, the Group intends to continue investing in strengthening its advisory organisations and improving operational efficiency in all areas – including through investments in technology and digitalisation, particularly in the use and ongoing development of customer, advisor and back-office platforms. All divisions are striving to improve their operational efficiency and, in particular, exploit operational scalability in their respective divisional fee business. Swiss Life has also set itself additional sustainability goals to be achieved by 2024. Priority is given to areas in which the company can exert direct influence. The sustainability strategy is presented in detail in the Sustainability Report.



Substantial increase in the fee result and return on equity
With "Swiss Life 2024", Swiss Life has also set itself ambitious financial goals and significantly increased the corresponding targets compared to the previous programme:

- Increase in the fee result to CHF 850 to 900 million in 2024 ("Swiss Life 2021": CHF 600 to 650 million).
- Adjusted return on equity of 10 to 12% ("Swiss Life 2021": 8 to 10%).
- Cumulative cash remittance to the holding company from 2022 to 2024 of CHF 2.8 to 3.0 billion ("Swiss Life 2021": CHF 2.0 to 2.25 billion).
- Dividend payout ratio of over 60% from 2022 ("Swiss Life 2021": 50 to 60%).
- Target range for the SST ratio of 140 to 190% (unchanged).
- CHF 1 billion share buyback programme from December 2021 to May 2023.

"Swiss Life 2024" very much on track
Swiss Life is very much on track with regard to the financial targets defined in the "Swiss Life 2024" Group-wide programme. The fee result rose to CHF 756 million in the first year of the new programme and thus moved considerably closer to the defined target range of CHF 850 to 900 million. At 12.8%, the adjusted return on equity was slightly above the target (previous year: 11.0%; equity excluding unrealised gains/losses in each case). The cash remittance to the holding company increased by 21% to CHF 1.0 billion. Swiss Life is therefore confident that it will exceed its target of a cumulative cash remittance to the holding company of CHF 2.8 to 3.0 billion by 2024. As part of the share buyback programme of CHF 1 billion, announced at the end of November 2021, Swiss Life repurchased shares in the amount of CHF 819 million from the start of December 2021 to 24 February 2023. The programme will be completed by the end of May 2023 as planned. Swiss Life estimates its SST ratio at around 215% as at 1 January 2023, based on the regulatory solvency model. The solvency ratio was thus above the strategic ambition range of 140 to 190%.

	"Swiss Life 2024" financial targets	Current assessment
Quality of earnings and earnings growth	Increase in the fee result to CHF 850 to 900 million in 2024	On track
	Adjusted return on equity of 10 to 12%[1,2]	Ahead
Capital, cash and payout	Cumulative cash remittance to the holding company from 2022 to 2024 of CHF 2.8 to 3.0 billion	Ahead
	Dividend payout ratio of over 60% from 2022[2]	On track
	CHF 1 billion share buyback programme from December 2021 to May 2023	On track

[1] Shareholders' Equity excl. unrealised gains/losses
[2] Targets based on IFRS 4 / IAS 39 accounting standards

A charismatic brand

The success of the Swiss Life brand is driven by consistency in brand strategy and management. Building on the corporate strategy and positioning as a provider of comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions, the Swiss Life umbrella brand provides orientation and instils trust. In all our brand endeavours, we remain guided by our purpose: "We enable people to lead a self-determined life."

The brands are assigned to various levels in a clear brand hierarchy. The strategic management of the entire brand portfolio is an integral part of corporate communication. The brand hierarchy is reviewed continuously, and adjustments are made as needed.

While the umbrella and sub-brands are managed centrally, brand management at levels 3 ("Endorsement") and 4 ("Individual brands") is performed directly in the relevant divisions. In 2022, the asset manager Fontavis, specialising in clean energy infrastructures, was fully transferred to the Swiss Life Asset Managers sub-brand. In January 2022, Swiss Life in Switzerland launched the pillar 3a app Pando as an endorsement at level 3 and in the second half of 2022, Swiss Life International completed the acquisition of elipsLife as an individual brand at level 4.

Level 1 **Umbrella brand**	SwissLife	Swiss Life has a strong umbrella brand. As a rule, all products and services are offered under the umbrella brand.
Level 2 **Sub-brands**	SwissLife Asset Managers; SwissLife Banque Privée; SwissLife Global Solutions; SwissLife Select; SwissLife Wealth Managers	Sub-brands emphasise the expertise of the umbrella brand in specific market segments. Swiss Life maintains a deliberately limited portfolio for individual sales channels.
Level 3 **Endorsement**	*Swiss Life Group*: SLPM; *Member of Swiss Life Asset Managers*: MAYFAIR CAPITAL; BEOS; Pando by SwissLife	Independent brands with potential for a positive image transfer are at the third level. The umbrella brand or sub-brand serves as an additional textual identifier at this level.
Level 4 **Individual brands**	fincentrum®; swiss compare; HORBACH; tecis; Livit Real Estate Management; Chase de Vere; elipsLife your insurance; PROVENTUS	Level 4 is for independent brands that are managed separately. These brands have an independent existence without visible relation to the umbrella brand Swiss Life.

Corporate identity and design

With its clear corporate design guidelines, Swiss Life ensures a uniform presence at all brand contact points. The brand personality reflects the Swiss Life value system: our purpose is supported by the three values of individuality, confidence and reliability, which place our customers at the heart of our activities.

The corporate design is derived from the brand personality and, in addition to ensuring recognisability and orientation, also contributes to a uniform brand experience. Whether they are browsing the website, reading a brochure or looking at an advert, the aim is for stakeholder groups to gain a consistent, high-quality impression of Swiss Life at all contact points. This design is characterised by primary colours, which are accentuated by the range of secondary colours that was revised in 2022. The new secondary colour palette ensures a modern look and is a better fit for the digital landscape. In addition, the pictorial world, one of the key tools for making the brand personality tangible, was further expanded in 2022. It sets Swiss Life apart from the competition and creates a sense of belonging.

The CI/CD guidelines are available in a user-friendly format on our online brand platform and are widely accessible both internally and externally.

Brand identity

In the home market of Switzerland, Swiss Life focuses on sports and cultural sponsorship in addition to classical advertising. Swiss Life has been the main sponsor of ZSC Lions ice hockey club for some years. The club is part of one of the biggest ice hockey organisations in Europe with a well-respected youth development programme. Since 2019, Swiss Life has also lent its name to the "Swiss Life Arena" ice hockey stadium in Zurich, where the ZSC Lions have played their home games since October 2022. In the cultural arena, film is the cornerstone of its commitment: Swiss Life sponsors the Solothurn Film Festival and the Locarno Film Festival.

Together with the distribution companies Swiss Life Select and Proventus, Swiss Life Germany helps sport at grassroots level by supporting local amateur clubs. The company also regularly sponsors sporting events.

Since 2021, the focus has increasingly shifted towards classic digital and analogue advertising campaigns. In Switzerland, Swiss Life continues to focus on the emotionalisation of its purpose. The "Home & living" campaign launched in 2021 was also further expanded in 2022. This campaign positioned Swiss Life as a comprehensive advisor for people wishing to live a self-determined life in their own home, including providing all the relevant information from home financing to purchase. In the divisions France, Germany, International and Asset Managers, the campaigns also focused on the Swiss Life purpose.

The success of the Swiss Life brand is continuously measured at local level by independent institutes, which conduct surveys on brand awareness and perception. Swiss Life also regularly assesses the anchoring of its purpose among the general public, among customers following interaction with Swiss Life and also internally among its employees. The findings are used to develop and adjust marketing and communication measures on an ongoing basis.

Worldwide brand protection and assessment

Swiss Life monitors and protects its brands globally. It takes decisive action in cases of trademark or copyright infringement. Customers can be sure that they will enjoy Swiss Life quality and service wherever the Swiss Life logo and corporate name appear. This is also ensured by continuous CI/CD monitoring.

Swiss Life carries out regular internal studies of brand value, which demonstrate the development of the brand's value based on a wide range of factors.

Segment Reporting

Swiss Life achieved a strong annual result in the 2022 reporting year: adjusted profit from operations increased by 17% to CHF 2.1 billion, and net profit rose by 16% to CHF 1.5 billion.

The Swiss Life Group earned an adjusted profit from operations of CHF 2.1 billion in 2022. This corresponds to a 17% rise compared with the previous year. Net profit rose by 16% to CHF 1.5 billion. The savings result of CHF 1.1 billion (previous year: CHF 880 million) made a significant contribution to this positive outcome. The fee result came to CHF 756 million, an increase of 13% in local currency over the previous year. The risk result amounted to CHF 377 million (previous year: CHF 409 million).

In Switzerland, Swiss Life achieved a segment result of CHF 1.2 billion. The 36% increase is chiefly due to a higher savings result. France reported a segment result of CHF 279 million (+5% in local currency). In Germany, the segment result came to CHF 178 million, which, given the exceptionally high savings result in the previous year, represents a decline of 23% in local currency. Swiss Life International increased its segment result in local currency by 16% to CHF 101 million. Swiss Life Asset Managers grew its segment result by 16% to CHF 433 million.

In insurance business, Swiss Life generated direct investment income of CHF 3.9 billion (previous year: CHF 4.0 billion). At 2.5%, the direct investment yield was slightly above the previous year (2.3%). The net investment yield came to 2.7% (previous year: 2.9%).

Swiss Life was able to increase its fee income in local currency by 9% to CHF 2.4 billion. The contribution from its own and third-party products increased by 9% (in local currency) and that of Swiss Life Asset Managers by 7% (in local currency). Contributions from owned IFAs rose by 1% in local currency. In the year under review, Swiss Life generated premiums of CHF 19.6 billion (+1% in local currency). In Switzerland, Swiss Life generated premiums of CHF 9.9 billion, which was practically the same as the previous year (CHF 9.9 billion). Fee income fell by 2% to CHF 322 million. In France, Swiss Life achieved premiums of CHF 7.0 billion (previous year: CHF 7.7 billion). In fee business, income rose by 10% in local currency to CHF 425 million. Swiss Life Germany generated premiums of CHF 1.4 billion, which is 5% more in local currency than in the previous year. Fee income rose by 3% in local currency to CHF 672 million. Swiss Life International posted premiums of CHF 1.4 billion, an increase of 19% in local currency over the previous year. Fee income increased by 17% in local currency to CHF 375 million.

Swiss Life Asset Managers had assets under management totalling CHF 250 billion as at 31 December 2022. Third-party assets under management at year-end amounted to CHF 105.4 billion (31 December 2021: CHF 102.8 billion). Net new assets from third-party business came to CHF 9.8 billion in the year under review.

Events after the reporting period

On 1 January 2023, Swiss Life Holding Deutschland GmbH acquired 100% of the shares in fb research GmbH, Hanover, Germany (see also Note 34 of the Consolidated Financial Statements, p. 346).

Key figures for the Swiss Life Group

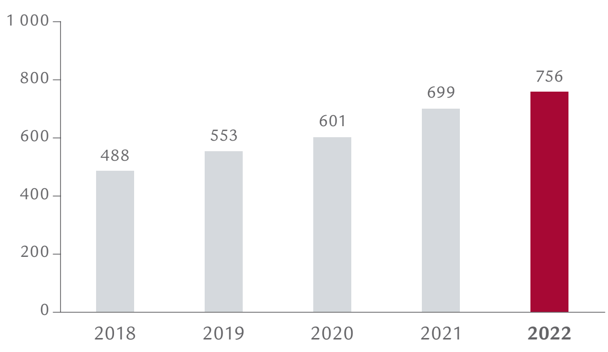
Amounts in CHF million (if not stated otherwise)

	2022	2021	+/–
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS, POLICY FEES AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED	**19 604**	20 188	–3%
Net earned premiums	**13 907**	14 389	–3%
Fee and commission income	**2 370**	2 296	3%
Financial result	**4 774**	5 194	–8%
Other income	**307**	340	–10%
TOTAL INCOME	**21 358**	22 219	–4%
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–13 294**	–14 343	–7%
Policyholder participation	**–1 903**	–2 001	–5%
Interest expense	**–180**	–172	5%
Operating expense	**–3 927**	–3 920	0%
TOTAL EXPENSE	**–19 304**	–20 435	–6%
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	**2 054**	1 783	15%
NET PROFIT	**1 455**	1 257	16%
FIGURES FROM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET			
Equity	**10 285**	16 522	–38%
Insurance reserves	**174 666**	192 496	–9%
“SWISS LIFE 2024” AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES			
Fee result	**756**	699	8%
Return on equity (in %) [1,2]	**12.8**	11.0	+1.8 ppt
Cash transfer to Holding	**1 009**	834	21%
Dividend payout ration (in %)	**61** [3]	61	n/a
Share buyback	**701**	409	71%
Value of new business	**497**	482	3%
Assets under control	**308 022**	334 294	–8%
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**10 126**	10 219	–1%
Number of advisors	**17 020**	17 626	–3%

[1] Equity excl. unrealised gains/losses on financial instruments
[2] Incl. share buyback
[3] Based on the distribution per share proposed by the Board of Directors for the financial year

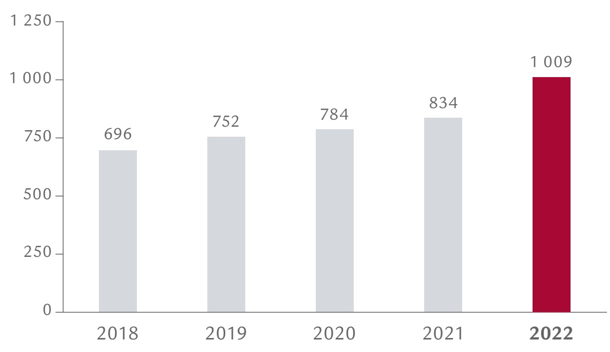
Fee result

In CHF million



Cash remittance to Holding

In CHF million



Switzerland

In 2022, Swiss Life Switzerland posted a segment result of CHF 1.2 billion (previous year: CHF 897 million). The 36% increase is thanks to the improved savings result, mainly due to reserve releases essentially outside group life business. While the risk result remained stable (CHF 273 million), the fee result increased to CHF 30 million (+5%). Investments aimed at attracting high net worth clients were more than offset by the increased contribution from Swiss Life Select, including a positive effect from pension fund obligations. The cash remittance to the holding company was increased to CHF 451 million (+6%).

In the year under review, premiums of Swiss Life Switzerland rose to CHF 9.92 billion in total. This slight increase is mainly due to higher single premiums in the full insurance business, although periodic premiums in private client business also rose. Of the total premium volume, 85% came from group life business.

According to the Swiss Insurance Association (SIA), life insurance premiums in Switzerland were slightly below the previous year's level at CHF 22.9 billion. In group life business, premiums for the market as a whole were 1% down over the previous year, while premiums for individual life business increased by 2%. While Swiss Life's market share of group life business rose, it decreased slightly in individual life business.

In group life business, the offer season was again successful in a difficult market environment. Demand was unchanged for semi-autonomous solutions in particular, which include the individual investment offering (1e plan).

With regard to insurance business with private clients, Swiss Life again increased the volume of new business with contracts subject to premiums compared to the already successful 2021 financial year. Brokers and Swiss Life Select were the main contributors to this growth. The volatility on the capital markets led to a certain amount of restraint among private clients in individual insurance business with single premiums, and to fewer contracts concluded for investment products. Meanwhile, the profitability of individual insurance business increased again in an environment of significantly higher interest rates. In response to these higher interest rates, Swiss Life strengthened its private client offering with investments in traditional tied assets.

As part of the current strategic programme "Swiss Life 2024," Swiss Life Switzerland aims to increase the advisor base and effectiveness, attract high net worth and digitally affine customers and further optimise the insurance portfolio as well as increase the value of new business. With its own sales force, Swiss Life Select and now Swiss Life Wealth Managers, Swiss Life has a strong sales network and has increased the number of professionally trained advisors to over 1400 throughout Switzerland. This physical sales capacity is being expanded further and reinforced with digitally supported processes and services. The first Swiss Life Wealth Managers branch opened in Zurich in the second quarter of the year. This new sales channel focuses on the growing high net worth segment, to which it mainly provides investment advice. Customers are offered individual strategic asset allocation based on a holistic consultation. It has already welcomed and advised over 200 target customers in the first nine months.

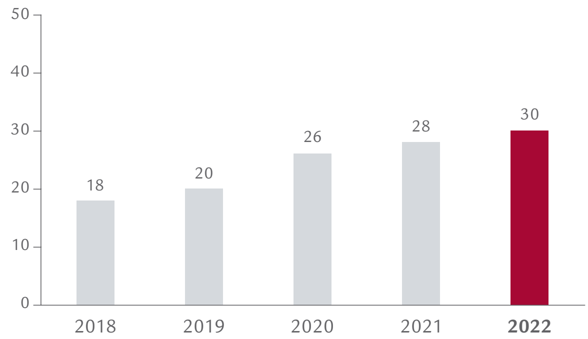
Key figures for Switzerland

Amounts in CHF million

	2022	2021	+/–
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS, POLICY FEES AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED	**9 918**	9 880	0%
Net earned premiums	**9 421**	9 368	1%
Fee and commission income	**322**	330	–2%
Financial result	**3 040**	3 096	–2%
Other income	**161**	115	40%
TOTAL INCOME	**12 945**	12 909	0%
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–9 133**	–9 740	–6%
Policyholder participation	**–1 425**	–1 137	25%
Interest expense	**–69**	–33	n/a
Operating expense	**–1 100**	–1 101	0%
TOTAL EXPENSE	**–11 727**	–12 011	–2%
SEGMENT RESULT	**1 218**	897	36%
“SWISS LIFE 2024” AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES			
Fee result	**30**	28	5%
Cash transfer to Holding	**451**	425	6%
Assets under control	**117 403**	131 902	–11%
Insurance reserves	**98 420**	106 973	–8%
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**2 215**	2 213	0%

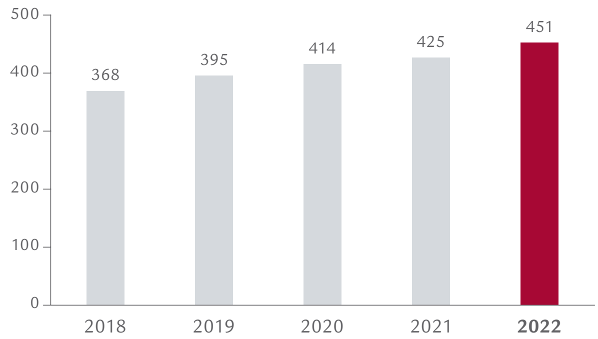
Fee result Switzerland

In CHF million



Cash remittance to Holding Switzerland

In CHF million



France

In the reporting year, Swiss Life France posted a segment result of CHF 279 million (previous year: CHF 287 million). The decline is attributable to currency effects; in local currency, the result rose by 5%. This growth is primarily due to an improved fee result which was up by 32% in local currency to CHF 137 million, due to higher contributions from unit-linked business and banking. Other reasons were the proceeds from the sale of a wholesale broker specialising in health insurance, a higher savings result, improved margins in death and disability insurance, and efficiency gains. In health insurance, the recent implementation of the new healthcare reform contributed to an increase in claims. Meanwhile, profitability in death and disability insurance improved markedly. The risk result was down due to high claims in property and casualty business. Fee income rose from CHF 414 million in the previous year to CHF 425 million. In local currency this equates to a 10% increase. The cash remittance to the holding company increased in local currency by 55% to CHF 136 million, thanks chiefly to dividend payments, which in local currency were 64% higher than in the previous year.

The insurance market remained stable overall in 2022 after an increase of 19% in the previous year. Premiums in savings and retirement business fell by 3%, while health insurance and death and disability insurance business (+6%) and property and casualty business (+5%) both grew. Premiums at Swiss Life France fell to CHF 7.0 billion, mainly due to the decline in retirement business and motor vehicle insurance. This decline was partially offset by higher revenues from health insurance and death and disability insurance. The focus in the year under review remained on profitability and quality of new business. Premium income from the savings and retirement business fell by 5% in local currency. Thanks to the private insurer strategy and the bonus distribution policy for the premium customer segment, the share of premiums from unit-linked contracts was 63% – significantly higher than the market average. The contribution of unit-linked contracts to new business increased to 76%. At the end of 2022, these contracts accounted for 50% of reserves in the life business. Premiums from health and death and disability insurance business increased by 5%, driven by bolstered sales in these areas. With its distribution of structured products, Swiss Life Banque Privée once again made a positive contribution to business with high net worth individuals in 2022.

In 2023, Swiss Life France will continue to focus on advising and supporting its premium clients by providing comprehensive insurance and wealth management solutions to high net worth individuals and offering a broad range of private risk and pension solutions to self-employed and corporate clients. At the same time, the market unit wants to drive forward its multi-distribution strategy and optimise the scalability and efficiency of its business model by increasing sales efficiency, developing phygital customer experiences using existing portals, and implementing automated processes with its key external partners and distributors.

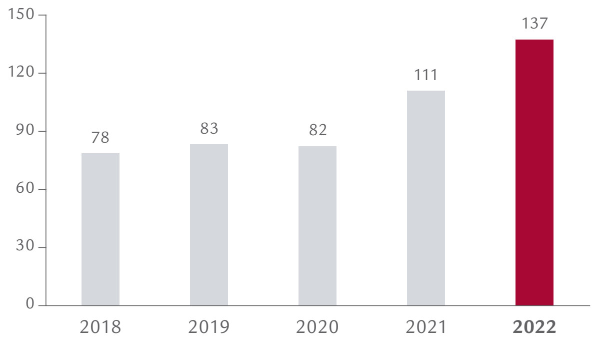
Key figures for France

Amounts in CHF million

	2022	2021	+/–
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS, POLICY FEES AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED	**6 956**	7 687	–10%
Net earned premiums	**3 448**	3 905	–12%
Fee and commission income	**425**	414	3%
Financial result	**827**	977	–15%
Other income	**12**	7	65%
TOTAL INCOME	**4 711**	5 304	–11%
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–3 109**	–3 443	–10%
Policyholder participation	**–46**	–303	–85%
Interest expense	**–80**	–76	5%
Operating expense	**–1 196**	–1 195	0%
TOTAL EXPENSE	**–4 432**	–5 017	–12%
SEGMENT RESULT	**279**	287	–3%
“SWISS LIFE 2024” AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES			
Fee result	**137**	111	23%
Cash transfer to Holding	**136**	94	44%
Assets under control	**46 108**	51 781	–11%
Insurance reserves	**36 783**	42 011	–12%
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**2 518**	2 681	–6%

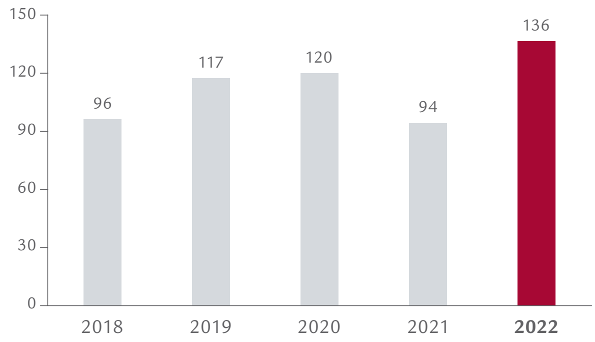
Fee result France

In CHF million



Cash remittance to Holding France

In CHF million



Germany

Swiss Life Germany is a leading provider of insurance and pension solutions in the areas of life insurance, occupational pensions and employee insurance as well as comprehensive financial and pension advice independent of product provider under the Swiss Life Select, Tecis, Horbach and Proventus brands. The segment information comprises local insurance activities and the financial advisory companies operating in Germany.

In the 2022 reporting year, Swiss Life Germany achieved a segment result of CHF 178 million (previous year: CHF 247 million) in a challenging market environment largely shaped by the war in Ukraine, rising energy prices, sharply rising inflation rates and the interest rate turnaround heralded by the European Central Bank. The decline of CHF 69 million is due to a reduced savings result, which was exceptionally high in the previous year due to a positive market performance in almost all asset classes and in the context of additional interest rate reserve financing. The fee result was CHF 104 million (previous year: CHF 113 million). The cost result increased significantly (CHF 21 million), while the risk result declined to CHF 31 million (–7% in local currency). The cash remittance to the holding company increased from CHF 66 million in the previous year to CHF 75 million.

Swiss Life Germany also further expanded its advisory business thanks to various digitalisation measures in the advisory process, such as online video consulting, e-signatures and mobile working. Fee income rose in 2022 to CHF 672 million, equivalent to growth of 3% in local currency. The previous year was also characterised by positive one-off effects. In a shrinking market for intermediaries, the number of trained and registered financial advisors at Swiss Life financial services providers increased to 5943 (+7%).

Swiss Life Germany generated premiums of CHF 1.4 billion in 2022 and, with an increase of 5% in local currency, was well above the market (–6%). The core product areas of Swiss Life Germany are employee insurance, occupational pensions, long-term care insurance and modern guarantee concepts in life insurance.

Owing to the implementation of various growth initiatives in connection with the “Swiss Life 2024” strategic programme, such as in the area of digitalisation and IT infrastructure, operating costs rose by 7% in local currency.

In 2023, Swiss Life Germany will remain focused on the continued implementation of the “Swiss Life 2024” strategic programme. As well as further developing its own organisational culture, it will also concentrate on expanding personal and hybrid financial advice and optimising a high-yield, sustainable product portfolio with special offers for young people. It will also continue to anchor sustainability aspects in all business areas.

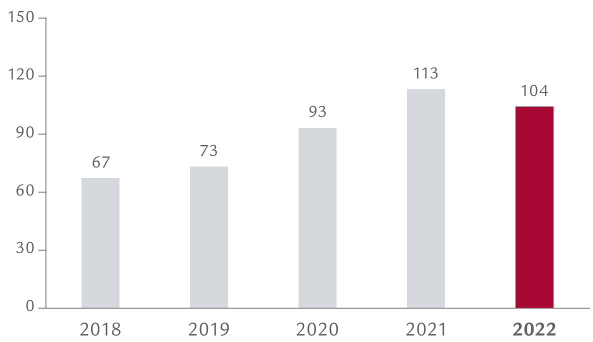
Key figures for Germany

Amounts in CHF million

	2022	2021	+/–
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS, POLICY FEES AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED	**1 421**	1 457	–3%
Net earned premiums	**952**	1 041	–9%
Fee and commission income	**672**	698	–4%
Financial result	**755**	1 108	–32%
Other income	**–2**	4	n/a
TOTAL INCOME	**2 377**	2 851	–17%
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–1 018**	–1 128	–10%
Policyholder participation	**–432**	–543	–20%
Interest expense	**–18**	–48	–62%
Operating expense	**–731**	–886	–17%
TOTAL EXPENSE	**–2 199**	–2 604	–16%
SEGMENT RESULT	**178**	247	–28%
“SWISS LIFE 2024” AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES			
Fee result	**104**	113	–8%
Cash transfer to Holding	**75**	66	14%
Assets under control	**18 457**	24 038	–23%
Insurance reserves	**17 901**	20 715	–14%
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**1 780**	1 699	5%

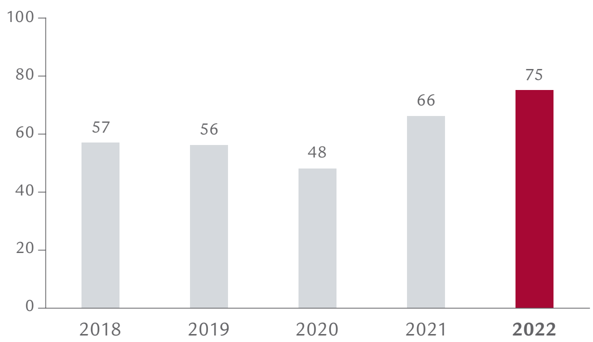
Fee result Germany

In CHF million



Cash remittance to Holding Germany

In CHF million



International

Swiss Life International comprises cross-border business for high net worth individuals (Global Private Wealth Solutions) and multinational companies (Global Employee Benefits Solutions) under the Swiss Life Global Solutions and elipsLife brands, as well as the independent financial services providers Chase de Vere in the United Kingdom, Fincentrum in the Czech Republic, and Swiss Life Select in Austria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

In the reporting year, the International segment posted a result of CHF 101 million (previous year: CHF 94 million). This corresponds to growth of 16% in local currency, to which all International business areas contributed with positive developments in fee and risk results. The fee result for Swiss Life International increased to CHF 82 million, a rise of 23% in local currency over the previous year. The cash remittance to the holding company was increased by 22% in local currency to CHF 64 million.

The Global Private Wealth Solutions area, with insurance companies in Luxembourg, Liechtenstein and Singapore, specialises in life insurance solutions for high net worth individuals and had assets under management of CHF 18.3 billion as at the end of 2022 (previous year: CHF 21.2 billion). A focus on high-margin solutions increased the fee result in this area by 12% in local currency to CHF 22 million.

The Global Employee Benefits Solutions area focuses on risk, pension and healthcare solutions for multinational companies. Positive risk and volume development led to higher profitability in the pensions business. The acquisition of elipsLife (completed on 1 July 2022) will enable Swiss Life International to strengthen this business area and expand its presence in the Netherlands and Italy.

The independent financial advisors in the United Kingdom and Central and Eastern Europe increased the fee result in this business area by 17% in local currency to CHF 45 million. This growth is due to an improved product mix, increased advisor productivity and a focus on advisor recruitment.

In 2023, Swiss Life International will expand its current product range in order to further increase the fee and risk results. With innovative insurance solutions and flexible business platforms, Swiss Life International is well positioned to meet the needs of existing partners and customers and to expand its business.

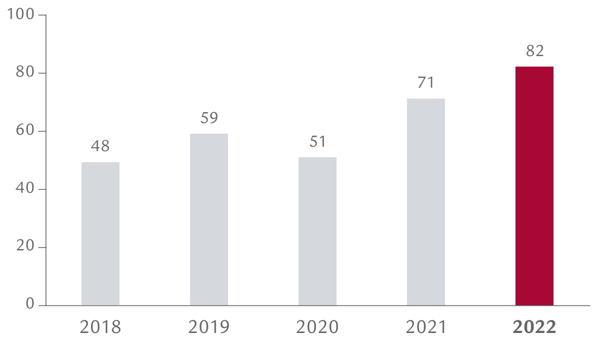
Key figures for International

Amounts in CHF million

	2022	2021	+/–
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS, POLICY FEES AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED	**1 352**	1 198	13%
Net earned premiums	**86**	74	16%
Fee and commission income	**375**	338	11%
Financial result	**33**	48	–31%
Other income	**–5**	–13	–60%
TOTAL INCOME	**489**	447	9%
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–34**	–31	10%
Policyholder participation	**0**	–19	n/a
Interest expense	**–12**	–13	–10%
Operating expense	**–342**	–290	18%
TOTAL EXPENSE	**–388**	–353	10%
SEGMENT RESULT	**101**	94	8%
“SWISS LIFE 2024” AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES			
Fee result	**82**	71	16%
Cash transfer to Holding	**64**	56	13%
Assets under control	**20 356**	23 301	–13%
Insurance reserves	**21 637**	22 921	–6%
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**1 395**	1 052	33%

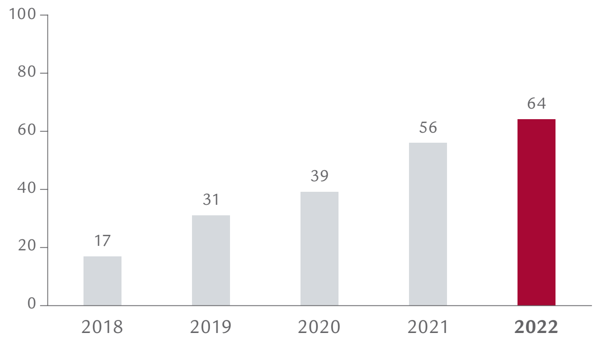
Fee result International

In CHF million



Cash remittance to Holding International

In CHF million



Asset Managers

The Asset Managers segment comprises Swiss Life's Group-wide asset management and real estate services activities.

In 2022, Swiss Life Asset Managers achieved a segment result of CHF 433 million (previous year: CHF 374 million), which corresponds to an increase of 16%. Of this, CHF 234 million is attributable to TPAM business, which was up 47% compared to the previous year. The segment result includes the profit from the sale of Livit FM Services Ltd. Fee income in the year under review increased by 4% in total to CHF 984 million. Fee income from third-party business grew by 13%, while in the insurance business it fell by 8%. Operating expenses, meanwhile, rose by 5%, driven by continuing growth, the further expansion of the real estate project development business, and ongoing investments in sustainability and digitalisation initiatives. Thanks to the steady rise in profits, the cash remittance to the holding company was increased by 22% to CHF 285 million.

Assets under management by Swiss Life Asset Managers came to CHF 250 billion at the end of 2022. Assets from insurance business fell by CHF 29 billion to CHF 145 billion. Due to the regulatory framework conditions and the long-term nature of its liabilities, Swiss Life invests mainly in fixed-income securities, which made up 49% of its portfolio at the end of 2022. The real estate holding rose from 24% in the previous year to 28%. The net equity holding was just above 4% as at 31 December 2022. Third-party business grew again thanks to net new assets of CHF 9.8 billion. Swiss Life Asset Managers had third-party assets of CHF 105.4 billion under management at the end of 2022, an increase of 2% compared to the end of the previous year.

The war in Ukraine, the turnaround in interest rates and the surge in inflation led to volatile markets in 2022. Due to this uncertain outlook, investors behaved very cautiously, especially with regard to securities and real estate, while demand for sustainable infrastructure investments remained strong. Meanwhile, the expansion of the real estate project development business continued, including two major site developments in Klybeck in Basel and Frankfurt Westside.

Swiss Life Asset Managers is continuing to drive the integration of ESG criteria into all its core processes. A broad, sustainable product offering meets increased client needs. The target for the directly held real estate portfolio is a 20% reduction in carbon intensity by 2030 compared to 2019. In order to reach this milestone, CHF 2 billion is to be invested in the portfolio over this period. Swiss Life Asset Managers is working towards a net-zero target by 2050 in line with the Paris Agreement. Swiss Life Asset Managers also wants to exploit new business opportunities as part of its sustainability strategy. In this context, the company is focusing mainly on investments in solar energy, low-carbon heating, cooling, ventilation and e-mobility, as well as the management of related resource consumption data.

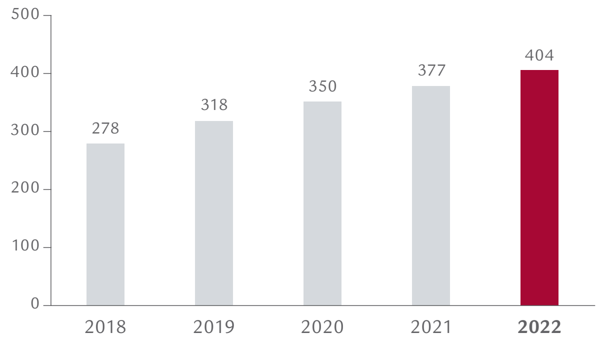
Key figures for Asset Managers

Amounts in CHF million

	2022	2021	+/–
Fee and commission income	**984**	944	4%
Financial result	**180**	13	n/a
Other income	**91**	170	–46%
TOTAL INCOME	**1 255**	1 127	11%
Interest expense	**–7**	–6	16%
Operating expense	**–815**	–747	9%
SEGMENT RESULT	**433**	374	16%
"SWISS LIFE 2024" AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES			
Fee result	**404**	377	7%
Cash transfer to Holding	**285**	234	22%
Assets under management	**250 083**	276 339	–10%
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**2 177**	2 532	–14%

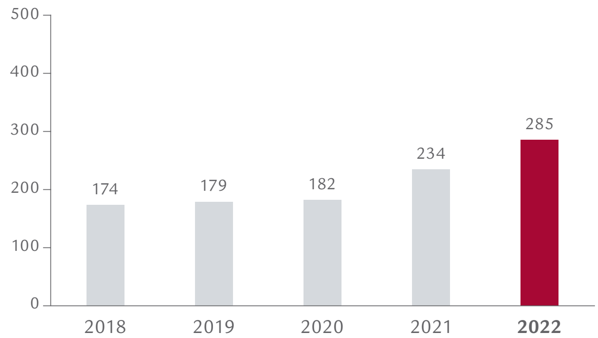
Fee result Asset Managers

In CHF million



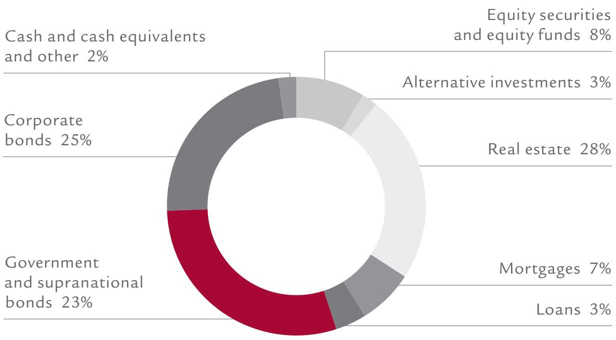
Cash remittance to Holding Asset Managers

In CHF million



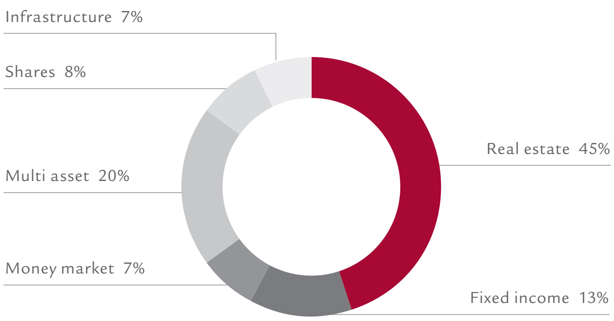
Assets under management for insurance business – breakdown by asset class

As at 31.12.2022



Assets under management for third-party clients – breakdown by asset class

As at 31.12.2022



Corporate Governance

Responsible and sustainable corporate governance is of central importance to the Swiss Life Group.

Swiss Life structures its corporate governance openly and transparently in the interests of its shareholders, policyholders and employees, taking account of leading national and international standards.

The corporate governance of Swiss Life Holding Ltd (Swiss Life Holding) is based on the relevant provisions issued by the SIX Swiss Exchange and the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA and is modelled in particular on the Swiss Code of Best Practice for Corporate Governance issued by the Swiss Business Federation "economiesuisse", as well as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) principles on corporate governance.

The measures and mechanisms implemented by Swiss Life to ensure good corporate governance work well in practice. Specific adjustments are examined on an ongoing basis, however, in order to adapt the management and control tools and disclosure to current circumstances and to implement further improvements.

This report describes the essential features of corporate governance within the Swiss Life Group. The structure below largely follows the Annex to the Directive on Information Relating to Corporate Governance issued by the SIX Exchange Regulation, which came into force on 18 June 2021. The compensation report on pages 59 to 81 takes into consideration the regulations on transparency stipulated in the Compensation Ordinance and FINMA circular 2010/1 on minimum standards for remuneration schemes of financial institutions.

Group Structure and Shareholders

Group structure

The public limited company Swiss Life Holding was established in 2002 and is incorporated under Swiss law. Its registered office is located in Zurich. Since 19 November 2002, its stock has been listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange. Swiss Life Holding brings together all the Swiss Life Group companies and activities under a single holding company. The holding company structure makes it easier to effect investments, enter into partnerships or cooperation agreements and execute capital market transactions. Transparency is also improved by separating the interests of shareholders from those of policyholders.

The companies falling within the Group's scope of consolidation are presented in the Consolidated Financial Statements (note 35) on pages 347 to 353. Information on the listing on the SIX Swiss Exchange and market capitalisation can be found in the section "Share Performance and Historical Comparison" on pages 378 and 381. The organisational structure of the Group shows the key business markets and areas. The resulting operational responsibilities are reflected in the allocation of responsibilities among the Corporate Executive Board. With regard to insurance operations, one person with responsibility for the market and results is assigned to each specific area.

The operational management structure as at 31 December 2022 is shown on page 53.

Shareholders

The purchase or sale of shares or of acquisition/disposal considerations regarding shares in companies that are domiciled in Switzerland and have their shares listed in Switzerland, must be reported to the company in question and the SIX Swiss Exchange if the shareholdings exceed, fall below or reach certain thresholds. The relevant thresholds are 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 33⅓, 50 and 66⅔% of the voting rights. The details are set out in the Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA) and in the implementation provisions of the Financial Market Infrastructure Ordinance-FINMA (FMIO-FINMA) and Financial Market Infrastructure Ordinance (FMIO).

The disclosures of shareholdings that exceed a disclosure threshold on the balance sheet date of 31 December 2022 are shown below. In accordance with the disclosure requirements, the percentage figures given relate to the share capital and number of outstanding shares pursuant to the Articles of Association applicable at the time of the relevant disclosure.

UBS Fund Management (Switzerland) AG, P.O. Box, 4002 Basel, Switzerland, reported in a publication of 19 November 2014 that it held 990 414 shares of Swiss Life Holding, equivalent to a 3.09% share of the voting rights.

BlackRock Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York 10055, USA, reported in a publication of 1 June 2021 that it held through various companies a total of 5.3% of the voting rights for Swiss Life Holding. At the same time, BlackRock Inc. held sales positions in the amount of 0.002% of the voting rights.

Swiss Life Holding AG, General-Guisan-Quai 40, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland, reported in a publication of 20 September 2022 that it held 926 522 shares of Swiss Life Holding, equivalent to a 3.01% share of the voting rights.

All complete notifications can be seen on the website of the SIX Swiss Exchange's disclosure office at www.six-exchange-regulation.com, via "Menu", "Disclosure of Shareholdings" and "Overview of significant shareholders" (www.six-exchange-regulation.com/en/home/publications/significant-shareholders.html).

There are no cross participations between Swiss Life Holding or its subsidiaries with other listed companies that exceed the participation threshold of 3%.

Shareholder structure

On the balance sheet date, some 167 000 shareholders and nominees were listed in the Swiss Life Holding share register, of which about 4800 were institutional shareholders. Taken together, the shareholders entered in the share register held around 50% of the shares issued. Over half of these shares were owned by shareholders domiciled in Switzerland. More than a third of the registered shares were in private hands.

A table showing the shareholder structure is provided in the section "Share Performance and Historical Comparison" on page 379.

Capital Structure

Capital and changes in capital

The capital structure of Swiss Life Holding was as follows on the balance sheet date:

– Ordinary share capital: CHF 3 082 588.70, divided into 30 825 887 fully paid registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each;
– Conditional share capital: CHF 385 794.80, divided into 3 857 948 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each;
– Authorised share capital: none.

If the conditional share capital were utilised to the maximum extent possible, the share capital would increase by around 12% (CHF 385 794.80 divided by CHF 3 082 588.70 or 3 857 948 divided by 30 825 887).

The conditional share capital is at the disposal of the holders of conversion or option rights granted by Swiss Life Holding or by companies belonging to the Group in connection with the issuing of new or existing convertible bonds, bonds with option rights, loans or other financing instruments ("equity-linked financing instruments"). The shareholders are excluded from subscription rights. The respective owners of the equity-linked financing instruments are entitled to subscribe to the new shares. The Board of Directors is entitled to limit or exclude the preemptive subscription rights of the existing shareholders in connection with the issuing of equity-linked financing instruments up to a value of 3 000 000 registered shares or up to a maximum amount of CHF 300 000, if the equity-linked financing instruments are placed on national or international capital markets or with selected strategic investors or are used in connection with the financing or refinancing of the acquisition of companies, parts of companies, participations or new investment projects. If the preemptive subscription rights are not granted either directly or indirectly when issuing equity-linked financing instruments, the equity-linked financing instruments must be issued according to the prevailing market conditions and the exercise period may not exceed 7 years for option rights and 15 years for conversion rights from the time of issuance of the relevant equity-linked financing instruments.

Since the establishment of Swiss Life Holding on 17 September 2002, a number of capital market transactions have been conducted. A detailed description of the transactions carried out up to and including the end of 2019 can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the annual reports for the relevant years. The annual reports can be accessed on the website www.swisslife.com under "Investors and Shareholders", subsection "Results and reports" (www.swisslife.com/annualreports).

In 2020, the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2020 approved a reduction in share capital by means of a reduction in par value of CHF 5.00 per registered share and the cancellation of 1 580 215 registered shares acquired under the 2018/2019 share buyback programme. The share capital thus fell from CHF 171 332 490.60, divided into 33 594 606 fully paid-up registered shares with a par value of CHF 5.10 each, to CHF 3 201 439.10, divided into 32 014 391 fully paid-up registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each. The conditional capital decreased from CHF 19 675 534.80, divided into 3 857 948 registered shares with a par value of CHF 5.10 each, to CHF 385 794.80 divided into 3 857 948 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each.

In 2021, the 485 824 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each acquired by 5 March 2021 as part of the share buyback programme announced by Swiss Life Holding on 28 February 2020 were cancelled in accordance with the resolution of the Annual General Meeting on 23 April 2021. As a result, the ordinary share capital was reduced to CHF 3 152 856.70.

In the year under review, the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 22 April 2022 resolved to cancel 702 680 registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each, which were acquired for cancellation as part of the 2020–2021 share buyback programme between 6 March 2021 and 31 May 2021 (a total of 422 599 registered shares) and the 2021–2023 share buyback programme launched in December 2021 between 6 December 2021 and 4 March 2022 (a total of 280 081 registered shares). The share capital thus fell from CHF 3 152 856.70, divided into 31 528 567 fully paid-up registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each, by CHF 70 268.00 to CHF 3 082 588.70, divided into 30 825 887 fully paid-up registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each.

Shares

30 825 887 fully paid-up Swiss Life Holding registered shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each were outstanding on the balance sheet date. Subject to the 10% limit on voting rights set out in the Articles of Association (cf. the section on “Shareholders’ participation rights” on pages 82 and 83), each share grants the right to one vote at the Annual General Meeting.

There are no outstanding shares with either increased or limited voting rights, privileged or restricted voting rights, privileged dividend entitlements or other preferential rights.

There are no other equity securities apart from the registered shares mentioned above, nor do any participation certificates or dividend-right certificates exist.

Additional information on the Swiss Life share is available in the section “Share Performance and Historical Comparison” on pages 378 to 381.

Trading blackout periods

Regulations are in place to govern transactions in Swiss Life Holding shares carried out by Swiss Life Group employees. Pursuant to the Code of Conduct and the Swiss Life Group's Directive on Insider Information, all purchases and sales of Swiss Life Holding securities made by members of senior management or employees who are privy to confidential information are subject to a reporting requirement. Transactions by persons who, by virtue of their position, have regular access to insider information are also subject to a prior approval requirement. A general blackout period is imposed annually from 1 January until 24 hours after the year-end results have been presented and from 1 July until 24 hours after the half-year results have been presented, as well as from 20 days before until 24 hours after publication of the interim statements for the first and third quarters.

Limitations on transferability and nominee registrations

Swiss Life Holding shares are not subject to any limitations on transferability. According to the Articles of Association, resolutions for the introduction, amendment or repeal of limitations on transferability must be put before the Annual General Meeting and must be approved by two thirds of the voting shares represented and by an absolute majority of the share par value represented.

The Board of Directors may refuse to recognise an acquirer as a shareholder with voting rights if, upon request, the acquirer does not expressly declare that he has acquired the registered shares in his own name and for his own account.

Swiss and foreign banks, securities brokers and companies acting on their behalf may be entered in the share register as nominees if they are holding shares of Swiss Life Holding in their custody for the account of the beneficial owners. Professional asset managers may also be registered as nominees if, in a fiduciary capacity, they have deposited Swiss Life Holding shares for the account of third parties with Swiss or foreign banks or securities brokers in their own name. Nominees must be subject to banking or financial market supervision. A request must be filed to register as a nominee. The voting right representation of a nominee is restricted to 10% of the share capital overall, whereby nominees who are connected with regard to capital or voting rights under uniform management or contractual agreement will be counted as a single shareholder. The Board of Directors may approve exceptions to this restriction on registration, observing the principle of responsible judgement. No such exemptions were granted during the period under review.

Convertible bonds and options

Swiss Life Holding has no convertible bonds outstanding on the balance sheet date.

As at 31 December 2022 Swiss Life Holding and its Group companies had not granted any options on rights to participate in Swiss Life Holding.

Board of Directors

Function

The Board of Directors is responsible for all matters that are not reserved for the consideration of the Annual General Meeting (formally the supreme decision-making body of a public limited company) under the terms of the law (Art. 698 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, CO) or by the company's Articles of Association. In line with its non-transferable duties prescribed by law, the Board of Directors is responsible, in particular, for the ultimate direction of the Group, as well as the supervision of the Corporate Executive Board.

Elections and terms of office

The Board of Directors consists of no fewer than five and no more than 14 members in accordance with the Articles of Association. The Chairman, other Members of the Board of Directors and Members of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors are elected by the Annual General Meeting on an individual basis for a one-year period. The term of one year is deemed to signify the period from one Annual General Meeting up to and including the next. Members whose terms of office are expiring are eligible to stand for immediate re-election.

The Organisational Regulations stipulate that a Member of the Board of Directors shall automatically resign from the Board at the Annual General Meeting in the year in which the member reaches the age of 70. With regard to Ueli Dietiker (1953), who has been a Member of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life since 2013 and will reach the age of 70 in 2023, the Board of Directors has decided that, as an exception to the aforementioned internal age limit stipulated in the Organisational Regulations, Ueli Dietiker shall serve for an additional year as a Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Investment and Risk Committee for reasons of continuity and succession planning, and then step down from the Board of Directors in 2024. The Board of Directors will therefore propose to the Annual General Meeting on 28 April 2023 that Ueli Dietiker be re-elected for a final term of office until the Annual General Meeting of 2024.

Composition

When nominating Members of the Board of Directors for consideration at the Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors ensures a balanced distribution of professional and personal skillsets as well as an appropriate level of diversity, including of genders and terms of office. In addition to all the professional competencies required for directing the Swiss Life Group as a leading European provider of comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions (expertise in the areas of insurance and pensions, asset management, real estate/infrastructure, risk management, IT etc.), the Board of Directors must also be in a position to ensure a suitable focus on environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria.

With the exception of Thomas Buess, Group Chief Financial Officer (Group CFO) of Swiss Life until 28 February 2019, no Member of Swiss Life Holding's Board of Directors exercised any duties relating to operational management within the Swiss Life Group in the year under review and during the three financial years preceding the reporting period.

No Member of the Board of Directors has any significant business relationship with Swiss Life Holding or any other Group companies. The Members of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding also make up the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Ltd.

The number of external mandates for Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board is limited in the Articles of Association as revised on 23 April 2014 as follows: Members of the Board of Directors may hold no more than 15 additional mandates, a maximum of four of which in other listed companies; Members of the Corporate Executive Board may hold no more than 5 additional mandates, a maximum of one of which in another listed company. Mandates in different legal entities that are under joint control or the same beneficial ownership are deemed one mandate. This restriction does not apply to mandates that a Member of the Board of Directors or the Corporate Executive Board assumes at the request of the company or to mandates in associations, charitable foundations, family foundations and occupational benefit institutions.

The acceptance of appointments to the Board of Directors of other companies by Members of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding requires the consent of the Board of Directors; the Chairman of the Board of Directors is to be informed of any intention to accept an additional board mandate. Information on additional board mandates held by individual Members of the Board of Directors is presented in the following section.

The Articles of Association and Organisational Regulations of Swiss Life Holding can be seen at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Shareholders and services” section, “Articles of Association” subsection (www.swisslife.com/articles).

The following information on the Members of the Board of Directors is based on the situation on the balance sheet date. The CVs of former Members of the Board of Directors and information on previous external mandates of current Board members can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the relevant previous annual reports, available at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Results and reports” section (www.swisslife.com/annualreports).

Members of the Board of Directors

On the balance sheet date of 31 December 2022, the Board of Directors was composed of the following Members.

Name	Main function	Additional functions	Year of admission[1]
Rolf Dörig	Chairman	Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee, Chairman	2008
Klaus Tschütscher	Vice Chairman	Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee Compensation Committee, Chairman	2013
Thomas Buess	Member	Investment and Risk Committee	2019
Monika Bütler	Member	Audit Committee	2022
Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli	Member	Audit Committee	2014
Ueli Dietiker	Member	Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee Investment and Risk Committee, Chairman	2013
Damir Filipovic	Member	Investment and Risk Committee	2011
Frank W. Keuper	Member	Investment and Risk Committee	2013
Stefan Loacker	Member	Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee Audit Committee, Chairman Investment and Risk Committee	2017
Henry Peter	Member	Audit Committee	2006
Martin Schmid	Member	Audit Committe Compensation Committee	2018
Franziska Tschudi Sauber	Member	Compensation Committee	2003

[1] Change since AGM of 23 April 2014 due to the Minder Initiative: in accordance with Art. 3, 4 and 29 of the Ordinance against Excessive Compensation in Listed Stock Companies (VegüV) (as of 1 January 2023: Art. 710 and 712 CO), the General Meeting of Shareholders shall elect the Members and the Chairman of the Board of Directors individually every year for a term of office of one year each. Furthermore, in accordance with Art. 7 and 29 of the VegüV (as of 1 January 2023: Art. 733 CO), the Members of the Compensation Committee are also to be elected individually for a term of office of one year each.

Rolf Dörig — Born 1957, Swiss national
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Rolf Dörig laid the groundwork for his professional career by obtaining a doctorate in law (Dr. iur.) from the University of Zurich and being called to the bar. He also completed the Advanced Management Program at Harvard Business School (Boston). Joining Credit Suisse in 1986, he assumed a number of executive responsibilities in various business areas and in different regions. As a Member of the Executive Board, he was assigned responsibility for Swiss Corporate and Retail Banking from 2000 onwards. In 2002, he assumed the role of Chairman Switzerland. Following his move to Swiss Life, Rolf Dörig held the positions of Chairman of the Corporate Executive Board from November 2002 to May 2008 and Delegate of the Board of Directors from May 2008 to May 2009.

He became Chairman of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding Ltd in May 2009. From 2009 to 2020, Rolf Dörig also served as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Adecco Group AG.

Rolf Dörig will be put forward for re-election as Member and Chairman of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
– Danzer AG, Member of the Board of Directors
– Emil Frey Holding AG, Member of the Board of Directors
– Swiss Insurance Association (SIA), Chairman (until June 2023)
– economiesuisse, Member of the Board Committee

Klaus Tschütscher — Born 1967, Liechtenstein national
Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors

Klaus Tschütscher studied law at the University of St. Gallen and obtained a doctorate (Dr. iur.) in 1996. In 2004, he also completed a postgraduate LL.M. degree in International Business Law at the University of Zurich, specialising in banking, capital market and insurance law. He started his career in 1993 as a research assistant at the University of St. Gallen. Two years later he became Head of Legal Services and Deputy Director of Liechtenstein Tax Administration. In this function he was notably a Member of the Liechtenstein OECD delegation and Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) in London for four years. Klaus Tschütscher went on to start his political career as a member of government of the Principality of Liechtenstein. Initially he was Deputy Prime Minister from 2005 to 2009, responsible in particular for Justice and Economic Affairs. From 2009 to 2013, Klaus Tschütscher was Prime Minister and Finance Minister of Liechtenstein. He has received various awards and international distinctions. Klaus Tschütscher serves in a voluntary capacity as Vice President and delegate at UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein. Since his withdrawal from politics, Klaus Tschütscher has been a Member of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding Ltd. Since January 2014, he has been the owner and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Tschütscher Networks & Expertise AG and supports various start-ups.

Klaus Tschütscher will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors and as Member of the Compensation Committee at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Büchel Holding AG, Member of the Board of Directors
- Grand Resort Bad Ragaz Ltd., Chairman of the Board of Directors
- University of Liechtenstein, President of the University Council
- UNICEF Switzerland and Liechtenstein, Vice President of the Board
- Swiss-Austrian-Liechtenstein Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Governing Council

Thomas Buess — Born 1957, Swiss national
Member of the Board of Directors

After completing his business administration and economics studies at the University of St. Gallen and a two-year research activity at the Institute of International Economics, Thomas Buess launched his career in insurance in 1985. From 1985 to 1993, he assumed various positions in the area of finance at the ELVIA Group. In 1994, he joined Zurich Insurance Group as Chief Financial Officer and Member of the Executive Committee of the Swiss P&C business unit. From 1997 to 1999, he was Chief Financial Officer of all Swiss operations at Zurich Insurance. In 1999, Thomas Buess moved to the USA as Chief Financial Officer of Zurich Insurance Group's North American business area. In 2002, he was appointed Group Chief Financial Officer and Member of the Group Management Board before assuming the role of Chief Operating Officer of Zurich Insurance Global Life in 2004. In January 2009, he moved to Allianz Group as Head of Operational Transformation. In August 2009, Thomas Buess was named Group Chief Financial Officer and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group. After nearly ten years, Thomas Buess handed over his function as Group CFO to his successor at the end of February 2019.

Thomas Buess will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Cembra Money Bank AG, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and Member of the Compensation and Nomination Committee
- Sygnum Bank AG, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit and Risk Committee
- Grovana Watch Co Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors
- Swiss KMU Partners Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors

Monika Bütler — Born 1961, Swiss national
Member of the Board of Directors

Monika Bütler studied mathematics and physics at the universities of Bern and Zurich (dipl. math.). Following on from her first positions in applied research and in the private sector, she studied economics at the University of St. Gallen, where she received a doctorate (Dr. oec.) in 1997. From 1997 to 2001, Monika Bütler worked as an assistant professor at the University of Tilburg, the Netherlands, and from 2001 to 2004 as a full professor at the University of Lausanne. In 2004, she moved to the University of St. Gallen, where she was Full Professor of Economics and Economic Policy until 2021 and Director of the Swiss Institute for Empirical Economic Research (SEW), which she co-founded. Monika Bütler has been an honorary professor at the University of St. Gallen since February 2021.

Monika Bütler will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Schindler Holding AG, Member of the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee
- Huber + Suhner AG, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairwoman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee
- AC Immune SA, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairwoman of the Audit Committee
- Gebert Rüf Foundation, Vice Chairwoman
- Max Schmidheiny Foundation, Member of the Board of Trustees
- Swiss Management Association, Member of the Executive Board

Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli — Born 1958, Swiss and Italian national
Member of the Board of Directors

Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli is a Doctor of Economics and Social Sciences and a graduate of the University of Fribourg. In 1996, she joined the PTT in the management team of Radiocom (radio, TV, mobile) in charge of New Business Development and the international market. The PTT then became Swisscom and Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli held various positions from 1997 to 2000, ultimately becoming Director of Product Marketing in Radio Broadcasting Services. In November 2000, Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli joined the Kudelski Group as Corporate Secretary and Member of the Corporate Executive Board. In January 2004, she was appointed Executive Vice President in charge of Business Development. From 2008 to 2016, Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli served as Vice President for Innovation and Technology Transfer at EPF Lausanne. From 2017 to 2020, she was also President of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of Deeption SA (spin-off of the EPF Lausanne Social Media Lab).

Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointment:
– Federal Communications Commission (ComCom), President

Ueli Dietiker — Born 1953, Swiss national
Member of the Board of Directors

Certified accountant Ueli Dietiker started his career at Ernst & Young. He later assumed management responsibility in the finance division at Motor-Columbus Ltd. From 1995 to 2001, he worked at Cablecom Holdings AG, most recently as CEO. In 2001, he switched to the Swiss telecommunications company Swisscom AG where he held several positions of responsibility. From 2002 until 2006, he was CFO and deputy CEO of the Swisscom Group. In 2006 and the first half of 2007, he was CEO of Swisscom Fixnet AG and afterwards became CFO and deputy CEO of the Swisscom Group again until the end of 2012. From 2013 until the end of February 2018, he had a 50% position at Swisscom, managed selected projects and served on the Board of Directors of various Swisscom subsidiaries and investment companies.

Ueli Dietiker will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
– Sanitas Krankenversicherung and Sanitas Beteiligungen AG, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Board of Directors
– Zuckermühle Rupperswil AG, Member of the Board of Directors
– BLS Ltd. as well as BLS Netz AG and BLS Fernverkehr AG, Chairman of the Board of Directors
– Renaissance KMU Schweizerische Anlagestiftung, Member of the Board of Trustees
– Emaform AG, Member of the Board of Directors
– Mobilejobs AG, Chairman of the Board of Directors
– Bomatec Holding AG, Member of the Board of Directors
– F&P Robotics AG, Chairman of the Board of Directors
– Its light technic solution AG, Member of the Board of Directors

Damir Filipovic — Born 1970, Swiss national
Member of the Board of Directors

Damir Filipovic studied mathematics at the ETH in Zurich, where he qualified in 1995 and gained a doctorate in financial mathematics in 2000. He then held research posts at various universities abroad, including the US universities of Stanford, Columbia and Princeton. He was appointed assistant professor at the University of Princeton from 2002 to 2003. From 2003 to 2004, he worked on the development of the Swiss Solvency Test at the Federal Office of Private Insurance (now FINMA) in Switzerland. Damir Filipovic went on to hold the chair of financial and actuarial mathematics at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich from 2004 to 2007. From 2007 to 2009, he was head of the Vienna Institute of Finance, a research institute affiliated to the University of Vienna and the Vienna University of Economics and Business. In 2010, he was appointed Swissquote Chair in Quantitative Finance and Swiss Finance Institute Professor at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL).

Damir Filipovic will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointment:
– Evooq SA, Member of the Board of Directors

Frank W. Keuper — Born 1953, German national
Member of the Board of Directors

Frank W. Keuper studied social and economic sciences at Vienna University of Economics and Business and obtained a doctorate in the same subject. He started his career in the insurance sector in 1985 at the Albingia insurance group as assistant to the Management Board and later became Head of Sales and Marketing. After switching to the Zurich Insurance Group, he returned to Albingia in 1992 and served as a Member of the Management Board from 1994 until 2000. He later assumed responsibility as a Member of the Management Board at AXA Versicherung AG for the Private and Corporate Clients division as well as Claims. From 2004 until 2007, he managed DBV Winterthur Holding AG as Chairman of the Management Board and was simultaneously a Member of the Management Board of the Winterthur Group. From 2007 until 2012, Frank W. Keuper was CEO of AXA Konzern AG and a member of the Executive Committee of AXA Group in Paris.

At the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023, Frank W. Keuper will step down from the Board of Directors after serving for ten years.

Other appointment:
– JCK Holding GmbH Textil KG, Chairman of the Advisory Committee

Stefan Loacker — Born 1969, Austrian national
Member of the Board of Directors

Stefan Loacker studied economics at Vienna University of Economics and Business and at the University of St. Gallen (Mag. rer. soc. oec., lic. oec. HSG). He began his professional career with stints at the Institute of Insurance Economics (I.VW) at the University of St. Gallen and at the then-Rentenanstalt (now Swiss Life) before joining Helvetia Patria Versicherungen in 1997 as assistant to the Executive Board. He was promoted to Head of Business Development, served in that capacity from 2000 to 2002 and subsequently became CFO and Head of IT at ANKER Versicherung (a subsidiary of the Helvetia Group) in Vienna from 2002 to 2005. In 2005, Stefan Loacker took over management of Helvetia Versicherungen AG (previously ANKER Versicherung) as CEO. He returned to Switzerland in 2007 and, at age 38, became CEO of Helvetia Group. Stefan Loacker led Helvetia Group for nine years before handing over his function as CEO to a successor in 2016. Since October 2016, he has been a managing partner of DELOS Management GmbH.

Stefan Loacker will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Vontobel Holding AG and Bank Vontobel Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Risk and Audit Committee
- SWICA Holding AG, Member of the Board of Directors and Member of the Performance Management Committee and the Audit, Investment and Assurance Committee
- Institute of Insurance Economics at the University of St. Gallen, Member of the Executive Committee

Henry Peter — Born 1957, Swiss and French national
Member of the Board of Directors

Henry Peter completed his studies in law at the University of Geneva in 1979, and in 1981 he was called to the Geneva bar. Following an assistantship in Geneva, a period of study as a visiting scholar at the University of California in Berkeley and legal work in Lugano, he obtained his PhD at the University of Geneva in 1988. Since 1988, he has been a partner in a Lugano law firm, currently Kellerhals Carrard Lugano SA. He has also served since 1997 as professor of business law, and since 2017 as President of the Geneva Centre for Philanthropy, at the University of Geneva. Between 2004 and 2015, he was a Member of the Swiss Takeover Board. Since 2007, he has been a Member of the Sanctions Commission of SIX Swiss Exchange. Since 2021, he has also been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Foundation for the Lugano Faculties of the Università della Svizzera italiana and a Member of the University Council of the Università della Svizzera italiana.

Henry Peter will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Sigurd Rück Ltd, Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Casino de Montreux SA, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Member of the Audit Committee
- Consitex SA, Member of the Board of Directors
- Ermenegildo Zegna N.V., Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Nomination and Compensation Committee
- Global Petroprojects Services Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors
- Bank Lombard Odier & Co Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Committee
- Swiss Olympic Association, Vice President of the Disciplinary Chamber of Swiss Sport
- University of Geneva, Member of the Audit Committee

Martin Schmid — Born 1969, Swiss national
Member of the Board of Directors

Martin Schmid completed his law degree at the University of St. Gallen in 1995 and was admitted to the bar of Canton Graubünden in 1997. Following an assistantship in St. Gallen and a stint as an independent lawyer plus a spell at PricewaterhouseCoopers, he attained a doctorate from the University of St. Gallen in 2005. Martin Schmid was a member of the Cantonal Parliament of Canton Graubünden from 1994 to 2002. He was elected to the government of Canton Graubünden in 2002, where he initially managed the Department for Justice, Security and Health (2003–2007), and then the Department for Finance and Municipalities (2007–2011). He was elected to the Council of States in 2011 and gave up his mandate as a cantonal councillor. In addition to his role as a member of the Council of States, Martin Schmid has worked as a lawyer at the law firm KUNZ SCHMID Rechtsanwälte und Notare AG in Chur since 2012.

Martin Schmid will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors and as Member of the Compensation Committee at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Siegfried Holding Ltd, Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Repower AG, Member of the Board of Directors
- Engadiner Kraftwerke AG, Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Elettricità Industriale SA, Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Calanda Holding AG, Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Dogger Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors
- The Association of the Swiss Natural Gas Industry (Verband der Schweizerischen Gasindustrie (VSG ASIG)), Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Swissgas, Member of the Board of Directors
- Kantonsspital Graubünden Foundation, Chairman of the Board of Trustees
- economiesuisse, Member of the Executive Board
- Entwicklung Schweiz, President of the association
- Institute for Financial Economics and Financial Law (IFF) at the University of St. Gallen, President of the Executive Committee

Franziska Tschudi Sauber — Born 1959, Swiss national
Member of the Board of Directors

Franziska Tschudi Sauber graduated in law at the University of Bern and passed her bar exam there in 1984. She studied law at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., earning an LL.M. in 1986, and passed the bar exam for the US states of New York and Connecticut in 1987. Franziska Tschudi Sauber completed postgraduate studies at the University of St. Gallen (1991 to 1993), receiving an Executive MBA. After initially working as an Assistant for Media Law at the Institute for Constitutional and Administrative Law at the University of Bern, and practising business and media law in Zurich, Washington, D.C. and Geneva, she served as Secretary General at SIG Holding AG from 1992 to 1995. She then became a Member of the Executive Board of Weidmann Holding AG ("Weidmann Group"), Rapperswil, in 1995, where she was Head of Corporate Development and, from 1998, Head of the Business Area Electrical Technology Asia/Pacific. She has held the positions of Chief Executive Officer and Delegate of the Board of Directors of Weidmann Holding AG since 2001.

Franziska Tschudi Sauber will be put forward for re-election as Member of the Board of Directors and as Member of the Compensation Committee at the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding on 28 April 2023.

Other appointments:
- Biomed AG, Member of the Board of Directors
- Energie Zürichsee Linth AG, Member of the Board of Directors
- SSE Group (Société Suisse des Explosifs), Member of the Board of Directors
- economiesuisse, Member of the Executive Board
- Swissmem, Member of the Executive Board

Resignations and new Members of the Board of Directors

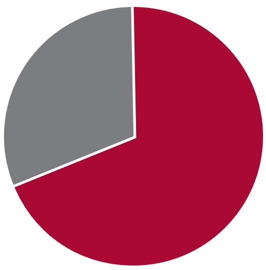
Monika Bütler was elected to the Board of Directors at the Annual General Meeting on 22 April 2022. Monika Bütler is independent of Swiss Life; she has never acted in a managerial capacity within the Swiss Life Group and has no business relationships with the Group.

Changes in the Board of Directors with effect from the 2023 Annual General Meeting

With the exception of Frank W. Keuper, who will step down from the Board of Directors at the next Annual General Meeting on 28 April 2023 due to reaching the age limit set out in the internal Organisational Regulations, all Members of the Board of Directors will be put forward for re-election.

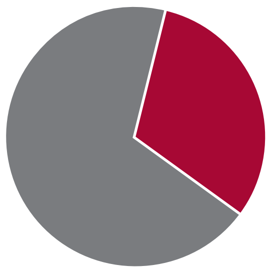
In addition, the Board of Directors will propose to the Annual General Meeting that Philomena Colatrella (1968), Chief Executive Officer of the CSS Group, and Severin Moser (1962), former CEO of Allianz Suisse and designated President of the Swiss Employers' Association, be elected as new Members of the Board of Directors. Both candidates have many years of management experience, specific specialist knowledge and an extensive network in the insurance and pensions area and are independent of Swiss Life.

With effect from the 2023 Annual General Meeting, the composition of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding is therefore expected to be as follows:



Nationality

Swiss nationals	9
Foreign nationals (incl. dual citizens)	4



Gender

Female	4 (31%)
Male	9 (69%)

Term of office

≤ 5 years	5
6–10 years	4
> 10 years	4

Internal organisational structure

In accordance with the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors has issued Organisational Regulations setting forth the internal organisational structure and the duties and competencies of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors' committees, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board. The Organisational Regulations are reviewed regularly and adjusted where necessary. They can be found at www.swisslife.com, "Investors and Shareholders" area, "Shareholders and services" section, "Articles of Association" subsection (www.swisslife.com/articles).

The Chairman of the Board of Directors coordinates the work of the Board and the committees, and ensures reporting from the Corporate Executive Board to the Board of Directors. In urgent situations, the Chairman may also determine the necessary measures and take steps falling within the scope of the competencies of the Board until the Board of Directors takes a decision. If a timely decision cannot be reached by the Board of Directors, the Chairman is empowered to take a decision.

The Board of Directors meets as often as business requires, usually at least six times a year. Meetings are generally called by the Chairman. However, any Member of the Board of Directors may request that a meeting be called, as may the Corporate Executive Board. In addition to the Members of the Board of Directors, the Group CEO also generally attends the meetings or parts of meetings in an advisory capacity, as do other Members of the Corporate Executive Board when required.

The Board of Directors met nine times during the year under review. The meetings lasted around two-and-a-half hours on average. All Members of the Board of Directors attended all the meetings. The Group CEO and the other Members of the Corporate Executive Board were present at all the meetings except two, at each one of which one Member of the Corporate Executive Board was unable to attend. The Board of Directors conducted parts of the meetings among themselves.

The Board of Directors regularly performs a self-assessment. Furthermore, discussions take place between the Chairman of the Board and its Members on an individual basis.

Four standing committees support the work of the Board of Directors as a whole: the Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee, the Compensation Committee, the Investment and Risk Committee, and the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors may establish other committees to be entrusted with special tasks.

The committees of the Board of Directors sometimes call on the services of external consultants and assess their own work once a year. If the Chairman of the Board of Directors is not a Member of a committee of the Board of Directors, he has the right to attend meetings (without voting rights).

The Members of the Board of Directors or a committee of the Board of Directors are obliged to leave meetings when issues are discussed that affect their own interests or the interests of natural or legal persons close to them.

Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee

The Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee (Chairman's Committee) assists both the Chairman of the Board of Directors in performing his leadership and coordination duties and the Board of Directors with issues relating to corporate governance. The Committee also supports the Board of Directors in key strategic decisions.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors presides over meetings. As a rule, the Group CEO attends the Chairman's Committee meetings or parts of the meetings in an advisory capacity. Other Members of the Corporate Executive Board and in-house or external specialists may also be invited. The Chairman's Committee meets at least six times a year.

The Chairman's Committee held eight meetings during the year under review. Each session lasted for just under two hours on average. All Members attended all the meetings. The Group CEO and Group CFO attended all the meetings.

It is planned that the Chairman's and Corporate Governance Committee will be constituted as follows once voting has been completed at the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2023: Rolf Dörig as Chairman and Klaus Tschütscher, Stefan Loacker and Ueli Dietiker as Members.

Compensation Committee
The Compensation Committee supports the Board of Directors with regard to setting the compensation policy and in key personnel decisions regarding appointments to the highest levels of management and related performance-based and market-consistent compensation. The fundamental duties and responsibilities of the Compensation Committee are set out in Article 12 of the Articles of Association as amended on 23 April 2014 (www.swisslife.com/articles).

The Compensation Committee generally consists of three Members, who are elected by the Annual General Meeting. All Members of the Compensation Committee are independent Members of the Board of Directors. A Board of Directors Member is regarded as being independent if he has not exercised any management role within the Swiss Life Group for at least three years and has no or only a minor business relationship with the Group.

The Board of Directors appoints the Chairman of the Compensation Committee from among the latter's Members and issues regulations for the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee may invite the Group CEO to some or all of its meetings in an advisory capacity. Other Members of the Corporate Executive Board and in-house or external specialists may also be invited. The Compensation Committee meets at least three times a year.

During the year under review, the Compensation Committee convened a total of six times. Each session lasted for around one-and-a-half hours on average. All Members attended all the Compensation Committee meetings. The Chairman of the Board of Directors also attended all the meetings of the Compensation Committee in relation to nomination and succession planning issues in the Board of Directors and Corporate Executive Board.

At the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2023, the following persons will be proposed for re-election as Members of the Compensation Committee: Franziska Tschudi Sauber, Klaus Tschütscher and Martin Schmid. It is planned that Klaus Tschütscher will again take over as Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

Investment and Risk Committee
The Investment and Risk Committee assists the Board of Directors in matters concerning investment management, financial management and risk management within the Group. The tasks of the Investment and Risk Committee include drafting proposals on the principal features of asset and liability management (ALM) and submitting them to the Board of Directors, determining the investment policy, assessing capital adequacy, verifying compliance with guidelines on investments, and establishing the risk tolerance in insurance and investment operations. The Investment and Risk Committee is vested with the authority to define various regulations and directives pertaining to the investment activities of the Swiss Life Group and must inform the Board of Directors accordingly. In addition, the Investment and Risk Committee is responsible for making decisions on investments above a certain amount and specifies the terms of significant intra-Group financing.

The Group CIO, the Group CFO and the Group CRO attend the Investment and Risk Committee meetings or parts of meetings in an advisory capacity. The Group CEO may attend (without the right to vote) the meetings of the Investment and Risk Committee. Other Members of the Corporate Executive Board and in-house specialists may also be invited to attend. The Investment and Risk Committee meets at least six times a year.

Ten meetings of the Investment and Risk Committee were held in the year under review. Each session lasted for around two hours on average. All Members attended all the meetings, with the exception of one meeting, where one Member was excused. The Chairman of the Board of Directors was present at seven meetings. The Group CEO attended seven meetings while the Group CFO and Group CIO attended all ten meetings of the Investment and Risk Committee.

It is planned that the Investment and Risk Committee will be constituted as follows once voting has been completed at the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2023: Ueli Dietiker as Chairman and Thomas Buess, Damir Filipovic, Stefan Loacker, Martin Schmid and Severin Moser as Members.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in its supervision of the accounting function and financial reporting activities, as well as compliance with the legal framework. It reviews the appropriateness of the internal control structures and processes used to comply with the legal requirements. It monitors the activities of Corporate Internal Audit and the external audit services, takes due note of their reports and recommendations, and oversees any further measures that may prove necessary. The Committee is empowered to make decisions with respect to defining the terms and conditions for mandates to external auditors and keeps the Board of Directors appropriately informed. Moreover, the Audit Committee issues the regulations for Corporate Internal Audit and sets its annual programme of activities.

Generally, the Group CFO and the Head of Corporate Internal Audit attend the Audit Committee meetings or parts of the meetings in an advisory capacity. The Group CEO may attend the meetings of the Audit Committee (without voting rights). Representatives from the external audit services are also regularly invited (cf. also "Supervisory and control instruments vis-à-vis the auditors", page 86). Other Members of the Corporate Executive Board and in-house specialists may also be invited to attend. The Audit Committee meets at least four times a year. The frequency of meetings depends on the financial budgeting and reporting process.

In the year under review, the Audit Committee convened six times. A meeting lasted almost two-and-a-half hours on average. All Members attended all the meetings, with the exception of one meeting, where one member was excused. The Chairman of the Board of Directors was present at four meetings of the Audit Committee. The Group CEO and Group CFO attended all the meetings. The Head of Corporate Internal Audit, as well as representatives of the external auditors, attended all meetings.

It is planned that the Audit Committee will be constituted as follows once voting has been completed at the Annual General Meeting of 28 April 2023: Stefan Loacker as Chairman and Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli, Henry Peter, Damir Filipovic, Monika Bütler und Philomena Colatrella as Members.

Board of Directors and sustainability

The Swiss Life Board of Directors attaches great importance to the issue of sustainability with reference to environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. An integral part of Swiss Life's risk strategy and risk processes, sustainability issues are continuously addressed at the committees of the Board of Directors and by the Board of Directors as a whole. In order to mitigate risk, the Board of Directors, in conjunction with the Corporate Executive Board, has launched a Group-wide sustainability programme, from which the sustainability goals of the "Swiss Life 2024" Group-wide programme communicated at the Investor Day on 25 November 2021 were derived. Sustainability topics are regularly discussed by the Board of Directors and its Investment and Risk Committee, particularly in the context of self-assessing the risk situation and capital requirements (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment, ORSA) and reporting to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

Further information can be found in the document “Role of the Board of Directors in Sustainability”, which is available at www.swisslife.com in the “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Shareholders and services” section, “Annual General Meeting” subsection (www.swisslife.com/en/board-sustainability).

Delineation of competencies between the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board

The Organisational Regulations of Swiss Life Holding provide for the comprehensive delegation of executive management responsibilities to the Group CEO and the Corporate Executive Board, with the exception of those duties reserved for other bodies in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association or the Organisational Regulations themselves.

The Articles of Association of Swiss Life Holding can be seen at www.swisslife.com, “Investor and Shareholders” area, “Shareholders and services” section, “Articles of Association” subsection (www.swisslife.com/articles). The Organisational Regulations can also be found on the Swiss Life website, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Shareholders and services” section, “Articles of Association” subsection (www.swisslife.com/articles).

The Corporate Executive Board bears responsibility in particular for the implementation of the corporate strategy, for the conditions governing business operations and for financial guidance. It is further responsible for preparing the resolutions for the Board of Directors and its committees, and for monitoring the implementation of these decisions in the Group. It is vested with the authority to rule on business referred to it by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors’ committees and the Chairman of the Board of Directors, insofar as approval or a decision is not reserved exclusively to the delegating body.

Information and control instruments of the Board of Directors vis-à-vis the Corporate Executive Board

The Board of Directors is continually and comprehensively briefed on the activities of the Corporate Executive Board. The Group CEO regularly informs the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Board of Directors and its committees on the course of business, new business activities and significant projects. The Group CEO informs the Chairman of the Board of Directors immediately of any extraordinary matters. Considerable expenditure which is unbudgeted for and amounts to more than 10% of the relevant budget must be submitted to the Chairman’s and Corporate Governance Committee for approval. Similarly, significant investments and divestments require the approval of the Investment and Risk Committee or, when they reach a certain level, the approval of the Board of Directors as a whole.

If required, the Board of Directors and its individual committees regularly invite all or some Members of the Corporate Executive Board and in-house specialists to their meetings. Outside the meetings, each Member of the Board of Directors may request information about the course of business from the Corporate Executive Board subject to the prior notification of the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Requests for information on individual transactions require the prior approval of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors may participate (without voting rights) in the meetings of the Corporate Executive Board. He receives the invitations and the minutes of the meetings.

Corporate Internal Audit, which reports directly to the Chairman of the Board, represents a suitable means of independent monitoring and information gathering for the Board of Directors. Regular meetings take place between the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Head of Corporate Internal Audit, as well as between the Chairman of the Audit Committee and the Head of Corporate Internal Audit. In the same way, the Group CRO has direct access to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and to the Chairman of the Investment and Risk Committee. This ensures that in addition to regular reporting, information is provided in a situation-specific and timely manner.

In accordance with the audit plan approved by the Audit Committee, Corporate Internal Audit draws up topic-related audit reports, which are distributed to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Members of the Audit Committee, and the competent management staff and persons in charge of the audited area. In addition, Corporate Internal Audit prepares a written quarterly report for the attention of the Audit Committee at least four times a year. Qualitative risk management is generally discussed by the Audit Committee at least twice a year.

Implementation of the measures recommended by Corporate Internal Audit is monitored by Group Compliance and Operational Risk Management. The Audit Committee regularly receives a report on operational risk management within the Swiss Life Group. The Internal Control System (ICS) is another instrument available to the Board of Directors for information and controlling purposes. Further details are available in the “Risk Management” section from page 88.

The performance of the Corporate Executive Board and the contributions made by the individual Members are regularly discussed and evaluated by the Chairman’s and Corporate Governance Committee, the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors, with no Members of the Corporate Executive Board being present. The acceptance of directorships and senior political or military roles by Members of the Corporate Executive Board is subject to the consent of the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Corporate Executive Board

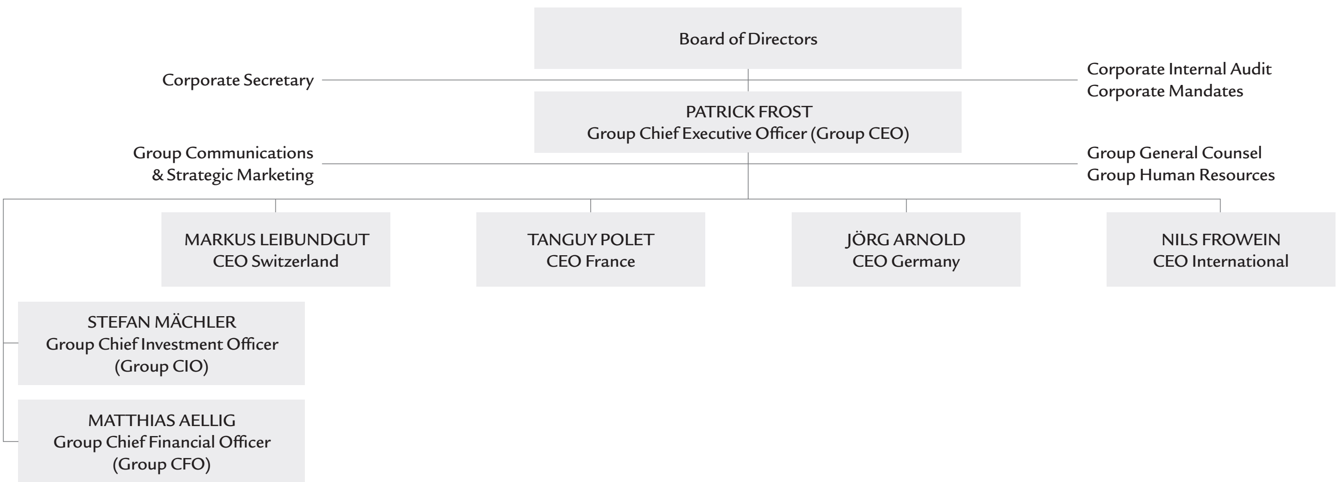
The Group CEO directs the business operations of the Group. The Group CEO, together with the Corporate Executive Board, works out the long-term objectives and strategic orientation of the Group for submission to the Board of Directors and, based on the resolutions of the Board of Directors, ensures the goal-oriented leadership and development of the Group. The Corporate Executive Board can form committees to address specific areas and can delegate competencies to such Corporate Executive Board committees.

The organisation and division of tasks within the Corporate Executive Board generally reflects the key business areas and functions. The Members of the Corporate Executive Board have a direct management role with functional management responsibility for cross-divisional competencies. The Members of the Corporate Executive Board are responsible for setting objectives, financial planning, HR management and achievement of objectives within their area. They issue directives for their area within the context of legal and regulatory requirements, the relevant regulations and the directives valid for the Group as a whole.

The Corporate Executive Board is responsible for the implementation of the corporate strategy, for the establishment of conditions governing business operations and for financial guidance. It is responsible for the preparation of the resolutions for the Board of Directors and its committees, and for monitoring the implementation of these decisions in the Group. The Corporate Executive Board is vested with the authority to rule on business referred to it by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors' committees and the Chairman of the Board of Directors, insofar as a decision or approval is not reserved exclusively to the delegating body.

The Corporate Executive Board may delegate operational responsibility for the management of subsidiaries to individual Members of the Corporate Executive Board.

Management structure of the Swiss Life Group as at 31 December 2022



The following information on the Members of the Corporate Executive Board is based on the situation on the balance sheet date. The information on former Members of the Corporate Executive Board and information on any previous external mandates can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the relevant previous annual reports, available at www.swisslife.com, "Investors and Shareholders" area, "Results and reports" section (www.swisslife.com/annualreports).

Members of the Corporate Executive Board

On 31 December 2022 the Corporate Executive Board of Swiss Life Holding was composed of the following Members:

Name	Function	Member of the Corporate Executive Board since
Patrick Frost	Group CEO	01.07.2006
Markus Leibundgut	CEO Switzerland	01.04.2014
Matthias Aellig	Group CFO	01.03.2019
Tanguy Polet	CEO France	01.03.2021
Jörg Arnold	CEO Germany	01.07.2017
Stefan Mächler	Group CIO	01.09.2014
Nils Frowein	CEO International	01.01.2015

Patrick Frost — Born 1968, Swiss national
Group Chief Executive Officer (Group CEO)

Patrick Frost studied at the ETH in Zurich and the universities of Cologne, Basel and Zurich, obtaining degrees in natural science (dipl. Natural Science (dipl. Natw. ETH), economics (Dr. rer. pol.) and law (lic. iur.)). He began his career in the mid-nineties as an analyst and subsequently as a Portfolio Manager in asset management for Winterthur Group. After two years in the US as a Corporate Bond Manager, he was appointed Head of Fixed Income at Winterthur Group in 2001.

In 2006 Patrick Frost was appointed Member of the Corporate Executive Board and Group Chief Investment Officer of Swiss Life and in this capacity was responsible for the investment management of the Swiss Life Group. Since 1 July 2014, he has been Group Chief Executive Officer (Group CEO) of the Swiss Life Group.

Other appointments:
– Roche Holding Ltd, Member of the Board of Directors and Chairman of the Audit Committee
– Avenir Suisse, Member of the Board of Trustees
– Zurich Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Board of Directors
– Zürcher Volkswirtschaftliche Gesellschaft, (Zurich Economic Society), Member of the Board (Chairman until 3 October 2022)

Markus Leibundgut — Born 1969, Swiss national
Chief Executive Officer Switzerland (CEO Switzerland)

Markus Leibundgut studied physics and mathematics at the University of Bern and gained his doctorate in quantum field theory. Having joined McKinsey & Company in 1999 he worked in various positions as a strategic advisor for companies in a number of sectors including technology, telecommunications and management. During his career at McKinsey & Company, Markus Leibundgut focused on consulting in the insurance sector in Europe and Switzerland. He was elected a partner in 2005. From 2009 to 2011, Markus Leibundgut also managed the McKinsey European Life Insurance Center of Competence. He joined Swiss Life in 2012, initially heading the Finance & Actuarial Services business area as CFO and Member of the Executive Board at Swiss Life Switzerland. In 2013, Markus Leibundgut was appointed Chief Operating Officer and Member of the Executive Board of Swiss Life Germany.

From April 2014 to March 2017, Markus Leibundgut was Chief Executive Officer Germany (CEO Germany) and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group.

Markus Leibundgut was appointed Chief Executive Officer Switzerland (CEO Switzerland) in April 2017. He continues as a Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group.

Other appointments:
- Palladio Foundation, Member of the Board of Trustees
- Swiss Insurance Association (SIA), Member of the Board of Directors
- Society for the Promotion of the Institute of Insurance Economics of the University of St. Gallen, Member of the Board

Matthias Aellig — Born 1971, Swiss national
Group Chief Financial Officer (Group CFO)

Matthias Aellig studied physics at the University of Bern. After receiving his doctorate in the field of solar wind and completing a research visit at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, he joined McKinsey & Company in Zurich as an advisor in 2000, mainly charged with projects in the banking and insurance area. At the end of 2003, Matthias Aellig joined what was then the Winterthur Group (now AXA), initially as Head of Value Management and then, as of 2004, as Chief Actuary Life, running the Winterthur Group's actuarial office. In 2007, he was named Chief Actuary Life at Zurich Switzerland, in which role he was notably responsible for reserving, the group life operating account and market-consistent valuation. In 2010, Matthias Aellig became Chief Risk Officer of the Swiss Life Group. In this function he was responsible for the Group-wide enterprise risk management framework, which includes, in addition to quantitative and qualitative risk management, the Group's actuarial office and product and margin management.

Since March 2019, Matthias Aellig has been Group Chief Financial Officer (Group CFO) and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group.

Other appointment:
– Swiss Insurance Association (SIA), Chairman of the Finance and Regulation Committee

Tanguy Polet — Born 1970, Belgian national
Chief Executive Officer France (CEO France)

Tanguy Polet studied law at the University of Louvain-La-Neuve (Belgium) and graduated in economic and social law. From 1994 he worked as a lawyer in Brussels, successively with Roberti & Associés (now Meritius), Peeters Advocaten-Avocats (Ernst & Young) and Simmons & Simmons. He specialises in commercial and financial law as well as consumer protection. In 2005, Tanguy Polet joined Swiss Life in Belgium as Head of Sales and Marketing and Member of the Executive Board. From 2008 to 2010, he was CEO of Swiss Life Luxembourg before moving to France in 2010, where he became CEO of Swiss Life Banque Privée and Member of the Executive Board of Swiss Life France. From 2015 to 2021, Tanguy Polet was Chief Customer Officer for digital transformation and Customer Services and also a Member of the Executive Board of Swiss Life France.

Since March 2021, Tanguy Polet has been Chief Executive Officer France (CEO France) and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group.

Jörg Arnold — Born 1964, German national
Chief Executive Officer Germany (CEO Germany)

After completing his studies in business economics at the University of Cologne, Jörg Arnold joined what was then Colonia Versicherung (now the AXA Group) in 1991 as assistant to the CEO. Jörg Arnold worked in a variety of positions at the company, including head of the Distribution Management department and district manager of the Frankfurt branch office, and in 1998, was made Sales Director and Member of the Executive Committee of Colonia Versicherung at its Berlin branch office. In 2001, he was appointed Head of Sales at Deutsche Ärzteversicherung AG, joining their Management Committee. In 2010, Jörg Arnold took over as CEO of Deutsche Ärzteversicherung AG. In this capacity he was responsible for sales as well as for operations, business development and human resources. In 2014, Jörg Arnold became Global Head of Savings, Retirement & Distribution at AXA Group in Paris within the Life & Savings Global Business Line, which is responsible for the Group's worldwide life insurance business.

Since July 2017, Jörg Arnold has been Chief Executive Officer Germany (CEO Germany) and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group.

Stefan Mächler — Born 1960, Swiss national
Group Chief Investment Officer (Group CIO)

After studying law at the University of St. Gallen, Stefan Mächler (lic. iur. HSG) spent 18 years working for the Credit Suisse Group in the capital market and asset management areas. After nine years abroad and various posts in Tokyo, Osaka, Seoul and Frankfurt, he returned to Switzerland in early 1999 and was appointed Managing Director of Sales & Marketing Europe and Switzerland at Credit Suisse Asset Management. At the same time, he was the driving force behind the foundation of the listed real estate company Swiss Prime Site AG, where he served as Chairman of the Board of Directors until 2005. From 2005 until 2009, he worked for Deutsche Bank, initially assuming responsibility for managing family offices in Switzerland and in the final two years serving as CEO of Privatbank Rüd, Blass & Cie AG. From 2009 until 2014, Stefan Mächler was in charge of asset management at the Swiss Mobiliar Group as Chief Investment Officer and Member of the Group Executive Board.

Since September 2014, Stefan Mächler has been Group Chief Investment Officer (Group CIO) and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group.

Other appointments:
- Ina Invest Holding Ltd, Chairman of the Board of Directors
- Stiftung Technopark Zürich, Member of the Board of Trustees

Nils Frowein — Born 1964, German national
Chief Executive Officer International (CEO International)

Nils Frowein is an economics graduate with German and American accountancy certification. He is a skilled banker and has extensive expertise in the financial services sector and many years of capital market experience. From 1997 until 2004, he worked at the auditing firm BDO Deutsche Warentreuhand AG, where he was responsible for the Financial Advisory Services division, most recently as a partner. From 2004 to 2007, Nils Frowein was CFO of financial services provider MLP. There he was significantly involved in laying the strategic foundations for the company. Nils Frowein joined AWD as deputy Chief Executive Officer in January 2008. He was initially Chief Financial Officer and was appointed Chief Operating Officer on 1 September 2008. Between 2009 and 2010, he additionally took charge of the Swiss business of AWD as acting CEO.

Nils Frowein has been Chairman of the Swiss Life subsidiary Chase de Vere in the UK since 2010, Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Swiss Life Select in Austria and the Czech Republic since 2011.

Nils Frowein has been Chief Executive Officer of the International market unit (CEO International) since 1 January 2013 and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group since 1 January 2015.

Since 2017, he has also been Chairman of Swiss Life Singapore, Swiss Life Luxembourg and Swiss Life Liechtenstein. In October 2018, Nils Frowein became Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Fincentrum in the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Other appointments:
– German-Swiss Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Board
– British Swiss Chamber of Commerce, Member of the Board
– International School Hannover Region (ISHR), Member of the Supervisory Board

Resignations and new Members of the Corporate Executive Board

There were no resignations or new Members at the Swiss Life Group in 2022.

Transfer of Management Tasks

No management tasks have been contractually delegated to third parties by Swiss Life Holding.

Swiss Life Compensation Report for the Financial Year 2022

The General Meeting of Shareholders of Swiss Life Holding on 23 April 2014 approved various provisions of the Articles of Association, in response to a proposal by the Board of Directors pertaining to the implementation of the Ordinance against Excessive Compensation in Listed Stock Companies (Compensation Ordinance, VegüV), which take account of the requirements and powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders in relation to corporate governance and compensation.

With regard to the compensation system, the key principles of the compensation policy of the Swiss Life Group are regulated by the Articles of Association. The Members of the Board of Directors are granted exclusively fixed compensation. This is paid partly in blocked Swiss Life Holding shares, with the amount, date of allocation and duration of the blocking period set by the Board of Directors. The Members of the Corporate Executive Board are entitled to a fixed basic salary and, if applicable, a short- and long-term variable compensation component. The variable compensation for Members of the Corporate Executive Board has been limited under the Articles of Association to a maximum of 181% of the fixed basic salary.

Pursuant to the Articles of Association, the General Meeting of Shareholders is responsible for approving the maximum total amount of fixed compensation for the Board of Directors until the next General Meeting. The General Meeting of Shareholders also votes on a prospective basis on the maximum amount of the fixed compensation and the long-term variable compensation component (equity compensation plan) for the Corporate Executive Board for the next financial year. By contrast, the short-term variable compensation component for the Corporate Executive Board is submitted for approval to the General Meeting of Shareholders on a retrospective basis for the previous financial year, in full cognisance of the respective business figures.

Since 2009, Swiss Life has given shareholders the opportunity to hold a separate advisory vote at the General Meeting on the compensation report for the relevant financial year. The outcome of the vote is of material importance for the Board of Directors in their assessment and structuring of compensation.

On the basis of the powers of the General Meeting of Shareholders in relation to compensation under the Articles of Association, which came into effect on 1 January 2015, the General Meeting of Shareholders had approved the compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board on 23 April 2021 as follows:

- For the Board of Directors: The maximum total amount of fixed compensation until the next Annual General Meeting in 2022 in the amount of CHF 3 200 000 in total.
- For the Corporate Executive Board: The short-term variable compensation component for the 2020 financial year in the amount of CHF 3 670 000 in total (bonus and deferred compensation in cash), determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2021 in view of the 2020 annual results, and the maximum total amount of the fixed compensation and the long-term variable compensation component (equity compensation plan) for the 2022 financial year in the amount of CHF 13 800 000 in total.

At the General Meeting of Shareholders of 22 April 2022, the following compensation was approved for the Board of Directors and Corporate Executive Board:

– For the Board of Directors: The maximum total amount of fixed compensation until the next Annual General Meeting in 2023 in the amount of CHF 3 200 000 in total.
– For the Corporate Executive Board: The short-term variable compensation component for the 2021 financial year in the amount of CHF 4 400 000 in total (bonus and deferred compensation in cash), determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2022 in view of the 2021 annual results, and the maximum total amount of the fixed compensation and the long-term variable compensation component (equity compensation plan) for the 2023 financial year in the amount of CHF 13 800 000 in total.

In the same way, the General Meeting on 28 April 2023 will be asked to approve the exclusively fixed compensation to be paid to the Board of Directors until the 2024 Annual General Meeting, the short-term variable compensation component for the Corporate Executive Board for the 2022 financial year and the maximum total amount of fixed compensation (basic salary incl. ancillary benefits and occupational provisions) and of the long-term variable compensation component (equity compensation plan) for the 2024 financial year.

The proposed budget/maximum amount for the fixed and long-term variable compensation for the Corporate Executive Board for the 2024 financial year represents an upper limit, which would only be exhausted in the case of exceptional business performance. The Board of Directors will determine the fixed compensation and the long-term variable compensation component for the Corporate Executive Board at the beginning of 2024 and will detail the key underlying factors in the respective compensation report, on which the shareholders can in turn hold an advisory vote.

The Articles of Association of Swiss Life Holding can be seen and printed out at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Shareholders and services” section, “Articles of Association” (www.swisslife.com/articles) subsection. For stipulations on compensation and on the approval of compensation for the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board, particular reference is made to Articles 14–16 of the Articles of Association.

Information on the roles assumed by Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in other companies can be found in the respective CVs on pages 38 to 45 (Board of Directors) and 54 to 58 (Corporate Executive Board).

Guidelines and standards

The following information takes into account the requirements under the directive of the SIX Exchange Regulation on information relating to corporate governance and Circular 2010/1 of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA on minimum standards for remuneration schemes of financial institutions, as well as the transparency requirements under the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO).

Additional information on compensation and benefit expenditure for the management and employees of the Swiss Life Group can be found in the Consolidated Financial Statements (notes 23 and 29 on pages 302 to 312 and 328 to 329). The information regarding the shareholdings of Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board is shown in the Notes to the Swiss Life Holding Financial Statements on pages 370 to 372.

The information on compensation granted to Corporate Executive Board Members also includes the variable compensation, which was determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2023 and is published on an accrual basis as compensation for the 2022 financial year. The Members of the Board of Directors are granted exclusively fixed compensation, payable 70% in cash and 30% in Swiss Life Holding shares; the allocated shares are subject to a three-year blocking period.

The compensation received by each Member of the Board of Directors, and that of the current Chairman of the Corporate Executive Board (Group CEO), who in the period under review received the highest compensation of the Members of the Corporate Executive Board, is disclosed on an individual basis.

Compensation policy principles

The compensation policy principles are governed by Articles 14–16 of the Articles of Association of Swiss Life Holding, which can be seen at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Shareholders and services” section, “Articles of Association” (www.swisslife.com/articles) subsection. Within this framework, the Board of Directors as a whole establishes the compensation policy guidelines for the Group (incl. variable compensation and equity compensation plans) and relevant guidelines for the employee benefit institutions.

The compensation policy underpins the performance culture required by the corporate strategy and forms part of the HR policy. The aim is to retain well-qualified employees and gain new, highly skilled staff. The compensation system is in line with the market environment and must be competitive. The individual overall compensation takes into account the employee’s professional skills, engagement and personal performance. It comprises the basic salary, a variable short-term compensation component related to achieving annual targets, which is normally paid out in cash and sometimes equities and, if applicable, as deferred compensation in cash, and a long-term variable compensation component in the form of an equity compensation plan, as well as contributions to occupational provisions and risk insurance.

Salary	
Variable compensation	
Short-term variable compensation component *(Bonus in cash and possibly in shares and, if applicable, deferred compensation in cash)*	Long-term variable compensation component *(Equity compensation plan)*
Contributions to occupational provisions and risk insurance	

The salary is determined according to the employee's function and skill set, and is annually reassessed and adjusted if appropriate. Salary comparison studies and recognised job evaluation systems are used to check appropriateness and to ensure internal and external comparability.

The variable compensation components are linked to the strategic objectives of the Group and the individual divisions, and the associated financial and HR-related targets. They are based on the achievement of annual objectives defined in advance for a period of three years as part of medium-term planning and determined on the basis of the actual performance of individuals or teams in relation to the objectives set (performance-linked payment) and on the degree of achievement of the Swiss Life Group targets as reflected in its annual result (share in the company's success). Quantitative and qualitative performance is also always assessed on the basis of the competencies required for the function held, such as professional expertise, entrepreneurship, task fulfilment, cooperation and leadership. The percentage weighting between the individual and/or team performance and the share in the company's success depends on the position and responsibilities of the function holder.

The share in the company's success is measured using quantitative Group targets (Key Performance Indicators, KPIs), which are defined in advance for the following three years as part of medium-term planning. Besides the annual profit, the main KPIs for the medium-term planning are distribution capacity, the planned cost savings, the fee result, new business profitability, the return on equity and solvency (Swiss Solvency Test, SST). In order to avoid conduct aimed at the short-term achievement of key indicators with a higher weighting, the individual KPIs are not mechanistically weighted in advance. Assuming the generally equal weighting of all KPIs, the individual weighting is determined at the end of each financial year by the Board of Directors as a whole on the basis of a proposal by the Compensation Committee taking all developments into account and consideration (discretionary decision).

Qualitative goals relate in particular to project, risk management or compliance goals and to leadership, sustainability and ESG (environmental, social, corporate governance) requirements. This also includes optimising diversity within the Swiss Life Group, particularly with regard to reducing sustainability risks in general. As a rule, qualitative goals are, where possible and expedient, linked to measurable targets, e.g. in relation to operational ecology and diversity.

Personal performance based on the specified quantitative and qualitative objectives is assessed annually in the employee appraisal procedure implemented throughout the Group (Group Performance System, GPS). Two assessment elements/models are used for determining objectives and evaluating performance: the Group Objectives Model (GOM) relating to qualitative and quantitative objectives and the Group Competency Model (GCM) for measuring and assessing individual competencies and behaviour, including the relevant compliance regulations.

For persons responsible for risk management and risk control, the quantitative objectives are set in such a way that performance is not linked to the result of the monitored business unit, specific products or transactions.

In order to be eligible for any variable compensation, a GPS target achievement of at least 80% is required.

Permanent employment contracts in Switzerland contain notice periods of between three and twelve months, depending on position and seniority. All employment contracts with Members of the Corporate Executive Board specify a notice period of twelve months. Members of the Corporate Executive Board have no contractual entitlements to severance payments. Likewise, Members of the Board of Directors have no such entitlements.

Practice and procedure

Pursuant to the Organisational Regulations, the Board of Directors as a whole is responsible for determining the level and make-up of compensation for its members, whereas the Compensation Committee is responsible for putting forward appropriate proposals (for the internal organisation of the Board of Directors see “Internal organisational structure”, pages 46 to 50). The Board of Directors as a whole also establishes the guidelines for the company’s compensation policy. In doing so, it takes into consideration the compensation policies of other companies in the financial services industry, drawing its findings from publicly available information and studies by independent external experts. Comparable companies in the insurance sector in Switzerland used for the purposes of providing relevant information for the current compensation policy included Allianz, AXA, Baloise Insurance, Swiss Re, Zurich Insurance Group and Helvetia. The compensation policy is discussed in detail every year by the Compensation Committee, revised if necessary and submitted to the Board of Directors as a whole for approval.

The Board of Directors as a whole sets the level and distribution of the variable compensation pool for all employees on the basis of its compensation policy guidelines at the proposal of the Compensation Committee. When determining the level of the allocation, it takes into consideration the annual result, as well as medium-term planning and the degree of target achievement.

Finally, the Board of Directors as a whole is responsible for determining the individual compensation of Members of the Corporate Executive Board.

Based on the amended Articles of Association as in force on 1 January 2015, the General Meeting of Shareholders approves, on the basis of a proposal by the Board of Directors, the maximum total amount of fixed compensation and long-term variable compensation for the Corporate Executive Board for the following financial year. This prospective approval excludes the short-term variable compensation component for the Corporate Executive Board, which is approved by the General Meeting of Shareholders retrospectively for the previous financial year. In addition, the General Meeting of Shareholders can, under Article 16 of the Articles of Association, pass a resolution at any time to retrospectively increase an approved total amount. If new Members of the Corporate Executive Board are appointed after a resolution approving the compensation has been passed, the Articles of Association stipulate that a supplementary amount of a maximum

40% of the total amount for the year in question is available for their compensation and to offset any disadvantages in connection with the change of job; this does not require the approval of the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors carries out an annual performance assessment of all Members of the Corporate Executive Board, based on preparatory work by the Compensation Committee. In addition, current aspects of HR policy and, in particular, succession planning are regularly discussed at meetings of the Compensation Committee and the Board of Directors as a whole.

The Board of Directors may consult independent professionals where deemed appropriate. In the year under review, Swiss Life was advised on specific compensation-related matters by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC).

Within the framework of the compensation arrangements for Members of the Corporate Executive Board, “deferred compensation in cash” was introduced as a new compensation component linked to short-term variable compensation on 1 January 2012. On the basis of the corresponding regulations, a portion of the short-term variable cash compensation determined by the Board of Directors is not paid immediately but after a period of three years has elapsed, and provided that the regulatory requirements are satisfied at that point. The allocated deferred compensation in cash represents an entitlement during the three-year deferral period. The underlying “deferred cash plan” also provides for adjustment and reclaiming mechanisms (clawback). A full or partial reduction of the deferred compensation is provided for in the following cases: negative impact of the key figures applying to the allocation of deferred compensation due to a restatement of the annual accounts or damage to Swiss Life as a result of a violation of statutory, regulatory or compliance standards by participants in the plan. If the employment relationship is terminated by a participant during the three-year deferral period for deferred compensation in cash, the entitlements expire worthless (retention component). For the 2022 reporting year, the Board of Directors has determined that, as from a variable compensation amount in cash of CHF 500 000, 23% (or 33% for the Group CEO) of the total variable compensation in cash is to be allocated as deferred compensation.

As a long-term variable compensation component linked to the performance of the Swiss Life Holding share price and to the medium-term planning and degree of target achievement, an equity compensation plan has been in place since 2004 for Members of the Corporate Executive Board and other key performers within the Swiss Life Group, who are determined by the Corporate Executive Board with the approval of the Compensation Committee. Based on this plan, participants are granted future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares. These subscription rights entitle them to receive Swiss Life Holding shares free of charge after a period of three years has elapsed, provided that the prerequisites under the plan have been satisfied at that point.

Since 2011 participants in the equity compensation plan have been allocated Restricted Share Units (RSUs) on 1 April (2011–2013 equity compensation plans) or on 1 March (equity compensation plans from 2014). The RSUs grant the holder future subscription rights, entitling them to receive Swiss Life Holding shares free of charge after a three-year period has elapsed. The attribution of shares after the expiry of the three-year deferral period is effected on a 1 to 1 basis (1 RSU = 1 share): the plan is therefore very simple, transparent throughout the whole term and directly linked to the performance of the Swiss Life share price. The value of RSUs during the three-year term develops linearly with the Swiss Life Holding share price and thus symmetrically corresponds with shareholder interests. A total of 65 members of Swiss Life Group senior management participated in the 2019 equity compensation plan. A total of 40 840 RSUs were allocated: 10 237 in total to the Members of the Corporate Executive Board, of which 2496 RSUs to Patrick Frost as Group CEO. 62 persons participated in the 2020 equity compensation plan and a total of 42 553 RSUs were allocated: 10 993 in total to the Corporate Executive Board, of which 2519 to Group CEO Patrick Frost. Altogether, 54 persons participated in the 2021 equity compensation plan, in which a total of 37 436 RSUs were allocated: 10 637 in total to the Corporate Executive Board, of which 2409 to Patrick Frost in his capacity as Group CEO. Under the 2022 equity compensation plan, a total of 31 847 RSUs were allocated to 54 members of Swiss Life Group senior management; Members of the Corporate Executive Board received a total of 8989 RSUs, of which 1972 were allocated to Group CEO Patrick Frost. In all, 56 members of Swiss Life Group senior management are participating in the 2023 equity compensation plan, in which a total of 32 326 RSUs were allocated: 9062 in total to the Corporate Executive Board, of which 1964 RSUs to Patrick Frost in his capacity as Group CEO.

The 2019, 2020 and 2021 RSU plans are based on the three-year "Swiss Life 2021" Group-wide programme, which was announced at the Swiss Life Group Investor Day on 29 November 2018 (see www.swisslife.com/investorday2018). For the purpose of supporting the achievement of the respective corporate goals, the performance criteria have been determined by the Board of Directors, related again to the three-year term based on the MTP 2019–2021 (2019 RSU plan), MTP 2020–2022 (2020 RSU plan) or MTP 2021–2023 (2021 RSU plan), as follows: IFRS profit (50% weighting), the risk and fee result (25% weighting), cash to Swiss Life Holding (25% weighting). Due to the replacement of accounting standards IFRS 4 and IAS 39 by IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 as of 1 January 2023, in relation to the RSU Plan 2021, for the third plan year (2023), the IFRS profit and fee result targets previously based on the MTP 2021–2023 as per IFRS 4/IAS 39 will be replaced by the corresponding MTP 2023–2025 plan values as per IFRS 17/IFRS 9 and the risk result is not taken into account anymore. According to "Swiss Life 2021", the following target values were communicated with regard to the 2019–2021 RSU plan performance criteria: IFRS profit/equity ratio of 8–10%, risk result of CHF 400–450 million in 2021, fee result of CHF 600–650 million in 2021 and cash remittances to Swiss Life Holding of CHF 2.00–2.25 billion cumulatively in 2019–2021.

The 2022 and 2023 RSU plans are based on the three-year "Swiss Life 2024" Group-wide programme, which was announced at the Swiss Life Group Investor Day on 25 November 2021 (see www.swisslife.com/investorday2021). The following performance criteria and weightings apply to the 2022 RSU plan: IFRS profit 2022–2024 (25% weighting) as per the MTP 2022–2024 (year 2022) or MTP 2023–2025 (years 2023 and 2024), fee result for 2022–2024 (25% weighting) as per the MTP 2022–2024 (year 2022) or the MTP 2023–2025 (years 2023 and 2024), cash to Swiss Life Holding for 2022–2024 (50% weighting) as per the MTP 2022–2024. For the 2023 RSU plan the applicable performance criteria and weightings are: IFRS profit 2023–2025 (25% weighting) as per the MTP 2023–2025, fee result for 2023–2025 (25% weighting) as per the MTP 2023–2025, cash to Swiss Life Holding for 2023–2025 (50% weighting) as per the MTP 2023–2025. In the context of the "Swiss Life 2024" Group-wide programme, the following target values were communicated with regard to the performance criteria for the 2022 and 2023 RSU plans: IFRS profit/equity ratio of 10–12%, fee result of CHF 850–900 million in 2024 and cash remittances to Swiss Life Holding of CHF 2.80–3.00 billion cumulatively in the years 2022–2024.

The individual MTP target values cannot be prospectively disclosed for reasons of business secrecy. The respective specific target values are set on a basis consistent with the "Swiss Life 2021" (2019–2021 equity compensation plans) and "Swiss Life 2024" (2022–2023 equity compensation plans) Group-wide programmes, taking account of the current business development, with comparatively at least equally high requirements for target achievement. If a bandwidth is provided for under the Group-wide programme, the RSU programmes are generally oriented to the upper range of the respective target values.

After expiry of the three-year period of the RSU plan, the target value for each performance criterion is compared with the actual result achieved. The share allocation corresponds to the number of allocated RSUs (1 RSU = 1 share) if all three performance targets have been achieved or exceeded after the three-year period has elapsed; outperformance does not lead to a higher share allocation. If the targets are only partly achieved, the share allocation is reduced linearly in accordance with the weighting of the respective performance target. If the degree of target achievement is under 25%, the RSUs expire worthless.

After expiry of the equity compensation plan, the number of RSUs available for exercise or, respectively, the corresponding share allocation (vesting) according to the effective performance and the corresponding degree of target achievement is disclosed. The corresponding information on the vesting of the various equity compensation plans and the shares allocated, is set out in Note 23 of the Consolidated Financial Statements on pages 310 to 312.

All target values were achieved or exceeded with regard to the 2019 equity compensation plan, which matured during the year under review on 28 February 2022 and was based on the results of the 2019, 2020 and 2021 financial years. If all targets are achieved, the allocation of shares is made on a 1 to 1 basis; exceeding the targets does not result in a higher allocation of shares.

2019 RSU plan

Amounts in CHF million	Target values (currency adjusted)	Actual results	Degree of target achievement	Weighting
IFRS profit	3 307	3 512	≥100%	50%
Risk and fee result	3 009	3 097	≥100%	25%
Cash to Swiss Life Holding	2 043	2 145	≥100%	25%

All target values were also achieved or exceeded with regard to the 2020 equity compensation plan, which is based on the results of the 2020, 2021 and 2022 financial years. If all targets are achieved, the allocation of shares is made on a 1 to 1 basis, as mentioned above; exceeding the targets does not result in a higher allocation of shares.

2020 RSU plan

Amounts in CHF million	Target values (currency adjusted)	Actual results	Degree of target achievement	Weighting
IFRS profit	3 664	3 763	≥100%	50%
Risk and fee result	3 232	3 260	≥100%	25%
Cash to Swiss Life Holding	2 222	2 414	≥100%	25%

A separate equity compensation plan (LTI-AM), oriented specifically to the targets of the Group-wide asset management and real estate services activities of Swiss Life Asset Managers, is in place for employees in key positions in the Swiss Life Asset Managers division who do not participate in the Group's equity compensation plan.

The attribution of long-term variable compensation components (equity compensation plans) is deferred for a period of three years from the date of allocation, as is the case with the deferred compensation in cash. Likewise, the equity compensation plans provide for adjustment and reclaiming mechanisms (clawback). These apply in the event of a negative impact of the key figures applying to the allocation of deferred compensation due to a retroactive correction of an annual account (restatement) and in the case of damage to Swiss Life as a result of a violation of statutory, regulatory or compliance standards. If the employment relationship is terminated by a participant during the three-year term of the equity compensation plan, the future entitlements expire worthless.

Compensation to Members of the Board of Directors

The Members of the Board of Directors are granted exclusively fixed compensation. This is paid 70% in cash and 30% in Swiss Life Holding shares; the shares are subject to a three-year blocking period from the date of allocation.

The compensation takes into account membership of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding and its subsidiary Swiss Life Ltd, as well as membership of the individual Board Committees, and is commensurate with the individual's function and workload. In accordance with the Articles of Association, it consists of basic compensation for serving on the Boards of Directors of Swiss Life Holding and Swiss Life Ltd, and additional compensation depending on membership of one or more Board committees and any chairing of such committees.

There were no contributions to occupational provisions for the Members of the Board of Directors.

For the period from the 2021 Annual General Meeting to the 2022 Annual General Meeting, the General Meeting of Shareholders of 23 April 2021 approved a maximum amount of fixed compensation for the Board of Directors totalling CHF 3 200 000. Effectively the fixed compensation for the Board of Directors during the period in question (2021 General Meeting to 2022 General Meeting) was CHF 3 061 767 in total.

For the period from the 2022 Annual General Meeting to the 2023 Annual General Meeting, the General Meeting of Shareholders of 22 April 2022 again approved a maximum amount of fixed compensation for the Board of Directors totalling CHF 3 200 000. In 2022, the Board of Directors determined the compensation for the Members of the Board of Directors unchanged at the same level as in the previous year.

The compensation paid to Members of the Board of Directors in the 2022 financial year is shown on an individual basis in the 2022 compensation table below. For comparison purposes, the compensation table for the 2021 financial year is shown again after the 2022 compensation table.

Compensation in blocked shares is reported in both tables on the basis of the respective stock exchange closing prices on the day of allocation. The economic value at allocation, which is equal to the tax value, is indicated in footnote 3.

At the General Meeting of 28 April 2023, the Board of Directors will submit for approval to the shareholders the new maximum amount of exclusively fixed compensation for the Board of Directors for the new term from the 2023 Annual General Meeting until the 2024 Annual General Meeting.

Compensation to the Board of Directors in 2022 (audited)

Amounts in CHF	Compensation in cash	Compensation in blocked shares[3]		
	Amount	Number	Amount (at closing price on allocation)	Aggregate total in cash and shares (amount)[4]
Rolf Dörig, Chairman of the Board of Directors	**840 000**	739	360 396	**1 200 396**
Thomas Buess	**98 000**	87	42 429	**140 429**
Monika Bütler[1]	**73 500**	66	32 067	**105 567**
Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli	**98 000**	87	42 429	**140 429**
Ueli Dietiker	**161 000**	142	69 249	**230 249**
Damir Filipovic	**98 000**	87	42 429	**140 429**
Frank W. Keuper	**98 000**	87	42 429	**140 429**
Stefan Loacker	**165 667**	146	71 155	**236 822**
Henry Peter	**107 333**	95	46 376	**153 709**
Martin Schmid[2]	**128 000**	99	48 282	**176 282**
Franziska Tschudi Sauber	**98 000**	87	42 429	**140 429**
Klaus Tschütscher	**245 000**	216	105 343	**350 343**
TOTAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	**2 210 500**	1 938	945 011	**3 155 511**

[1] Joined at AGM on 22.04.2022

[2] This includes compensation of CHF 16 000 for advising Swiss Life Asset Management Ltd (SLAM) with regard to the business area of Fontavis AG, which was acquired by SLAM by means of a merger. SLAM is a wholly owned subsidiary of Swiss Life Investment Management Holding AG, Zurich.

[3] The allocation of shares was effected on 17.06.2022 and 15.12.2022 at the stock exchange closing price of CHF 493.40 and CHF 482.10 respectively. Taking into account the blocking period of three years, the economic value, which is equal to the tax value, is CHF 414.2685 and CHF 404.7808 respectively.

[4] All contributions are gross contributions, i.e. they include employee contributions to AHV/IV/ALV. Employer contributions to AHV/IV/ALV/FAK amounted to a total of CHF 190 507 in the year under review.

Compensation to the Board of Directors in 2021 (audited)

Amounts in CHF	Compensation in cash	Compensation in blocked shares[3]		
	Amount	Number	Amount (at closing price on allocation)	Aggregate total in cash and shares (amount)[4]
Rolf Dörig, Chairman of the Board of Directors	**840 000**	716	360 522	**1 200 522**
Frank Schnewlin[1]	**81 667**	76	35 028	**116 695**
Thomas Buess	**98 000**	84	42 284	**140 284**
Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli	**98 000**	84	42 284	**140 284**
Ueli Dietiker	**161 000**	138	69 520	**230 520**
Damir Filipovic	**98 000**	84	42 284	**140 284**
Frank W. Keuper	**98 000**	84	42 284	**140 284**
Stefan Loacker	**147 000**	126	63 426	**210 426**
Henry Peter	**126 000**	108	54 378	**180 378**
Martin Schmid[2]	**123 333**	92	46 534	**169 867**
Franziska Tschudi Sauber	**98 000**	84	42 284	**140 284**
Klaus Tschütscher	**200 667**	168	86 352	**287 019**
TOTAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	**2 169 667**	1 844	927 180	**3 096 847**

[1] Resignation at AGM on 23.04.2021

[2] This includes the compensation of CHF 16 000 for the membership of the Board of Directors of Fontavis AG, a 100% subsidiary of Swiss Life Investment Management Holding AG.

[3] The allocation of shares was effected on 18.06.2021 and 17.12.2021 at the stock exchange closing price of CHF 460.90 and CHF 554.80 respectively. Taking into account the blocking period of three years, the economic value, which is equal to the tax value, is CHF 386.9809 and CHF 465.8212 respectively.

[4] All contributions are gross contributions, i.e. they include employee contributions to AHV/IV/ALV. Employer contributions to AHV/IV/ALV/FAK amounted to a total of CHF 196 734 in the year under review.

Compensation to Members of the Corporate Executive Board

Compensation remitted to Members of the Corporate Executive Board comprises the fixed basic salary, short-term variable compensation in cash and other compensation (child allowances, company cars, premium contributions to 3rd pillar pension plans). The short-term variable compensation in cash is allocated as a bonus and as deferred compensation in cash. The deferred compensation in cash is paid out after a period of three years has elapsed and provided that the regulatory requirements have been satisfied. In addition, a long-term variable compensation component is in place in the form of an equity compensation plan linked to the performance of the Swiss Life Holding share price, respectively to medium-term planning and corresponding target achievement (RSU plan). As already mentioned, participants are entitled to Swiss Life Holding shares after a period of three years has elapsed and provided that the relevant requirements are satisfied at the time of allocation.

The fixed basic salary is determined annually by the Board of Directors, on the basis of a proposal by the Compensation Committee, taking into account the individual member's function-related responsibility and the current market conditions.

The variable compensation components are determined by the Board of Directors in accordance with the compensation policy and based on the company result and the achievement of personal goals during the relevant business year, assessed in the employee appraisal procedure implemented throughout the Group (Group Performance System, GPS).

The amount of the variable compensation (short-term variable compensation in cash and equity compensation plan as a long-term variable compensation component) is limited in the Articles of Association of Swiss Life Holding to a maximum of 181% of the fixed basic salary (statutory "bonus cap", upper limit for the variable compensation). On the basis of the current compensation policy the Board of Directors has, with a view to harmonising fixed and variable compensation in the case of maximum target achievement and departing from a benchmark of 100%, set a range of 100–130% of the fixed basic salary for the variable compensation components; under extraordinarily positive circumstances the Board of Directors may augment this range at its own discretion to a maximum of 150% (Group CEO 165%). In the case of an "on target" achievement, the range for variable compensation of Members of the Corporate Executive Board is 80–100% of the fixed basic salary ("on-target bonus").

The short-term and long-term components of the variable compensation are in principle apportioned equally (1 to 1 ratio), whereby the deferred compensation components (RSU plan and deferred compensation in cash) are considered as a whole. The Board of Directors may determine a different ratio for the Corporate Executive Board as a whole or for the Chairman (Group CEO) or individual Members of the Corporate Executive Board, in consideration of the results achieved in the given financial year (discretionary decision).

At Corporate Executive Board level, 60% of the variable compensation depends directly on the company's success. The Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) used to assess company success include, as mentioned above, key figures relating to annual profit, payout capacity, cost savings, the risk and fee result, new business profitability, return on equity and solvency (Swiss Solvency Test, SST).

40% of the variable compensation is based on the Corporate Executive Board Members' achievement of specified personal goals. On the one hand, these personal goals are linked back to the company's success, in that each Corporate Executive Board Member has to meet personal quantitative objectives contributing to the company's success in relation to his division. On the other hand, the personal goals cover qualitative aspects, namely sustainability goals, project targets, risk management and compliance goals, as well as requirements relating to leadership and to supporting and further developing the corporate culture.

In 2022, the qualitative goals applicable throughout the Group related to the contributions to be made by the individual divisions to the implementation and further development of the sustainability strategy; each Member of the Corporate Executive Board must meet specific targets relating to the goals presented at the Swiss Life Group's Investor Day on 25 November 2021 under the three-year "Swiss Life 2024" Group-wide programme (CO_2 reduction of 35% per FTE by 2024, 20% reduction of CO_2 emissions from directly owned Swiss Life real estate by 2030, expansion of the product portfolio in accordance with sustainability criteria in the insurance business and increased integration of sustainability aspects in the advisory services process). The qualitative goals in the area of ESG (environmental, social, corporate governance) applicable to all Members of the Corporate Executive Board also include optimising diversity in all divisions within Swiss Life, in particular increasing the proportion of women in management. Cross-divisional qualitative goals were also defined in the year under review in relation to the implementation of measures to further improve IT security as well as in connection with the Group-wide "Finance Transformation" programme, which was launched to prepare for the changeover of the Group's financial reporting to the new standards 17 and 9 of the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) as of the 2023 financial year.

In order to avoid behaviour aimed at achieving higher-weighted KPIs in the short term, the individual weighting of KPIs used to measure company success is not carried out mechanically in advance, but on the basis of the fundamentally equal weighting of all KPIs at the end of each financial year (discretionary decision). In the year under review, all KPIs used to measure company success were weighted equally.

Similarly, the weighting of personal goals is determined by the Board of Directors on the basis of a proposal by the Compensation Committee, taking into account and weighing up all developments at the end of the financial year.

Swiss Life performed very well in an economically challenging year. The annual result was once again strong in 2022 and the medium-term planning targets were clearly exceeded overall. Net profit increased by 16% to CHF 1.46 billion, and adjusted profit from operations rose by 17% to CHF 2.06 billion. Adjusted return on equity amounted to 12.8% (previous year: 11.0%). Cash remittance to Swiss Life Holding increased by 21% to CHF 1.01 billion, which enabled another substantial increase in the dividend. The dividend payout ratio for the 2022 financial year is 60.5% (previous year: 61.3%). The new business margin rose to 3.5% (previous year: 2.9%) and the value of new business came to CHF 497 million (previous year: CHF 482 million). Swiss Life Asset Managers' net new assets in third-party asset management (TPAM) business increased to CHF 9.81 billion (previous year: CHF 9.43 billion); assets under management in TPAM business stood at CHF 105.4 billion as at the end of December 2022 (previous year: CHF 102.8 billion). The fee result rose by 13% from CHF 668 million in the previous year to CHF 756 million. The cost targets were largely achieved. Finally, as at 1 January 2023, Swiss Life estimates its SST ratio at about 215%, based on the regulatory solvency model, which is above the strategic ambition range of 140 to 190%.

For the 2022 financial year, the General Meeting of Shareholders of 23 April 2021, as mentioned at the start of the present Compensation Report, had approved a maximum total amount of the fixed compensation and the long-term variable compensation component (equity compensation plan) for the Corporate Executive Board totalling CHF 13 800 000, based on the Articles of Association applicable on 1 January 2015. In line with this, the Board of Directors accordingly set a fixed compensation at the beginning of 2022 (basic salary incl. ancillary costs and occupational provisions) of CHF 8 304 690 in total for the Members of the Corporate Executive Board. It also granted future subscription rights worth CHF 4 331 800, as long-term variable compensation under the 2022 RSU plan, to the Members of the Corporate Executive Board, on 1 March 2022, for the extraordinarily good performance in 2021, when Swiss Life again increased its operational effectiveness and achieved profitable growth. The subscription rights allocated under the 2022 RSU plan entitle the holder to receive Swiss Life Holding shares following a three-year vesting period, provided the requirements are satisfied at that point. The approved budget for the 2022 financial year was applied to the sum of CHF 12 636 490, in view of the excellent business development.

At the General Meeting of Shareholders of 28 April 2023, the Board of Directors will again submit for approval the maximum amount of the fixed compensation and long-term variable compensation component (equity compensation plan) for the Corporate Executive Board for the 2024 financial year.

The compensation for Members of the Corporate Executive Board for the 2022 financial year is reported in detail in the 2022 compensation table below. Patrick Frost, Chairman of the Corporate Executive Board (Group CEO) since 1 July 2014, received the highest compensation of the Members of the Corporate Executive Board in the 2022 financial year; accordingly his compensation is disclosed individually.

In addition to Group CEO Patrick Frost, six persons were Members of the Corporate Executive Board during the 2022 reporting period, as reported in the compensation table below.

The short-term variable compensation component for the Corporate Executive Board of a total of CHF 4 391 000 (cash bonus of CHF 3 636 000 and deferred compensation in cash of CHF 755 000), which was determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2023 for the 2022 financial year and will be submitted to the General Meeting of Shareholders on 28 April 2023 for approval, is disclosed in the following compensation table on an accrual basis as compensation for the 2022 financial year (accrual method).

The Members of the Corporate Executive Board did not receive any compensation in shares for the 2022 financial year; they are participating in the current equity compensation plan that provides for the allocation of Restricted Share Units (RSUs).

The long-term variable compensation component in the form of the equity compensation plan (2023 RSU plan) is also reported in the compensation table for the 2022 financial year, which serves as the basis for the amount of the allocation and the corresponding number of allocated RSUs (accrual method).

The amount of variable compensation for Members of the Corporate Executive Board, determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2023, reflects the excellent business performance of the Swiss Life Group. The variable compensation components in 2022 amounted to around 163% of the fixed basic salary of the Group CEO and around 128% of the fixed basic salaries of the other Corporate Executive Board Members, and are thus well below the statutory maximum of 181%.

With regard to the principally equal ratio between the cash bonus and the deferred compensation components (RSU plan and deferred compensation in cash), the Board of Directors assigned a stronger weighting to the deferred compensation components in the year under review; the ratio is 1 to 1.45 (Group CEO Patrick Frost) or 1 to 1.39 (other Members of the Corporate Executive Board).

For Group CEO Patrick Frost, the Board of Directors has, as in previous years, in the interests of the company, set an unchanged fixed salary with a correspondingly higher weighting of performance-related variable compensation. In determining the variable compensation components, the Board of Directors recognised in particular that Patrick Frost successfully led Swiss Life through another very challenging year, and that both the corporate goals as per the medium-term planning (MTP) and the personal goals were achieved or exceeded. The qualitative goals of the Group CEO for the 2022 financial year included the implementation of platform concepts to create scalable infrastructures and processes for the benefit of Swiss Life and its customers, the implementation of measures to further improve IT security, the successful implementation of the Group-wide “Finance Transformation” programme, which was launched to prepare for the changeover of the Group’s financial reporting in accordance with the new standards 17 and 9 of the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standards) as of the 2023 financial year, and the further development of the Group-wide sustainability strategy. In that connection, the targets presented on 25 November 2021 under the three-year “Swiss Life 2024” Group-wide programme apply: CO_2 reduction of 35% per FTE by 2024, 20% reduction of CO_2 emissions from directly owned Swiss Life real estate by 2030, expansion of the product portfolio in accordance with sustainability criteria in the insurance business and increased integration of sustainability aspects in the advisory services process.

Expenditure for occupational provisions for Members of the Corporate Executive Board in the period under review amounted to CHF 1 618 417. This includes the ordinary annual employer contribution of CHF 296 261 for the occupational provisions of Patrick Frost, Group CEO.

The stated amounts do not include social security contributions (AHV/IV/ALV/FAK) payable by the employer under the law. The respective expenditure is shown in footnote 6 of the 2022 compensation table.

Following the 2022 compensation table, the details of the compensation for 2021 are stated in a separate table for comparison.

Compensation to the Corporate Executive Board in 2022 (audited)

Amounts in CHF	Compensation in cash				Compensation in shares		
	Salary	Bonus for 2022 paid in 2023[3]	Other compensation[4]	Total compensation in cash	Number	Amount	Total compensation in cash and shares (amount)
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	1 500 000	1 000 000	29 640	**2 529 640**	0	0	**2 529 640**
Other Members of Corporate Executive Board [1,2]	4 982 018	2 578 000	174 615	**7 734 633**	0	0	**7 734 633**
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	6 482 018	3 578 000	204 255	**10 264 273**	0	0	**10 264 273**

1 Six people are included for the period under review.
2 The salary amounts also include tax-equalisation payments and international travel expenses totalling CHF 205 800.
3 The short-term variable compensation component for the 2022 financial year (bonus and deferred compensation in cash) was determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2023 for the 2022 financial year.
4 Child allowances (CHF 14 350), company cars (CHF 16 951), premium contributions to 3rd pillar pension plans (CHF 135 989), other (CHF 36 965) in total amounts.

Amounts in CHF	Expenditure for occupational provisions		
	Regular contributions[5]	Extraordinary contributions	Aggregate total compensation in cash and in shares and occupational provisions expense (amount)[6]
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	296 261	0	**2 825 901**
Other Members of Corporate Executive Board	1 322 155	0	**9 056 789**
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	1 618 417	0	**11 882 690**

5 Pursuant to the pension fund regulations, occupational provisions were financed by the employer and the employee at a ratio of 70% to 30%.
6 All contributions are gross contributions, i.e. they include employee contributions to AHV/IV/ALV. Employer contributions to AHV/IV/ALV/FAK amounted to a total of CHF 869 359 in the year under review.

Amounts in CHF	Variable deferred compensation in cash[3]	Restricted Share Units (RSUs) 2023 RSU plan[8,9]		
	Amount[7]	Number	Amount	Aggregate total compensation incl. deferred compensation in cash and RSUs (amount)
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	**500 000**	1 964	950 360	**4 276 261**
Other Members of Corporate Executive Board	**383 000**	7 098	3 434 651	**12 874 440**
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	**883 000**	9 062	4 385 011	**17 150 701**

7 The variable deferred compensation in cash is paid out after a deferral period of three years, provided the requirements are satisfied at that point.
8 The RSUs represent future subscription rights that entitle the individuals concerned to receive Swiss Life Holding shares after a period of three years, provided the requirements are satisfied at that point.
9 For the 2023 RSU plan beginning 01.03.2023 the 2022 financial year forms the basis for the amount of the allocation and the corresponding number of allocated RSUs. The allocation of RSUs on 01.03.2023 was effected at a fair value of CHF 483.89 was calculated by the independent consultancy firm KPMG AG, Zurich.

Compensation to the Corporate Executive Board in 2021 (audited)

Amounts in CHF	Compensation in cash				Compensation in shares		
	Salary	Bonus for 2021 paid in 2022[3]	Other compensation[4]	Total compensation in cash	Number	Amount	Total compensation in cash and shares (amount)
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	1 500 000	1 000 000	29 640	**2 529 640**	0	0	**2 529 640**
Other Members of Corporate Executive Board [1,2]	5 045 451	2 780 000	178 266	**8 003 717**	0	0	**8 003 717**
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	6 545 451	3 780 000	207 906	**10 533 357**	0	0	**10 533 357**

1 Seven people are included for the period under review. With regard to Charles Relecom, CEO France until 28 February 2021, the remuneration includes his membership of the Corporate Executive Board until 28 February 2021. For Tanguy Polet, CEO France from 1 March 2021, the compensation is calculated pro rata for the period of his membership of the Corporate Executive Board in 2021 from 1 March 2021.

2 The salary amounts also include tax-equalisation payments and international travel expenses totalling CHF 239 912.

3 The short-term variable compensation component for the 2021 financial year (bonus and deferred compensation in cash) was determined by the Board of Directors at the beginning of 2022 for the 2021 financial year.

4 Child allowances (CHF 15 100), company cars (CHF 17 273), premium contributions to 3rd pillar pension plans (CHF 135 439), other (CHF 40 094) in total amounts.

Amounts in CHF	Expenditure for occupational provisions		
	Regular contributions[5]	Extraordinary contributions	Aggregate total compensation in cash and in shares and occupational provisions expense (amount)[6]
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	296 261	0	**2 825 901**
Other Members of Corporate Executive Board	1 333 426	0	**9 337 143**
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	1 629 687	0	**12 163 044**

5 Pursuant to the pension fund regulations, occupational provisions were financed by the employer and the employee at a ratio of 70% to 30%.

6 All contributions are gross contributions, i.e. they include employee contributions to AHV/IV/ALV. Employer contributions to AHV/IV/ALV/FAK amounted to a total of CHF 812 377 in the year under review.

Amounts in CHF	Variable deferred compensation in cash[3]	Restricted Share Units (RSUs) 2022 RSU plan[8,9]		
	Amount[7]	Number	Amount	Aggregate total compensation incl. deferred compensation in cash and RSUs (amount)
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	**500 000**	1 972	950 307	**4 276 208**
Other Members of Corporate Executive Board	**120 000**	7 017	3 381 493	**12 838 636**
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	**620 000**	8 989	4 331 800	**17 114 844**

7 The variable deferred compensation in cash is paid out after a deferral period of three years, provided the requirements are satisfied at that point.

8 The RSUs represent future subscription rights that entitle the individuals concerned to receive Swiss Life Holding shares after a period of three years, provided the requirements are satisfied at that point.

9 For the 2022 RSU plan beginning 01.03.2022 the 2021 financial year forms the basis for the amount of the allocation and the corresponding number of allocated RSUs. The allocation of RSUs on 01.03.2022 was effected at a fair value of CHF 481.90 was calculated by the independent consultancy firm KPMG AG, Zurich.

Additional fees and compensation to members of governing bodies[1]

No additional fees and compensation were paid to members of governing bodies in the year under review.

Compensation to former members of governing bodies[1]

No compensation was paid to former members of governing bodies in the year under review.

Compensation to closely linked parties[1,2]

No compensation was paid to closely linked parties in the year under review.

Loans and credit to members of governing bodies[1]

In accordance with Article 20 of the Articles of Association, which can be seen at www.swisslife.com, "Investors and Shareholders" area, "Shareholders and services" section, "Articles of Association" subsection (www.swisslife.com/articles), the company may grant Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board secured loans and credit at usual market terms for up to CHF 10 million each and unsecured loans and credit of up to CHF 0.5 million each.

No loans or credit were granted to members of governing bodies in the year under review; as at the balance sheet date, there are no outstanding loans or credit to members of governing bodies.

Loans and credit to former members of governing bodies[1]

No loans or credit were granted to former members of governing bodies in the year under review; as at the balance sheet date, there are no outstanding loans or credit to former members of governing bodies.

Loans and credit to closely linked parties[1,2]

No loans or credit were granted to closely linked parties in the year under review; as at the balance sheet date, there are no outstanding loans or credit to closely linked parties.

[1] audited

[2] "Closely linked parties" are natural persons and legal entities (in the sense of Art. 678 of the Swiss Code of Obligations and Art. 16 of the Compensation Ordinance) that have close personal, economic, legal or de facto ties with members of governing bodies. This typically includes spouses, minor children, companies controlled by members of governing bodies, and natural or legal persons serving members of governing bodies in a fiduciary capacity.

Guidelines on share ownership/equity risk for the Corporate Executive Board and the Board of Directors

Minimum share ownership guidelines apply to Members of the Corporate Executive Board and the Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Group CEO must hold at least 7500 and the other members of the Corporate Executive Board at least 2500 Swiss Life Holding shares. For the Members of the Board of Directors, 30% of whose exclusively fixed compensation is paid in the form of shares with a three-year blocking period, a minimum share ownership of 300 shares applies.

The future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares (Restricted Share Units, RSUs) granted to the Members of the Corporate Executive Board as a long-term variable compensation component under the Group-wide equity compensation plan further increase the equity risk of the Members of the Corporate Executive Board during the three-year term.

The minimum share ownership must be achieved by the Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board who were in office on 1 January 2022 by 31 December 2024 at the latest. New Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board must achieve the minimum share ownership within four years.

The equity risk of the Members of the Board of Directors (share ownership) and the Corporate Executive Board (share ownership and future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares) as at the balance sheet date is set out under the heading "Share ownership/Participation rights" below. As at 31 December 2022, the corresponding equity risk of Group CEO Patrick Frost is multiple times higher than his basic salary in cash.

Share ownership/Participation rights

As at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2022, current Members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board (including closely linked parties) held the following number of registered Swiss Life Holding shares and future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares in the form of Restricted Share Units (RSU):

Board of Directors

	SLH shares 31.12.2022
Rolf Dörig, Chairman of the Board of Directors	33 511
Thomas Buess	24 519
Monika Bütler	66
Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli	1 077
Ueli Dietiker	1 619
Damir Filipovic	2 060
Frank W. Keuper	1 297
Stefan Loacker	1 287
Henry Peter	13 751
Martin Schmid	677
Franziska Tschudi Sauber	3 514
Klaus Tschütscher	1 548
TOTAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	84 926

Corporate Executive Board

	Restricted Share Units (RSUs) 31.12.2022[1]	SLH shares 31.12.2022
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	6 900	33 500
Matthias Aellig	3 925	6 557
Jörg Arnold	3 855	3 990
Nils Frowein	3 606	1 008
Markus Leibundgut	4 519	6 584
Stefan Mächler	4 208	6 367
Tanguy Polet	2 931	4 490
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	29 944	62 496

[1] Total number of RSUs allocated in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 in connection with the relevant equity compensation plan. The RSUs represent future subscription rights that entitle the individuals concerned to receive Swiss Life Holding shares after a period of three years, provided that the relevant conditions are met at that point.

Shareholdings as well as future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares as at 31 December 2021 are shown in the Notes to the Swiss Life Holding Financial Statements on page 372.

Options

No share options have been granted in the Swiss Life Group since 2003 and no options are outstanding.

Further information

In the form of an overview, the following additional information is provided on the Swiss Life Group compensation systems for the 2022 financial year:

In CHF (unless otherwise indicated)

Total compensation [1]	**1 168 740 849**
of which total variable compensation (total pool) [2]	238 561 807
Number of persons who received variable compensation	8 809
Total outstanding deferred compensation	**20 560 486**
of which cash payment	3 529 056
of which shares	0
of which options	0
of which others (Restricted Share Units, RSU)	17 269 481
Charges and credits in the financial year from compensation for previous financial years [3]	**–1 718 848**
Board of Directors, Executive Board and persons whose activities have a significant influence on the risk profile of the company	
Total sign-on payments made in the financial year [4]	0
Total severance payments made in the financial year [5]	0

1 The totality of any monetary value which the company distributes to a person directly or indirectly for the work performed for the company, e.g. in the form of cash payments, non-cash benefits, expenditure which establishes or increases entitlements to occupational provisions, pensions, shares or other allocation of shareholding rights as well as the forgiving, extinguishing or renunciation of any claims or debts.
2 Part of the total compensation, the granting or the amount of which is at the discretion of the company or which is contingent on fulfilment of predefined conditions. This includes compensation contingent on performance or meeting certain targets. Sign-on payments and severance payments also fall within the scope of the definition of variable compensation.
3 Decrease in expenses affecting net income for variable compensation for the 2022 financial year.
4 Compensation which is agreed on the conclusion of an employment agreement to be paid or be due once. Also deemed to constitute a sign-on payment shall be compensation for benefits foregone vis-à-vis a previous employer.
5 Compensation which is agreed in connection with the termination of an employment relationship.

Report of the Statutory Auditor

Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding Ltd

Zürich

Report on the audit of the compensation report

Opinion

We have audited the compensation report of Swiss Life Holding Ltd (the Company) for the year ended 31 December 2022. The audit was limited to the information on remuneration, loans and advances pursuant to Art. 14 to 16 of the Ordinance against Excessive Remuneration in Listed Companies Limited by Shares (Ordinance) in the tables marked 'audited' on pages 69 and 74 to 76 of the compensation report.

In our opinion, the information on remuneration, loans and advances in the compensation report on pages 69 and 74 to 76 complies with Swiss law and article 14 to 16 of the Ordinance.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the compensation report' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the tables marked 'audited' in the compensation report, the consolidated financial statements, the financial statements and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the compensation report does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the compensation report, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the audited financial information in the compensation report 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.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the compensation report

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of a compensation report in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of a compensation report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors is also responsible for designing the remuneration system and defining individual remuneration packages.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the compensation report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the information on remuneration, loans and advances pursuant to article 14 to 16 of the Ordinance is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to

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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 Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of this compensation report.

As part of an audit in accordance with Swiss law and SA-CH, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement in the compensation report, 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.

We communicate with the Board of Directors or its relevant committee 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.

We also provide the Board of Directors or its relevant committee with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Peter Eberli	Beat Walter
Audit expert Auditor in charge	Audit expert

Zürich, 15 March 2023

Shareholders' Participation Rights

Restrictions on voting rights

In exercising voting rights, no shareholder can collect more than 10% of the total share capital directly or indirectly in respect of his own shares and those he represents. Legal entities and partnerships which are connected through capital, voting rights, uniform management or in any other way, as well as individuals or legal entities and partnerships which act in concert by virtue of agreement, as a syndicate or in any other way, are deemed to be a single person. Any amendment to or revocation of restrictions on voting rights must be approved by at least two thirds of the voting shares represented at the Annual General Meeting and an absolute majority of the share par value represented. The Board of Directors can permit exceptions to this limit on the basis of its discretionary powers. During the year under review, no such exceptions were granted.

Right of representation

Under the terms of the Articles of Association, a shareholder may be represented by a legal representative, or, if a written power of attorney exists, by another shareholder entitled to vote or by the independent voting representative.

Independent voting representative

The Annual General Meeting elects an independent voting representative. His term of office ends after completion of the next ordinary Annual General Meeting. Re-election is possible.

The independent voting representative is obliged to exercise the represented voting rights pursuant to the instructions given. If he has not received any instructions, he will abstain from voting. The general instruction to vote, within the meaning of the resolution proposed by the Board of Directors on the proposals announced in the convocation of the Annual General Meeting and on unannounced proposals within the scope of the items for discussion as well as on proposals for new items for discussion pursuant to Art. 700 para. 3 CO (as of 1 January 2023: Art. 704b CO), is deemed to be a valid instruction on the exercise of voting rights.

He can be represented at the Annual General Meeting by an assistant. He remains fully responsible for compliance with his obligations. If the company does not have an independent voting representative, the Board of Directors appoints one for the next Annual General Meeting.

Required majorities

In addition to the resolutions provided for by law, a qualified majority (corresponding to at least two thirds of the voting shares represented and an absolute majority of the share par value represented) is required to:

- change provisions concerning restrictions on voting rights
- dissolve the company (liquidation)
- dismiss more than one third of the Members of the Board of Directors
- change these provisions of the Articles of Association

Convocation of the Annual General Meeting and agenda

The rules set out in the Articles of Association for convening an Annual General Meeting and drawing up the agenda comply with the stipulations of the law. Shareholders who represent at least 0.25% of the share capital can submit a written request within a time limit published in advance by Swiss Life Holding for the inclusion on the agenda of an item for discussion, together with the relevant motions. The written application must be accompanied by a blocking certificate issued by a bank to confirm that the shares are deposited with it until after the Annual General Meeting.

Entry in the share register

Entries can be made in the share register up to the day before the Annual General Meeting. In all cases, however, Swiss Life Holding reserves the right to adhere to the legal maximum period of 20 days for recognition of entries in the share register in accordance with Art. 685g CO. For administrative reasons (postal delivery times), the deadline for registering to participate in the Annual General Meeting is usually seven calendar days before the event takes place.

Voting system and procedures

Based on a corresponding authorisation in the Articles of Association, the presiding officer at Swiss Life Holding's Annual General Meeting generally requests that votes be taken electronically. Swiss Life Holding uses a certified electronic voting system which permits balloting with remote-controlled handsets and records the exact number of voting shares represented.

Changes of Control and Defence Measures

Duty to make an offer

Swiss Life Holding’s Articles of Association provide for neither an “opting up” nor an “opting out” clause within the meaning of Art. 135 para. 1 and Art. 125 paras 3 and 4 of the Financial Market Infrastructure Act (FMIA).

Clauses on changes of control

No contractual provisions exist in favour of the Board of Directors or the Corporate Executive Board with regard to changes in control of the company.

Auditors

As was the case last year, PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) is again serving as external statutory auditor for all Swiss Life Group companies that are directly or indirectly held by Swiss Life Holding under its scope of consolidation.

PwC confirms that it meets the legal requirements concerning professional qualification and independence.

Duration of the mandate and term of office of the lead auditor

The Articles of Association stipulate that the external auditor is to be elected by the Annual General Meeting for one financial year at a time. When Swiss Life Holding was established in 2002, PwC was named statutory auditor and Group auditor. Since then PwC has been re-elected without fail. PwC has also acted as statutory auditor for Swiss Life Ltd since 1994. Swiss Life Holding last invited tenders for its statutory auditor and Group auditor mandate for the 2008 financial year. On completion of the evaluation process, the Board of Directors, in accordance with the proposal of the Audit Committee, again nominated PwC as its statutory auditor and Group auditor at the Annual General Meeting.

The partner at PwC in charge of auditing the Swiss Life Holding annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements (lead auditor) has exercised this function since 2018.

The role of lead auditor rotates in compliance with the term of office regulations stipulated by the Swiss Code of Obligations, the independency guidelines set forth by EXPERTsuisse, and internal guidelines at PwC. Under the Swiss Code of Obligations and the independency guidelines set forth by EXPERTsuisse, the maximum term of office of the lead auditor is limited to seven years.

Auditing fees

In 2022 the auditing fees credited to PwC came to approximately CHF 12.2 million (previous year: CHF 10.0 million). This includes the fees for reviewing the 2022 half-year accounts.

Additional fees

PwC invoiced additional fees of approximately CHF 0.4 million in 2022 (prior year: CHF 0.4 million), for services in the areas of risk management, taxes, fiscal and legal consulting and other advisory services. All services were performed in compliance with the relevant independency regulations set out in the Swiss Code of Obligations, the Audit Supervision Act and FINMA circular 2013/3, “Auditing”.

Supervisory and control instruments vis-à-vis the auditors

The Audit Committee maintains regular contact with the external auditors. It evaluates the independence of the external auditors and identifies possible conflicts of interest. It also examines the terms and conditions of the external audit mandates and assesses the audit plan and strategy for the year in question.

The external auditors submit regular written reports on the status of the auditing work. They also submit detailed reports on the half-year and annual financial statements to the Audit Committee. At the end of the year, the external auditors draw up a comprehensive report for the attention of the Annual General Meeting and a detailed report on the financial year just completed for the attention of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors and the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.

The Audit Committee also acknowledges and approves the various recommendations of the external auditors, including the Management Letter. If required, the committee discusses with representatives of the external auditors any issues which could have a major impact, either collectively or individually, on the financial situation or the result of the audit.

In the year under review, representatives of the external auditors attended all Audit Committee meetings, either in their entirety or for specific items on the agenda.

Information Policy

The Communications and Investor Relations areas provide up-to-date reports to private and institutional investors, financial analysts, journalists and the public.

Key facts and figures about the Swiss Life Group and info kits and reports on previous financial statements are available on the internet at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Results and reports” section (www.swisslife.com/results). Details on events relevant to shareholders, analysts and the media (Annual General Meetings, media conferences etc.) can be found at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Financial calendar” section (www.swisslife.com/financialcalendar).

At www.swisslife.com/subscription, all interested parties can subscribe to the company’s mailing list so as to receive timely ad hoc reports and other media releases free of charge via the e-mail distribution system. These releases are also published on the Swiss Life website at the same time as they are sent to subscribers, and are available online for at least two years at www.swisslife.com, “Media” area, “Media releases” section (www.swisslife.com/mediareleases).

In addition to its comprehensive Annual Report, Swiss Life Holding also publishes its half-year results. Furthermore, in May and November of each year, it publishes specific details on the previous quarter. All Swiss Life’s annual reports and half-year reports since 2002 can be accessed on the internet at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Results and reports” section (www.swisslife.com/annualreports). A report detailing the key facts and figures on business operations is sent out on an annual basis to all the shareholders listed in the share register.

On 25 November 2021, Swiss Life presented its targets up to 2024 as part of its Investor Day. The relevant information and presentations can be accessed on the internet at www.swisslife.com, “Investors and Shareholders” area, “Investor Days” section (www.swisslife.com/investordays).

Contact details are available at the end of this Annual Report.

Risk Management

A key pillar of Swiss Life's responsible and sustainable business is its comprehensive, value-oriented risk management involving both quantitative and qualitative elements. The goal is to protect customers' funds and ensure the best possible investment of risk capital, while complying with regulatory requirements and taking account of the persistently challenging capital market environment.

Risk management is a key component of Swiss Life's management process. The responsible committees of the Corporate Executive Board (Group Risk Committee, GRC) and the Board of Directors (Investment and Risk Committee, IRC) continuously monitor and manage risks, and their decisions are then incorporated into the annual planning process. On the one hand, they conduct qualitative assessments of strategic risks, as well as evaluating operational risks, the internal control system (ICS) and measures aimed at continually improving information and system security. On the other hand, they also cover quantitative elements, such as the risk tolerance of the Swiss Life Group and, for the insurance units, risk budgeting and the investment strategy resulting from asset and liability management. The Board of Directors employs a limits framework, based on solvency ratios, and economic capitalisation to determine Swiss Life's risk appetite. Limits for the financial risks taken by the individual business units are based on local regulatory provisions and risk appetite at Group level, and are used in the pursuit of their investment objectives.

The key risk management elements are presented and discussed below. Additional statements on risk management principles and procedures, the risk budgeting process and asset and liability management, and the management of insurance risks (including mortality, disability and longevity), are included in Annex 5 of the consolidated financial statements. In addition to the key risk management elements described above, Swiss Life also analyses systemic risks in cooperation with the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

Strategic risk management

At Swiss Life, risk management is an integral part of strategy development. In the context of strategic risk management, any risks that could jeopardise the achievement of strategic targets are analysed using a structured process that determines a comprehensive risk profile. This involves assessing all the information relating to these risks, including the expected returns and costs, and using it in strategic decision-making. Risk interdependencies are examined in order to properly consider and address the factors influencing risk when strategies are being developed.

Emerging risks are another key element within strategic risk management. These can be unknown risks or unforeseeable developments in known risks, which could cause damage to Swiss Life in the future. These emerging risks are analysed, assessed annually and assigned to different risk categories. Examples of such risk categories include demographic and social transformation as well as political and regulatory changes. Any risk aspects relating to the environment, human rights and governance are also included in this assessment process.

Operational risk management and the internal control system

Operational risks are defined as the risk of negative consequences that may arise due to shortcomings or failures stemming from internal processes, people, systems or external events. Operational risk management at Swiss Life employs methods and processes to identify, assess, control and avoid operational risks. Swiss Life's internal control system comprises all procedures, methods and measures prescribed by the Board of Directors and by the Corporate Executive Board to ensure the orderly conduct of business. The focus is on the reliability of financial and non-financial reporting, the protection of assets, the effectiveness of business processes including the avoidance of potential losses, and compliance with relevant laws, regulations and internal standards. The corresponding Group-wide directives and minimum requirements for qualitative risk management and the internal control system are based on the internationally recognised standard "Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Information and system security

Swiss Life depends on its information systems and communication technologies for the attainment of the operational goals derived from its business strategy. Ensuring the availability, confidentiality and integrity of systems, data and information is a central component of its internal control system.

Risk Management prepares and maintains Group-wide directives and minimum requirements for information security. These are based on internationally recognised information security standards such as the British standards ISO/IEC 27001/02, the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (CobiT) Framework, the Center of Internet Security (CIS) Controls and the Cybersecurity Framework of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Line managers implement these requirements, and compliance with them is assessed at Group and divisional level in cooperation with information security experts. This includes many different topics, such as end-device encryption, remote network access control, vulnerability management, security operations, disaster recovery and cross-functional IT controls. Corporate Internal Audit reviews information security several times a year and periodically reviews data protection to assess the risk exposure as part of its internal auditing activities.

All Swiss Life employees, including external staff, undergo regular information security and data protection training in their divisions. Relevant information or system security incidents are recorded and forwarded to the appropriate units for analysis and rectification. Significant breaches are reported to the responsible supervisory or regulatory authorities. Information security is closely linked to locally applicable data protection provisions, such as the Swiss Federal Act on Data Protection (FADP) and the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Further information on data protection can be found in the sustainability report in the chapter on compliance.

Business continuity management

Business continuity management (BCM) is a Group-wide approach at Swiss Life to identify business-critical processes, assess potential impacts and document continuity plans. These plans can be used in the event of an emergency or crisis such as a pandemic, power outage or hacker attack and suitable measures taken until business can return to normal. The continuity plans are regularly tested by means of exercises.

Sustainability aspects

As part of its Group-wide sustainability strategy, Swiss Life is also integrating sustainability and climate-related aspects into its existing risk management standards for the management of the business.

Swiss Life considers sustainability to be a strategic risk at Group level. This also includes climate risks such as physical risks and risks in the context of the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient society.

In addition to its annual business and sustainability report, Swiss Life publishes a report based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). The report, which describes how climate risks are being addressed, is available online (at www.swisslife.com/en/tcfd-report).

Capital management

Solvency model

The standard Swiss Solvency Test (SST) model, with company-specific adjustments, is used to determine regulatory solvency. SST sets out the capital requirements valid for insurance companies and groups in Switzerland. The SST capital requirements are based on the understanding that insurers will meet their obligations towards policyholders even under difficult conditions. In addition to this solvency model, Swiss Life calculates economic solvency based on an internal model for capital and solvency, as the standard model is too simplified to be used for business management. Solvency is monitored continuously in accordance with the solvency model and the internal model for capital and solvency. Calibrations are performed on the basis of the full SST calculations at the beginning of the calendar year.

Economic assessment

For risk and capital management decisions, Swiss Life uses an integrated approach. The economic capital of a life insurance company for its shareholders comprises its economic net worth and the present value of future profits. The capital required is determined bottom-up for each large business area and takes into account market, credit and insurance risks. These risks are calculated on the basis of loss distributions using a specified risk measure. The overall capital requirements are obtained by taking into consideration respective diversification effects.

Economic and regulatory capital requirements and the profit target are the main elements in risk budgeting. Based on the overall risk budget set by the Investment and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, the Group Risk Committee of the Corporate Executive Board defines the risk limits for the business areas. Adherence to these limits is checked continuously.

Standard & Poor’s rating capital

In the Standard & Poor’s risk-based model, the total adjusted capital is the measure used for available capital, set against the capital required given the target rating category (target capital). The calculation of target capital takes particular account of insurance risks, asset value volatility and credit risks. Swiss Life has established a target capital level in line with its rating ambition. Within the capital analysis, in addition to assessing capital adequacy, Standard & Poor’s assesses the quality of capital with respect to its structure (including the share of equity and hybrid capital). Capital adequacy is monitored on an ongoing basis according to the Standard & Poor’s model.

Standard & Poor’s also takes account of the improved diversification of profit sources. In September 2022, the A+ rating was confirmed with the outlook rating “stable”.

Sustainability Report

Dear reader

As part of our Group-wide "Swiss Life 2024" programme, we have set ourselves the goal of making sustainability an integral part of our business model. We integrate sustainability aspects in the way we conduct our business, in our role as an asset owner and manager, in the way we conduct our insurance and advisory business and, last but not least, in our role as an employer. This allows us as a company to assume responsibility in those areas in which we can exert a direct influence.

2022 was the first year of strategy implementation – and we have made a good start:

- Swiss Life's business operations have been net zero since 2022: we have offset all measured, unavoidable CO_2 emissions from our operations with certified projects in our core markets of Switzerland, France and Germany.
- Swiss Life's real estate portfolio is thus already well placed in terms of CO_2 intensity compared to the average real estate portfolio in the countries in which Swiss Life operates.
- We also offer our customers solutions incorporating sustainability factors as part of our broad product range. Furthermore, sustainability aspects are integrated into our advisory processes.

Moreover, part of our ambition is to embed sustainability in our organisation. Thanks to a cross-divisional and cross-function organisation, we are able to establish Group-wide standards while ensuring local implementation in our markets. This allows us to respond to the different requirements and customer needs in the best possible way.

Our approach to sustainability also means that it is an integral part of our governance: Both the Corporate Executive Board and the Board of Directors are significantly involved in strategy and decision-making and attach great importance to the issue. As a fundamental element of Swiss Life's risk strategy and processes, sustainability issues are continuously addressed at the committees of the Board of Directors and by the Board as a whole. The responsible committees of the Corporate Executive Board and the Board of Directors monitor and manage risks on an ongoing basis and incorporate their considerations into the annual planning. In this way we can ensure that sustainability factors are taken into account in the strategy and management of Swiss Life along with all other relevant success factors.

With our sustainability strategy, we as a company take on responsibility: we contribute to sustainable development for the benefit of people, society and the environment.

Rolf Dörig
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Patrick Frost
CEO

Sustainability Strategy

Sustainability is at the heart of what Swiss Life does to enable current and future generations to lead a self-determined life.

Swiss Life market research shows that nine out of ten people feel it is important for financial and pension services providers to act sustainably. They expect these companies to play an active role in society and to account for how they manage natural resources, how they act in an ecologically responsible manner, how they live up to their social role and how in doing so they make a positive contribution to the future for posterity. At the same time, people realise that sustainability begins with them and wish to make their own active contribution – including in terms of their finances and pension situation.

Contributing to self-determination

Here Swiss Life has a particular role to play: Swiss Life enables people to lead a self-determined life. This includes supporting them in shaping their financial future according to their requirements, including those concerning sustainability. Swiss Life's 17 000 advisors actively contribute to making people's expectations and needs regarding sustainability and their financial and pension situation understandable and tangible. They present customers with various options, thereby creating the basis for self-determined decisions. This enables customers to see that their decisions have an impact.

Swiss Life offers its customers value propositions which often extend over generations. Thanks to its products and services, Swiss Life is able to provide people with fitting answers to the question of how to shape their pension provision and finances in a demonstrably sustainable manner, and to address their needs. To this end, the company can draw both on its own sustainable solutions and on products from third-party providers.

As part of its new sustainability strategy, Swiss Life has defined four fields of action up for the period until 2024: its business behaviour, its role as an asset owner and manager, the way it runs its insurance and consulting business and its role as an employer. In all these fields of action, Swiss Life makes a direct contribution to people's lives, to society and to the environment.

Significant role in society

Insurance companies use statistical means to translate hazards and uncertainties into risks that can be assessed and managed. Over the past centuries they have thus fundamentally altered society's view of risk: instead of being viewed as a potential loss, risks are now also seen as an opportunity to break new ground.

However, Swiss Life's economic contribution is much more than that.

- Pension and insurance gaps are increasing worldwide. The impact of the rapidly ageing population and the high level of indebtedness of the pension systems in many countries are widely underestimated. The longer people live, the more responsibility they have to assume for their own provisions.
- Swiss Life covers risks and, with its products and services, offers people the chance to focus on their skills. That allows them to look to the future with self-determination and confidence. Swiss Life's services help people to accumulate capital, and ensure they achieve financial security.
- Through their expertise and work, Swiss Life advisors make a key contribution to giving people a better understanding of their financial and pension situation.
- As a long-term investor, Swiss Life also contributes to the stability of the financial centre and provides vital capital to companies and institutions.
- Swiss Life is one of Europe's leading institutional real estate investors and has the biggest private real estate portfolio in Switzerland. It invests several hundred million francs a year in the renovation of its properties; in doing so it helps to shape the urban landscape and creates create living and working space for city districts and neighbourhood developments while also being a major client for the construction industry.

- As a taxpayer, Swiss Life makes a contribution to the economy and to society. The company ensures the tax compliance of its companies and provides transparent annual reporting with a Tax Policy and Transparency Report, which can be viewed at www.swisslife.com/tax-policy-and-transparency-report.
- As an employer, Swiss Life offers many people jobs as well as training opportunities.

Sustainability goals

The sustainability strategy of Swiss Life is an integral part of the Group-wide programme "Swiss Life 2024". In this connection, the company has set out clear goals for making progress in the area of sustainability and making this measurable and transparent for stakeholder groups. The focus is placed on those areas in which Swiss Life can exert a direct influence and generate an impact:

1. In operational ecology, CO_2 emissions per FTE are to be reduced by 35% by 2024 compared to 2019. This will primarily be achieved by adjusting business travel and by the use of electricity from sustainable production. In addition, the measured, unavoidable CO_2 emissions from operational ecology will be fully neutralised by certified projects in the core European markets. As a result, Swiss Life's operational activity has been net zero since 2022.

2. In its sphere of influence as asset owner and manager, Swiss Life intends to reduce the CO_2 intensity of real estate held directly for investment purposes by 20% by 2030 compared to 2019. In addition, its excellent positioning in terms of ESG integration will be pursued further as part of the Responsible Investment approach. Around 90% of all assets managed by Swiss Life take the "Responsible Investment" approach into account. Among other things, this gives due consideration to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Swiss Life is thus better than the corresponding benchmarks in terms of the CO_2 intensity of its securities portfolio. Swiss Life aims to maintain this position over the coming years.

3. In terms of its own products and solutions, Swiss Life helps to meet the growing customer demand for sustainable solutions and is expanding its product offering.

4. Swiss Life also wishes to leverage the market strength of its advisors and consistently embed sustainability in its consulting business. Among other things, this involves including sustainability aspects in the advisory process, continuing to develop the relevant competencies and integrating the company's own as well as third-party products in the product offering.

Sustainability targets up to 2024

Business behaviour	Asset owner & manager	Insurance products	Advice
Reduce CO_2 emissions per FTE by 35% by 2024[1] and compensate emissions to reach net-zero operations	**Reduce CO_2 emission intensity for directly owned real estate by 20% by 2030[1]**	**Expand offering with sustainability solutions**	**Integrate sustainability in the advisory process**
– Adjustment of **business travel** – Further improvement of **energy efficiency** – **Net-zero operations** since 2022 through compensation of all measured, unavoidable CO_2 emissions of own business activities	– Strong **ESG integration:** Responsible investment strategy covers **around 90% of AuM** – Maintain strong **ESG risk management** while seizing opportunities and solutions – **Securities portfolio:** Maintain lower carbon intensity than relevant benchmarks	– Respond to increasing market demand and **expand value-creating offering** with sustainable solutions – Continue to integrate sustainability criteria in the **underwriting** process	– Adapt **advisory processes** and tools to meet growing customer sustainability expectations – Systematically **enhance competencies** and integrate new own and 3rd-party sustainability offerings

[1] Compared to 2019

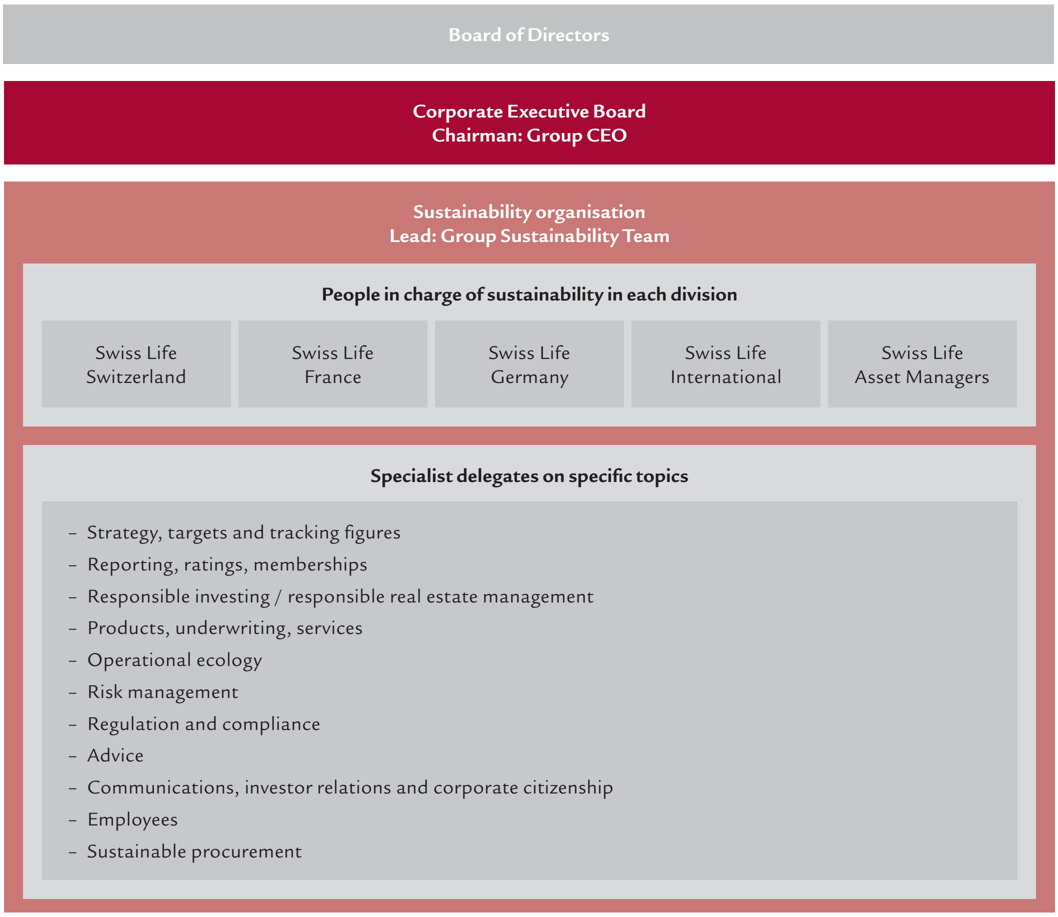
Sustainability governance

The highest management body responsible for implementing the sustainability strategy is the Corporate Executive Board, chaired by the Group CEO. The Board of Directors, as the highest authority for strategic issues, is regularly informed about measures and progress as well as reporting and due diligence obligations in the area of sustainability and is involved in the decision-making process (more on this in the “Board of Directors” chapter).

The principles of the Group-wide sustainability organisation are set out in an internal directive and are enshrined in the Group-wide directives system. The directive summarises the key sustainability principles of the Swiss Life Group and describes the roles and responsibilities within the sustainability organisation (more on this in the section on “Regulatory Compliance”). Swiss Life has also drawn up and published a number of principles, including a “Declaration on Respect for Human Rights” in accordance with internationally recognised principles such as the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (www.swisslife.com/humanrights) or the “Responsible Investment Policy” of Swiss Life Asset Managers (www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

The Swiss Life Group Sustainability team is responsible for the coordination, steering and implementation of measures at Group level. This team ensures that the focus areas defined by Swiss Life's Group-wide sustainability strategy are integrated within and implemented by the divisions. Furthermore, the team ensures the involvement of the Corporate Executive Board as a steering body, reports on progress and engages in dialogue with key stakeholder groups at Group level.

Organisational structure



The sustainability organisation is aligned to Swiss Life's multi-divisional organisation: it comprises sustainability delegates from all divisions as well as specialist delegates. The sustainability delegates from the divisions ensure that the Group-wide sustainability strategy is implemented on site with corresponding measures and initiatives, taking account of local regulatory requirements. They also ensure that the management teams and divisional CEOs are involved in the decision-making process. Swiss Life has defined eleven subject areas for specialist management which are assigned to corresponding specialist delegates and in which representatives of the divisions participate. In total, Swiss Life Group's sustainability organisation comprised around 64 FTE in 2022.

Materiality matrix

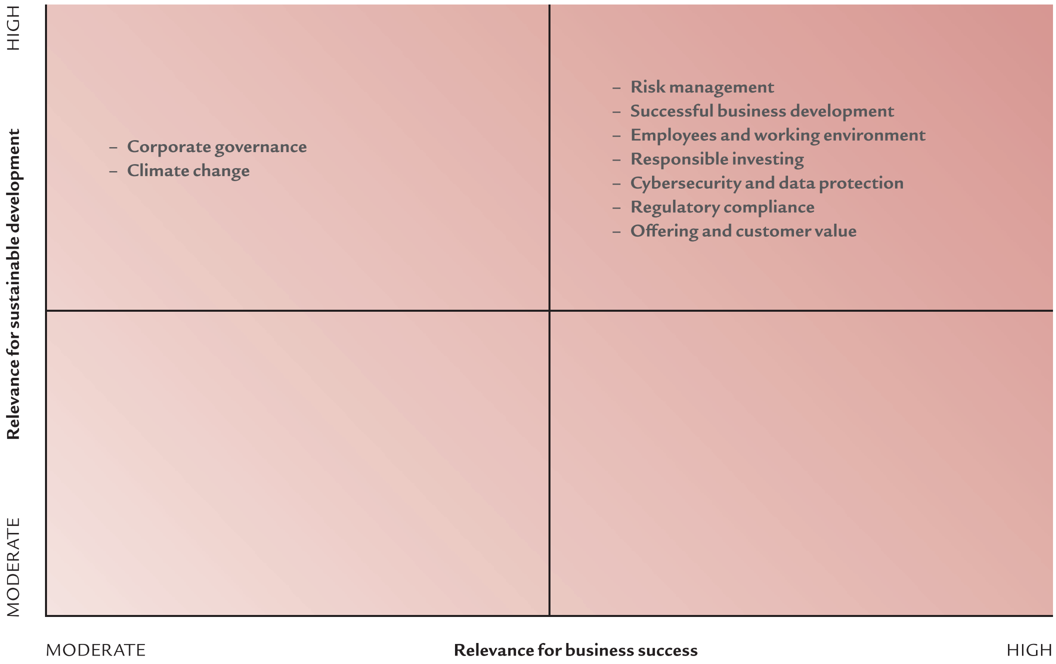
During the year under review, Swiss Life completely revised its materiality matrix. The company now reports according to a "double materiality" principle: On the one hand, this maps the relevance of nine sustainability topics to Swiss Life's long-term business success ("outside-in"), while on the other hand it reflects the relevance of Swiss Life's activities to sustainable development in the context of the selected sustainability topics ("inside-out"). The revised matrix meets the new requirements of the Global Reporting Initiative Standards and also covers new regulatory requirements.

In a multi-stage materiality process, Swiss Life elaborated the new material topics along the value chain together with internal and external stakeholders. From a broad range of topics based on inputs from sustainability ratings and analyses, market comparisons and regulatory developments (the "long list"), Swiss Life has compiled a consolidated and grouped overview of potentially relevant topics (the "short list"). For these topics, Swiss Life then identified possible positive and negative impacts on the economy, society and the environment. Members of the extended Corporate Executive Board played an active role in preparing the materiality analysis, which included reviewing the preselection of key topics and assessing and evaluating their relevance to Swiss Life's business success. The result is an exhaustive list of topics relevant to Swiss Life for further evaluation.

As a next step, Swiss Life conducted an online survey asking key stakeholder groups how they rate the impact of Swiss Life's activities on sustainable development. More than 500 respondents, including customers of all divisions, analysts, investors, journalists, business partners, service providers and suppliers, employees and representatives of companies in the sustainability field, took part in the survey.

Based on this multi-level process, a new materiality matrix has resulted that brings together the expectations of the various stakeholder groups. The results of the materiality analysis were approved by the Corporate Executive Board and presented to the Board of Directors.

Materiality matrix of the Swiss Life Group



Swiss Life has summarised the key issues in the matrix shown and addresses them in its reporting, in particular in the present Annual Report and Sustainability Report as well as in additional reports such as the TCFD report and the Swiss Life Asset Managers report on Responsible Investment.

Topics highly relevant to business success and sustainable development

Risk management

As a pensions and financial services provider, Swiss Life assumes the risks and vested pension capital of its customers. That is why integrated value-oriented risk management is part of the core business, which aims to assess risks and define and implement criteria so that customer and investor funds can be invested in the best possible way (more on this in the "Risk Management" section).

Successful business development

Swiss Life's business model is oriented to long-term and profitable growth in line with the corporate strategy. The focus is on earnings growth and earnings quality as well as efficiency and financial strength (more on this in the "Strategy and Brand" section).

Employees and working environment
For Swiss Life as a service provider, success is based on the skills and above-average engagement of its employees. Attractive working conditions and a modern working environment have a positive impact on employee satisfaction and engagement (more on this in the section "Sustainability as an Employer").

Responsible investment
Swiss Life manages assets of around CHF 250 billion and is one of Europe's leading real estate investors. In doing so, Swiss Life systematically integrates environmental and social factors as well as aspects of good corporate governance into its investment and risk management processes (more on this in the section "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager").

Cybersecurity and data protection
As the holder of sensitive personal data, Swiss Life bears special responsibility for cybersecurity and data protection and has defined Group-wide standards covering all business areas (more on this in the sections on "Regulatory Compliance" and "Cybersecurity").

Regulatory compliance
As a financial services provider, Swiss Life is subject to a large number of legal and regulatory requirements. Regulatory compliance is therefore a fundamental prerequisite for sustainable business activities (more on this in the "Regulatory Compliance" section).

Offering and customer value
Swiss Life helps its customers to lead a financially self-determined life. To this end, Swiss Life continuously develops its offering, integrates sustainability into its products and advice, and uses digital solutions to offer its customers and advisers added value (more on this in the "Sustainability in Insurance and Advisory" section).

Corporate governance
Responsible and appropriate corporate governance is of central importance to Swiss Life as a listed financial services company. Swiss Life therefore makes its corporate governance open and transparent, taking into account leading national and international standards (more on this in the "Sustainability Governance" and "Corporate Governance" sections).

Climate change
Swiss Life generates CO_2 emissions in the course of conducting its business. The company makes a positive contribution to mitigating climate change by integrating climate risks into its investment and risk management processes and by reducing the CO_2 emissions that it can directly influence in its own operations and from properties directly owned by Swiss Life for investment purposes (more on this in the section "Climate Protection and Operational Ecology").

Topics of little relevance to business success and sustainable development

Human rights
Swiss Life attaches importance to upholding human rights in its own business activities, as an asset owner and manager, in its insurance and advisory business and as an employer (more on this in the section “Human Rights”).

Corporate citizenship
Swiss Life is aware of its responsibility within society and is committed to projects and institutions in the fields of culture, science, education, the environment and research; it operates a total of seven foundations of its own. In addition, Swiss Life engages in dialogue with representatives of social, political and business organisations and participates in public dialogue (more on this in the “Corporate Citizenship” and “Political Commitment” sections).

Biodiversity
Swiss Life exerts a certain influence on biodiversity in its business activities, mainly through its investments but also through its own operations (more on this in the sections “Climate Protection and Operational Ecology” and “Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager”).

In the materiality analysis, human rights, corporate citizenship and biodiversity were rated as less relevant to Swiss Life’s business success and sustainable development than the other topics. Compliance with human rights is given a high priority and is firmly embedded in Swiss Life’s business processes. Moreover, it is incumbent on Swiss Life to play an active role within society and to show commitment in areas extending beyond its business activities. Despite their importance, both themes are less crucial to Swiss Life’s business success. With regard to biodiversity, Swiss Life has little influence on this area through its business activities and hence it is of less significance; the same applies to its relevance to business success.

The basic concepts and measures adopted by Swiss Life to address and monitor the relevant issues are covered by our reporting. Due to their lower relevance, however, the three topics are presented in less detail.

Sustainability in Business Behaviour

Swiss Life maintains high standards for its own business conduct. Diligence and responsible action are the basis for successful and sustainable business operations.

Regulatory Compliance

Compliance with all applicable legal provisions and regulatory requirements forms the basis of Swiss Life's business activities. Correct and honest employee behaviour is an indispensable prerequisite for this and is part of the corporate culture.

Integrity in business activities: Code of Conduct

Integrity and trustworthiness	Avoidance of conflicts of interest; mandates and secondary commercial activities; pecuniary advantages and invitations; insider information
Representing Swiss Life externally	Competencies and authorisations, corporate communication and corporate identity
Confidentiality and data protection	General information on data handling, special protection of personal data and commercial secrets, need-to-know principle, data security and use of IT resources
Prevention of money laundering, combating terrorism financing, sanctions and embargos	Customer identification and monitoring of business relationships for money-laundering, the financing of terrorism, sanctions and embargos
Conduct towards customers	Due diligence in advising and how to deal with complaints
Cooperation with business partners	Due diligence in the selection of business partners including the incorporation of ethical considerations and environmental factors in the selection process
Products	Review of products
Contracts and agreements	Contracts, anti-competitive behaviour and copyright
Personal conduct and security at the workplace	Non-discrimination, dealing with private activities, collegiality and handling access rights
Reporting of material misconduct and implementing the Code of Conduct	Identifying and reporting misconduct; reporting investigations or legal proceedings; implementation of the Code of Conduct

Correct and honest conduct is a prerequisite for Swiss Life's business activities. In this way Swiss Life can count on enjoying the trust of its stakeholder groups, such as supervisory authorities, investors, business partners and customers. Swiss Life therefore has a Code of Conduct that sets out Group-wide values and principles of business ethics as well as the binding rules of conduct as part of its business culture.

The Code of Conduct includes content on integrity – for example on preventing and dealing with conflicts of interest or on the prohibition of bribery and other forms of corruption, as well as on confidentiality and data protection, prevention of money laundering, combating terrorism financing, compliance with sanctions and embargoes, conduct in dealing with customers and other business partners, personal conduct and security at the workplace, and reporting misconduct.

The Code of Conduct applies to all Swiss Life units as well as to all members of the Board of Directors, all managers and all employees. It is reviewed at regular intervals and revised if necessary.

Employees acknowledge receipt of the Code of Conduct and confirm that they will comply with it when they join the company. In addition, all employees throughout the Group receive training on the Code of Conduct within six months of joining the company. Refresher training on the Code of Conduct takes place every two years, and attendees confirm their compliance with it. Since 2020, moreover, contractors who have special ties with Swiss Life have been contractually obliged to comply with the Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct and internal directives encourage Swiss Life employees to draw attention to violations of legal, regulatory or internal provisions. Thus Swiss Life has, amongst other things, easily accessible, local in-house reporting offices to which anonymous information can be notified. These reporting offices are operated by the compliance organisation. Indications of misconduct are investigated promptly. All notifications are subject to confidentiality and protection from personal or financial disadvantage, provided they are made in good faith.

The Code of Conduct can be viewed at www.swisslife.com/en/coc.

Compliance processes

The compliance organisation at Swiss Life consists of the central Group Compliance function at Group level and decentralised compliance organisations for the individual divisions. Group Compliance is headed up by the Group Head of Compliance. He additionally performs functional management duties via the divisional compliance organisations. Duties, responsibilities and competencies are defined and documented within the governance framework of Swiss Life, and the impartiality of the compliance organisation is specified in directives. The compliance framework is subject to periodic review and is reworked and adapted to new circumstances as necessary.

The steadily growing complexity of laws and regulations in both traditional and new areas of law makes high demands on Swiss Life in terms of monitoring and implementing the legal and regulatory provisions. Processes have been established to ensure that compliance risks are duly identified, managed and monitored. The Compliance unit monitors and assesses the legal and regulatory environment, taking account of local legislation.

Regular risk assessments as well as ongoing and comprehensive compliance reporting to the Board of Directors' Audit Committee and the Corporate Executive Board's Risk Committee ensure that they are able to act in accordance with their respective priorities and fulfil their responsibilities. Swiss Life's remuneration policy explicitly includes compliance targets as qualitative targets.

Swiss Life maintains a comprehensive directives system with minimum standards which are binding Group-wide and have been implemented in corresponding local regulations in all business units. Swiss Life periodically reviews all directives in terms of relevance and accuracy and, if necessary, adjusts them to new regulatory and business requirements.

To ensure day-to-day compliance with the Code of Conduct, Swiss Life has extracted the key compliance topics from the Code of Conduct and spelt them out in Group-wide directives. Employees undergo compliance training within six months of joining, with repeat sessions every two years. Participation in the training is compulsory and is checked. The goal is a 100% participation and success rate. Staff in divisions for which the regulator has prescribed more frequent training must attend more frequent sessions.

The effectiveness of the compliance measures is regularly verified as part of the annual risk and control assessment.

Compliance activities in the year under review included the following in particular: a new Group-wide data protection directive was introduced, the processes for the global monitoring of legal and reputational risks associated with money laundering and the fight against terrorism were further developed, currently topical sanctions and embargoes were implemented, compliance with the ban on corruption and bribery was tracked, and the monitoring and implementation of sustainability-related regulatory requirements were further developed. The processes for ensuring every year that the key compliance requirements are observed by employees are to be extended to include further divisions.

Swiss Life did not incur any significant monetary penalties or fines during the year under review.

Combating bribery and corruption

Due to its commitment to maintaining integrity in its business operations, Swiss Life prohibits bribery and all other forms of corruption, whether directly or indirectly and whether by offering, promising, giving, authorising, requesting, receiving or accepting benefits in order to induce oneself or someone else to behave improperly. The directives contain the necessary controls for enforcing this policy, and also include regulations regarding gifts and invitations or other considerations for holders of public offices

Data protection

Data protection has a high priority at Swiss Life. All legal, regulatory and internal requirements are implemented throughout the Group.

In the year under review, Swiss Life added further specifics to its Group-wide standards for data protection in the form of a new and separate Group directive. This was implemented in all business areas by means of division-specific data protection directives and data protection declarations. The standards govern the fundamental requirements relating to the processing of data by the company and to data processing on a mandated basis. They contain provisions on data security and the handling of data subjects' rights, such as the right to information and to the rectification or deletion of data. Moreover, they define the basic requirements for governance and the documentation obligations applicable to data processing.

For the internal transfer of personal data between its Group companies, Swiss Life primarily relies on an Intra-Group Data Transfer Agreement that meets the requirements of the Swiss Federal Act on Data Protection, the European General Data Protection Regulation and the other legal systems applicable to Swiss Life's business. Swiss Life discloses personal data to third parties solely for processing on a mandated basis or in the form of joint controllerships.

Each division has its own data protection officer and ensures that its employees are all given regular mandatory training on this topic. These standards are implemented by the individual departments. Compliance with the standards is assessed together with the respective divisional compliance teams and at Group level.

Swiss Life classifies data according to the applicable protection requirement. As part of the risk management process, data are secured and protected with the appropriate organisational and technical protection measures. More information on risk management can be found in the "Risk Management" chapter of the Annual Report.

Any infringement of the data protection standards must be reported immediately to the compliance officers. Information security incidents are handled consistently throughout the Group as part of operational risk management. The compliance framework contains defined processes for dealing with infringements of data protection. These include, for example, informing the data subjects and supervisory authorities.

Compliance regularly assesses the implementation and observance of the applicable provisions. The Board of Directors' Audit Committee and the Corporate Executive Board's Risk Committee are kept informed on an ongoing basis about data protection topics within the framework of compliance reporting, thus assuming their responsibility in the area of data protection. Corporate Internal Audit regularly reviews data protection in a risk-oriented manner as part of its internal auditing activities and counters any deficiencies with appropriate measures.

There were no significant data protection infringements within the Swiss Life Group during the reporting year.

Cybersecurity

Swiss Life depends on strong cyber resilience to achieve its business strategy and goals. Ensuring the availability, confidentiality and integrity of systems, data and information is a central component of its internal control system. By doing so, Swiss Life is thus also meeting the expectations of its business partners.

Swiss Life has a comprehensive set of instruments and processes to ensure strong cyber resilience. Along with integration into the internal control system, the Group-wide directives define relevant minimum requirements for information security. These are based on leading and internationally recognised data security standards such as British Standards ISO/IEC 27001/2, the Control Objectives for Information and Related Technology (CobiT) Framework, the Center of Internet Security (CIS) Controls and the Cybersecurity Framework of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). Swiss Life also maintains business continuity management (BCM) plans that are tested annually. The Switzerland Division is certified according to ISO 27001/2 and other divisions are working towards it.

The market units implement the standards and assess their own compliance with them together with the relevant information security specialists at Group and divisional level. This process encompasses many different topics, such as end-device encryption, remote network access control, vulnerability management, security operations, disaster recovery and cross-functional IT controls. Corporate Internal Audit reviews information security, including in IT infrastructure, several times a year and periodically reviews data protection to assess the risk exposure as part of its internal auditing activities. Any deficiencies are countered with appropriate measures. Depending on the vulnerability identified, measures may include improving processes, updating documentation, rectifying access rights or launching a project to sustainably mitigate residual risk.

The "continuous development" approach is also intended to ensure that rapidly changing cyberattack methods are taken into account. Among other things, Swiss Life follows the recommendations of the Center for Internet Security (CIS) and is an active member of this organisation. The security measures implemented are internally validated by Risk Management and subjected to a regular independent external review. Cybersecurity is also a regular item on the agenda of the Corporate Executive Board and the Audit Committee.

There were no significant reportable breaches of cybersecurity in the 2022 reporting year.

Further information on data protection can be found in the "Regulatory Compliance" and "Risk Management" sections.

Climate Protection and Operational Ecology

Swiss Life supports the Paris Climate Agreement and seeks to contribute to climate protection through its own measures. The continuous reduction of CO_2 emissions is an important part of the sustainability strategy.

Climate strategy

Swiss Life's climate strategy is part of the sustainability strategy and of the Group-wide "Swiss Life 2024" programme presented in 2021. Swiss Life recognises that, in the absence of countermeasures, climate change will have negative effects on the environment, society and the global economy. Swiss Life wants to contribute to the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, in line with the Paris Agreement, and to make a positive contribution to mitigating climate change. Swiss Life also expects increasing transparency requirements with regard to products and services and growing demand for sustainable products. Moreover, Swiss Life's investments in securities, real estate and infrastructure could be affected by the physical impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. Swiss Life is therefore integrating sustainability and climate aspects into its existing risk management standards for the management of its business, and is assessing the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on its business, strategy and financial planning. The independent risk management function is managed by the Group CRO, who reports to the Group CFO and to the Investment and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors.

Swiss Life works on the basis of various metrics and objectives, such as the environmental indicators set out in this section, to assess progress towards the achievement of the corresponding targets and thus ensure the future resilience of the company's business model. Here Swiss Life focuses on those areas on which it can exert a direct influence and achieve a corresponding impact: in operational ecology, CO_2 emissions per FTE will be reduced by 35% by 2024 compared to 2019. Swiss Life is also aware of its responsibility as a major real estate owner and aims by 2030 to reduce the carbon intensity of the real estate it holds directly by a further 20% compared to 2019. Both targets are based on 1.5° reduction paths and on achievement of the net zero target by 2050.

In addition to its Sustainability Report, Swiss Life has been publishing an independent TCFD report since 2021. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), this summarises how the company is responding to climate change. It deals with the handling of physical risks, transition risks and opportunities arising from the transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, as well as Swiss Life's contribution to climate protection. The TCFD report can be downloaded at www.swisslife.com/en/tcfd-report.

Operational ecology

Operational ecology comprises the operational environmental management of the Swiss Life Group at its own locations and the emissions arising from its business behaviour and own employees.

A company-wide working group is responsible for designing the appropriate measures, setting the objectives and monitoring them. All divisions are represented by experts in this working group. The working group's responsibilities and duties are set out in a Group-wide directive.

Swiss Life aims to reduce its CO_2 emissions per FTE by 35% by the end of 2024 compared to 2019, primarily by cutting emissions from travel and obtaining electricity from sustainable sources. As part of its investment cycles, Swiss Life also intends to further reduce fossil fuel use for heating company buildings. These targets are also part of the Group-wide "Swiss Life 2024" programme.

Operational activities at Swiss Life have been net zero since 2022. The measured, unavoidable CO_2 emissions from operational ecology are neutralised by certified projects in the core European markets (Switzerland, France and Germany). Further information about these projects is available in the Swiss Life section of the First Climate website (www.firstclimate.com/id85083429). Swiss Life supports projects that contribute not only to reducing CO_2 but also to preserving biodiversity, for example through forest conservation/reafforestation, biochar and the restoration of moorland areas.

Swiss Life is also sensitised to this issue in the field of investments. In 2022, the company joined the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAMi) (more on this in the chapter "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager").

Recording environmental indicators

In 2022, Swiss Life further standardised its recording of environmental indicators. Since 2021, the company has used a Group-wide company manual and data acquisition software for environmental indicators and is continuing to develop them in a targeted manner. The data acquisition software also facilitates active monitoring of environmental indicators. This has significantly improved the quality and accuracy of data capture and emission calculations. CO_2 emissions are recorded in accordance with the internationally recognised standards of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol Corporate Standard. The CO_2 emissions of all Swiss Life business locations are calculated using emission factors from the Ecoinvent and Ademe scientific databases. The science-based CO_2 equivalents used for determining these values cover all relevant greenhouse gases:

- Scope 1 emissions comprise fuel consumption for heating buildings and for the company's own fleet of vehicles.
- Scope 2 emissions comprise consumption of purchased electricity and district heating at the business locations.
- Swiss Life currently has four Scope 3 emissions categories:
  - Category 1 "Purchased Goods and Services" comprises paper consumption and water procurement at the operating sites. Other purchased services (such as server capacity) that are also relevant for Swiss Life are not yet included in this category.
  - Category 3 "Fuel- and Energy-Related Activities" comprises the upstream processes for the production of the purchased building energy that are not included in Scopes 1 and 2.
  - Category 5 "Waste Generated in Operations" comprises emissions resulting from the disposal of waste at the business locations.
  - Category 6 "Business Travel" comprises the kilometres employees travel for business by train, car or plane.

The other categories are either not relevant for Swiss Life or else the data available is not of satisfactory quality. Among these are Scope 3 emissions in category 7 "Employee Commuting" , which is not recorded. Categories 13 "Downstream Leased Assets" and 15 "Investments" are dealt with in the TCFD Report at www.swisslife.com/en/tcfd-report in the section "Key figures and targets". For these two categories, weighted carbon intensity values are reported.

Data for the whole Group is collected once a year for all locations at which more than 30 FTE work. Environmental officers at these locations collect the data and enter them in the system. Locations or individual data points that cannot be recorded are extrapolated. Energy, paper and water consumption as well as the amount of waste are extrapolated per country for non-recorded Internal Services FTEs. Business travel per country is extrapolated for non-recorded Sales Force FTEs. These extrapolations are then allocated to the respective categories and the emission calculation is based on the average emission factors for the respective categories. The aim is to continuously reduce the extrapolation. Since 2019, Swiss Life has managed to reduce the average proportion of the projection from around 20% to approximately 5%.

The 2022 environmental indicators were reviewed by an independent auditor (more on this in the section "Report of the Independent Auditor").

Changes in the data basis

Swiss Life reports adjustments to its 2022 environmental indicators as a result of acquisitions, the sale of subsidiaries and the ongoing review of projections and emission factors.

The main changes are as follows:

- On the acquisition of elipsLife by Swiss Life International on 1 July 2022, the Zurich (182 FTE as at 31 December 2022) and Netherlands (89 FTE as at 31 December 2022) locations were integrated on a pro rata basis with the corresponding environmental indicators.
- Since the last reporting period, Swiss Life has also provided environmental figures for two additional new locations: the Swiss Life Asset Managers branch in Norway (46 FTE as at 31 December 2022) and Swiss Life Germany's new career campus in Hanover (KCH) (119 FTE as at 31 December 2022).
- Due to the sale of the subsidiary Livit FM Services in Switzerland (466 FTE as at 31 December 2021) by Swiss Life Asset Managers on 1 January 2022, its locations, along with the corresponding environmental indicators, were excluded.
- Owing to the sale of the French Cegema entity (165 FTE as at 31 December 2022) by Swiss Life France on 1 November 2022, this location was excluded along with the corresponding environmental indicators.
- The emission factors for rail transport have been updated to the current and location-specific values in the Ecoinvent scientific databases.

Absolute environmental indicators

Indicator	Unit	2022	2021	2020
TOTAL BUILDING ENERGY	kWh	**32 812 574**	36 127 586	35 045 099
Electricity consumption in buildings	kWh	**17 204 564**	18 429 450	19 372 119
Proportion of renewable electricity	%	**100**	100	89
Fuel consumption in buildings	kWh	**11 774 610**	13 463 628	11 506 046
Fossil fuel consumption	kWh	**11 110 147**	12 715 301	10 825 272
Renewable energy consumption	kWh	**664 463**	748 327	680 774
Proportion of renewable fuels	%	**6**	6	6
Consumption of district heating in buildings	kWh	**2 191 895**	2 535 065	2 234 785
Extrapolation of entire building energy Group	kWh	**1 641 505**	1 699 443	1 932 149
TOTAL BUSINESS TRAVEL	km	**40 070 743**	35 486 181	30 412 731
Rail journeys	km	**10 663 632**	6 800 421	4 217 275
Car trips own fleet and leased vehicles	km	**12 308 997**	14 692 678	18 384 380
Car trips in third-party vehicles – rental cars, travel expenses and taxis	km	**11 136 998**	10 841 792	3 884 740
Air transport	km	**5 355 048**	2 677 749	2 984 351
Extrapolation of all business travel Group	km	**606 068**	473 540	941 984
TOTAL PAPER CONSUMPTION	kg	**564 154**	664 263	621 906
Proportion of recycled paper	%	**17**	19	10
Extrapolation of total paper consumption Group	kg	**31 304**	34 242	39 752
TOTAL WATER CONSUMPTION	m^3	**59 426**	59 655	63 217
Extrapolation of total water consumption Group	m^3	**4 082**	3 494	3 855
TOTAL WASTE	kg	**684 475**	585 826	564 268
Extrapolation of total waste Group	kg	**42 742**	34 493	33 352
TOTAL LOSS OF COOLANTS AND REFRIGERANTS	kg	**34**	25	–
TOTAL EMISSIONS	t CO_2e	**16 362**	15 080	13 865
Scope 1 emissions	t CO_2e	**7 406**	8 585	9 313
Scope 2 emissions	t CO_2e	**414**	516	782
Scope 3 emissions	t CO_2e	**8 542**	5 979	3 770
Scope 3 emissions Cat. 1 “Purchased goods & services (paper, water)”	t CO_2e	**512**	592	586
Scope 3 emissions Cat. 3 “Energy activities”	t CO_2e	**906**	1 045	932
Scope 3 emissions Cat. 5 “Waste”	t CO_2e	**195**	170	196
Scope 3 emissions Cat. 6 “Business travel” [1]	t CO_2e	**6 930**	4 172	2 057

Relative environmental indicators per FTE

Indicator	Unit	2022	2021	2020
Number of full-time employees	FTE	**10 126**	10 219	9 824
Building energy	kWh/FTE	**3 241**	3 535	3 567
Business travel	km/FTE	**3 957**	3 473	3 096
Paper consumption	kg/FTE	**56**	65	63
Water consumption	m^3/FTE	**6**	6	6
Waste	kg/FTE	**68**	57	57
TOTAL EMISSIONS	kg CO_2e/FTE	**1 616**	1 476	1 411
Scope 1 emissions	kg CO_2e/FTE	**731**	840	948
Scope 2 emissions	kg CO_2e/FTE	**41**	51	80
Scope 3 emissions	kg CO_2e/FTE	**844**	585	384

[1] In the year under review, Swiss Life Germany took a boat trip as an extraordinary incentive (CO_2 emissions totalling 2520 t CO_2e).

Evolution of environmental indicators per FTE

The extraordinary circumstances due to the Covid-19 pandemic normalised during the year under review. The number of staff working in office buildings has gone up and the number of business trips has increased due to the lifting of restrictions (+14% per FTE). In the aftermath of the pandemic, mobile working has become more firmly established in the corporate culture. Swiss Life has thus also continued to drive digitalisation measures, such as projects to support advisory processes. As a result, there have been further reductions in paper consumption compared to the last three years (–14% per FTE). Energy consumption continued to fall year-on-year (–8% per FTE); this was due on the one hand to the cessation of increased ventilation and heating requirements during the pandemic and on the other hand to increased awareness campaigns in connection with energy scarcity. Overall, total emissions per FTE increased by 9% compared to the previous year. This was due among other things to a one-off boat trip in Germany that served as an incentive (2520 t CO_2 equivalents).

Since 2021, all electricity used by Swiss Life has originated from renewable energy sources. By the end of 2024, Swiss Life intends to reduce total emissions per FTE by 35% compared to 2019. By the end of 2022, total emissions per FTE were 34% lower than in 2019.

Measures taken within the Swiss Life Group

Switzerland

- In Switzerland, Swiss Life is a member of the Energy Model Zurich and has been obtaining all its electricity from renewable energy sources for over ten years. Founded in 1987, the Energy Model Zurich is an association of companies that set themselves voluntary targets for energy efficiency. In setting its new targets for 2020, Swiss Life renewed its pledge to increase energy efficiency at its Zurich location by 1.5% annually until 2030.

- Swiss Life's head office in Zurich is virtually carbon-neutral. Since the early 1990s, the building has been cooled and heated with water from Lake Zurich. Rainwater is used for sanitary installations at the Zurich business premises. 30% of the energy used for heating Swiss Life's Binz Center property is biogas sourced from Switzerland. The aim is to continuously increase this share by 2024 in the place of natural gas. Since 2021, Swiss Life been steadily increasing the share of recycled copying and printing paper. Recycled paper as a percentage of total paper consumption is due to increase to 80% by 2024. The paper used by Swiss Life is one of the most ecological labels: it is made entirely of paper fibres from recycled paper, based on a production process that avoids the use of hazardous chemicals. Swiss Life also promotes the use of public transport by providing its employees with season tickets for local public transport operators at reduced rates. In addition, Swiss Life supports cycling and the use of e-bikes by offering discounts on local cycle rental systems. All sites pay due attention to waste separation. There are recycling points on all floors of the operational buildings in Zurich.

– With its operational ecology programme, Swiss Life seeks to make an active contribution to climate protection. This is why it set up the Swiss Climate Foundation in 2008 in cooperation with other Swiss companies. The Foundation supports SMEs in becoming more energy efficient and reducing their CO_2 emissions. Swiss Life active contributes to the Foundation through its chairmanship of the Advisory Board and its permanent seat on the Board of Trustees.

France

– Since the initiation of the Group-wide "Swiss Life 2024" programme, Swiss Life France has focused on the following four priorities for reducing CO_2 emissions in its own operations: cutting resource consumption and optimising waste separation, reducing CO_2 emissions, increasing employees' environmental awareness, and involving business partners and suppliers. Numerous measures have been defined for these four priority areas. For example, one of the two Swiss Life France data centres has been outsourced to an efficient data hosting specialist, thereby reducing CO_2 emissions.

Germany

– In Germany, the two main Swiss Life branch offices – in Garching near Munich and in Hanover – have repeatedly been awarded the ECOPROFIT seal for their outstanding commitment to corporate environmental protection. The seal rewards efforts to reduce CO_2 emissions and save resources.

– Swiss Life Germany has also been represented in the "Klima-Allianz der Stadt Hannover" (Climate Alliance of the City of Hanover) network for over ten years and, in cooperation with other companies, undertakes to reduce CO_2 emissions and increase energy efficiency in this urban area.

– In order to further reduce CO_2 emissions, Swiss Life Germany decided with immediate effect to replace the company cars of its Executive Board members and level 1 managers with electric vehicles. The Car Policy, the central set of rules for the company car fleet, was already amended as of 1 September 2022. The cars will be replaced successively as their current leasing contracts expire. In the medium term, this means exchanging around 50 vehicles – equivalent to 100% of the company car fleet in internal services.

– The digitalisation of processes holds great potential for climate protection. It includes the e-signature, and sustainable application, contract and commission processes. The aim is to make the customer process as independent of time and location as possible in order not only to increase customer satisfaction, but also to reduce emissions caused by paper printing and mobility.

Swiss Life International

– The teams in Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the UK, Austria, the Czech Republic, the Netherlands, Switzerland and Slovakia work in modern, energy-efficient office buildings. Environmental impact is steadily being reduced in all areas through progressive digitalisation and optimised use of workplaces. The most important measures include reducing paper consumption and waste and encouraging the use of public transport.

Swiss Life Asset Managers

– In Switzerland, Livit Ltd has replaced all petrol and diesel fleet vehicles with hybrid vehicles. Planning for this changeover already took place in 2021, so hybrid vehicles have been used for all trips with the fleet since the year under review.

– Energy from 100% renewable sources is used in Luxembourg and only recycled paper is used for copying and printing. Furthermore, waste is systematically separated at the recycling points located on all floors of the building. In addition, the number of disposable and reusable bottles is to be reduced by providing glass bottles and a water dispenser. Moreover, the canteen offers eco-conscious lunches and the company subsidises public transport tickets.

– As part of internal sustainability communication in Germany, a monthly newsletter is sent to employees in which colleagues present inspiring options for a sustainable lifestyle. In addition, Swiss Life Asset Managers is actively involved in various local sustainability projects. In the year under review, for example, colleagues in Germany were actively involved in restoring boglands to their natural state.

Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)

Since 2011, the Swiss Life Group has taken part in the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) survey. The CDP is an independent charitable organisation which holds the world's most comprehensive collection of corporate information on climate change. In 2022, Swiss Life received a B rating (scale from D– to A).

Human Rights

Swiss Life undertakes to uphold social and environmental standards within its spheres of influence. The approach to respecting human rights is set out in a Group-wide declaration.

Swiss Life respects the internationally recognised rights set out in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). In this context Swiss Life adheres, in particular to:

- the International Bill of Human Rights;
- the core standards and the principles of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), including the Convention on discrimination (No. 111), the Convention on the minimum age for the effective abolition of child labour (No. 138) and the Convention on the prohibition of and immediate action to eliminate the worst forms of child labour (No. 182).

As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, Swiss Life makes an annual public commitment to respect and support human rights and comply with the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC). Additionally, Swiss Life adheres to international general and sector-specific standards, such as the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) and the Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI).

Approach and due diligence

Swiss Life wants to avoid, address or mitigate possible negative effects on the company's activities or third-party activities associated with Swiss Life, particularly in four areas:

- In its business behaviour
- As an asset owner and manager
- In the insurance and advisory business
- As an employer

Swiss Life has internal policies and procedures in place for each area. Human rights-related risks are considered and monitored in the comprehensive risk profile process. They are regularly analysed and assessed in different risk categories. Information on risk mapping in the context of potential human rights risks and the monitoring results are presented and discussed in the responsible committees – which comprise members of the Corporate Executive Board and the Board of Directors.

During the year under review, Swiss Life addressed the subject of human rights in particular in internal directive documents for the insurance area (underwriting), for the investment and M&A area, and for procurement. Subsidiary topics such as the anti-discrimination and equal treatment principles are set out in the Group-wide Code of Conduct.

Swiss Life provides further information on how it fulfils its responsibility for the protection of human rights in a Group-wide Declaration on Respect for Human Rights, which can be viewed at www.swisslife.com/sustainability under "Human rights".

Procurement

Swiss Life demands a high degree of responsibility from its business partners, too, in terms of implementing and meeting sustainability standards, and requires them to fulfil their obligations towards their employees, society and the environment.

Group-wide principles for sustainable procurement

Our standards as a purchaser	✔ We treat our suppliers and service providers fairly ✔ We communicate clearly and understandably ✔ We buy locally and sustainably
What we expect of suppliers and service providers	✔ Compliance with Swiss Life principles ✔ Compliance with legal regulations must be assured at all times ✔ We expect our suppliers to honour the same social, human rights and environmental standards as we do
What we expect of products and services	✔ Compliance with Swiss Life's general requirements regarding people, society and the environment ✔ Environmentally friendly and sustainable distribution, transport and production appropriate to the product

To ensure that sustainable aspects within procurement are further embedded in the company and its processes, a dedicated working group will address the issue within the Group-wide sustainability organisation.

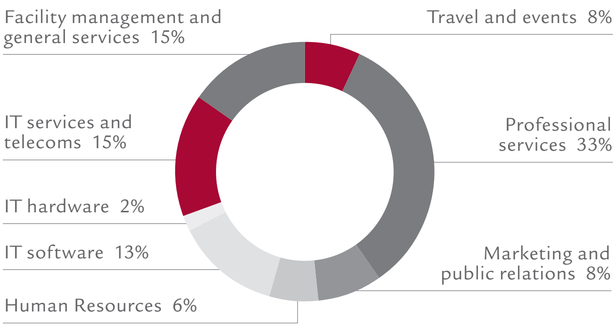
Cultivating relationships and engaging in dialogue with suppliers and service providers, as well as guiding them, are central to Swiss Life's contribution to sustainable procurement. In 2022, Swiss Life decided to introduce a supplier management platform. It did so in order to meet the expectations in political circles and in society at large, as well as to take account of the emerging regulatory and legal tightening. Thanks to the individual sustainability assessments of its business partners, Swiss Life is able to better monitor the ecological, social and ethical risks in its supply chain and thus take another major step forward in its continuous efforts to achieve sustainable procurement.

For its insurance business, Swiss Life mainly sources products and services in the following categories:

- Professional services (such as advisory services)
- Marketing and public relations
- Human resources
- IT services and telecoms
- IT software and IT hardware
- Facility management services (security personnel, building maintenance, cleaning, etc.) and general services (refreshments, electricity, gas, etc.)
- Travel and events

Percentage split of purchasing volume by category

As at 31.12.2022



When selecting suppliers, Swiss Life is also guided by ethical, ecological and economic principles and – wherever possible and practicable – works with local suppliers or at least with suppliers in OECD countries.

In Switzerland most suppliers and service providers are domestically based, though these are supplemented by business partners from the EU.

In its other core markets, France and Germany, Swiss Life also works mainly with national suppliers. In these two countries, foreign suppliers make up only a small proportion of the total.

When working with major international companies in the IT area, Swiss Life works wherever possible with their national companies at all locations so that emissions from travel are kept as low as possible.

Moreover, Swiss Life is one of Europe's leading real estate investors and has the biggest private real estate portfolio in Switzerland. In this context, Swiss Life mainly uses external partners for architecture and design services as well as general construction services.

Guidelines for suppliers and service providers

Swiss Life revised its directive on Group-wide procurement in the previous year. The aim was to reflect Swiss Life's sustainability principles even better in the directive documents and tighten the existing regulations accordingly. Special attention was paid to issues relating to labour standards and human rights. The directive entered into force in the fourth quarter of 2021. The changes in the directive have since been implemented Group-wide.

In all divisions, companies that wish to work with Swiss Life must comply both with the relevant statutory provisions and with Swiss Life's own standards. Evaluation of key suppliers and service providers is integrated in the Swiss Life Group's risk management framework. If any of the agreed standards are violated, Swiss Life demands that corrective measures be implemented. In the event of serious or repeated violations, the cooperation will be terminated. The right to carry out audits of suppliers and service providers is contractually agreed. This may include requesting confirmation of ISO certification, checking the validity of such certification and analysing the underlying reports.

When concluding contracts with suppliers and service providers in the core markets of Switzerland, France and Germany, Swiss Life expects them to guarantee the following standards as a rule:

– Compliance with applicable environmental and climate protection standards
– Compliance with legal regulations on working hours and ensuring working conditions that do not endanger employee health or security
– Fulfilment of legal regulations relating to salaries, compensation of overtime and payouts
– Assurance that their employees can work in an environment free of discrimination on the basis of race, gender, religion, origin, disability, age, sexual orientation, handicap or other attributes
– Respect for employees' rights of association and collective bargaining
– Renunciation of child and forced labour
– Compliance with the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

With regard to compliance with human rights, Swiss Life also expects its service providers and suppliers to comply with the same international human rights standards as Swiss Life itself (see section on “Human Rights”). It communicates this expectation to suppliers via the procurement departments of the business units and has set this out accordingly in a Group-wide internal directive.

Swiss Life mainly works with European service providers and suppliers in European countries where local regulations guarantee compliance with labour and human rights.

The German and French national companies introduced a Supplier Code of Conduct in 2021, and Swiss Life Asset Managers did so in 2022. Its purpose is to require suppliers to assume responsibility for introducing and complying with sustainability standards.

In its core markets of Switzerland, France and Germany, Swiss Life gives preference to products and services from companies that can be shown to have a certified environmental management system (ISO 14001 or EMAS) and general quality certification (e.g. ISO 9001 or ISAE 3402).

Since 2020, the Swiss Life Group has procured all office and IT equipment under global contracts featuring a sustainability label.

Political Commitment

Swiss Life cultivates an active dialogue with politicians and contributes its viewpoints, as political and regulatory conditions have a major impact on its operating environment and its customers' pension planning. They affect product design and processes as well as the way in which information is reported to shareholders, supervisory authorities and the public.

Swiss Life is committed to promoting a competitive business location and appropriate regulation in all markets of relevance for it. In doing so, it focuses on the most significant issues for its business areas, such as pensions and insurance, investment and asset management, real estate management and customer advice, as well as requirements regarding insurance solvency and consumer protection.

Swiss Life's "Political Communication" steering committee defines the strategic orientation of its political work. The members of this committee are the Group CEO and Group CFO, the CEOs of the divisions headquartered in Switzerland, the General Counsel, the Chief Risk Officer, the Head of Group Communications and Strategic Marketing, and the Head of Group Human Resources. The steering committee meets four times a year and defines its political priorities. The Swiss Life Group's Public Affairs team is responsible for implementing the measures at the operational level.

Stakeholder management and work in industry associations
Swiss Life fosters contacts with representatives of the political, administrative and business communities as well as with supervisory authorities. In its direct exchanges with political groups, Swiss Life aims to better understand their opinions, expectations and perspectives, while at the same time gauging how the enactment or amendment of legal principles could affect its business. In Switzerland, parties of the political centre-right and individual politicians receive financial support, mainly for their election campaigns. The total amount of support provided during the year under review was again around CHF 500 000. No significant support was provided to political parties in the markets outside Switzerland. In this area, Swiss Life is guided by the rules in its Code of Conduct, as specified in the internal directive Code of Conduct. These rules stipulate that donations to political parties must be free of any obligation. The divisions confirm every year to the Public Affairs team of the Swiss Life Group that they comply with all relevant laws and regulations pertaining to national association memberships and financial contributions.

Political advocacy work and communication are closely coordinated with industry associations in all the divisions. Moreover, a number of company executives are members of various national industry associations in particular. The Chairman of Swiss Life's Board of Directors, Rolf Dörig, is Chairman of the Swiss Insurance Association (SIA). In addition, members of the Corporate Executive Board and Swiss Life employees work on various SIA committees.

In Switzerland, Swiss Life Asset Managers is represented on the Board of the Swiss Real Estate Association (VIS) and is a member of the Asset Management Association Switzerland. It is also represented at the Conference of Investment Foundation Managers (KGAST) through the Swiss Life Investment Foundation. A member of the Board of Directors of subsidiary Livit Ltd chairs the Swiss Real Estate Association (SVIT Schweiz).

Swiss Life France is a member of the French Insurance Federation (Fédération française de l'assurance, FFA), France's largest trade association in the insurance sector. The company is represented through a number of employees who actively participate in the committees for different insurance-related themes.

With its Public Affairs unit, Swiss Life Germany adopts positions on the most relevant current regulatory issues. These are projected to decision-makers in politics and society as well as through the committees of key industry associations. Swiss Life Germany is a member of the German Insurance Association (GDV) and of various associations representing intermediaries, such as the "Verband unabhängiger Finanzdienstleistungs-Unternehmen in Europa e.V." (VOTUM).

Swiss Life International is a member of country-specific industry associations in its Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, UK, Austria, Singapore, Slovakia and Czech Republic markets. It is also a member of the Association of International Life Offices (AILO).

Committed to the militia system
In Switzerland, Swiss Life is committed to the militia system (part-time public service) in the firm belief that it promotes a better understanding between politics, society and business and facilitates a valuable knowledge transfer. Swiss Life therefore supports employees who take on a political or public office. Full-time employees can use up to 20% of their working hours for performing such a mandate. In addition, Swiss Life organises regular events in Switzerland for employees who hold political or public mandates.

Corporate Citizenship

Swiss Life supports projects and institutions in the fields of social affairs, culture, science, education and research, and operates a total of seven of its own foundations in its various core markets.

In line with the purpose and corporate strategy, the social activities of all Swiss Life Group divisions are concentrated on projects promoting self-determination and confidence. In 2022, total contributions amounted to around CHF 3.5 million.

Switzerland

– In 2005, Swiss Life founded the **"Perspectives"** Foundation, which supports charitable initiatives in the fields of health, science, education, culture and sport and donates CHF 1.3 to 1.5 million every year to social charity projects in Switzerland. In 2022 it supported 114 projects and organisations with donations totalling around CHF 1.4 million. The founding company, Swiss Life, provides all the funds.

– A second foundation operated by Swiss Life in its home market of Switzerland is the **"Anniversary Foundation for Public Health and Medical Research"**, which was founded in 1957 on the occasion of the company's centenary. This foundation supports medical research projects and specific charitable organisations for people with physical and mental disabilities. Swiss Life has made annual donations of CHF 400 000 or CHF 500 000 to this foundation in recent years.

– The Swiss Life Select distribution company operates the **"Confidence for Children"** foundation in Switzerland. This seeks to improve the life and development opportunities of disadvantaged children and thereby give them a better chance of leading a self-determined and independent life. Among its key undertakings are two projects in Kyrgyzstan providing medical care to children with cleft lips/palates. The foundation receives key support from Swiss Life Select's financial advisors and employees who donated around CHF 402 000 to the foundation in 2022. Swiss Life Select Switzerland pays all the foundation's administrative costs.

– In addition to these commitments to foundations, Swiss Life promotes Swiss film-making and helps artists go their own creative way. Swiss Life supported the Solothurn Film Festival and the Locarno Film Festival in 2022. Moreover, Swiss Life has supported classical music in Switzerland for years through its financial commitment to Tonhalle-Orchester Zurich, the Zurich Opera House, the Lucerne Festival and the Davos Festival.

– Swiss Life Asset Managers has sponsored the **"Swiss Life Thesis Award"** for the past nine years. The Award, presented in cooperation with the Institute for Financial Services Zug (IFZ), part of Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, and the business journal Finanz und Wirtschaft, provides a platform for innovative and practice-oriented research work at Swiss universities. The best theses in the fields of investment, financial markets, financial services companies, financial instruments and corporate finance are singled out for awards each year. The Swiss Life Thesis Award comes to CHF 20 000 in total.

France

- Since its inception in 2008, the **"Fondation Swiss Life"** has been supporting long-term projects with its partners in the fields of health, art and social engagement. The most important projects in the field of health are support for cancer research ("Une Jonquille contre le cancer" with the Curie Institute, Breast Cancer Awareness Month) and support for Alzheimer patients and their carers (adapted visits to museums and cultural institutions, concerts, travel therapies). The Fondation Swiss Life also supports artistic creativity, with the "Prix Swiss Life à 4 Mains" awarded for works in photography and music. In addition, 16 solidarity projects in various areas were supported in 2022 as part of the "Aider à aider" employee volunteer programme. During the year under review, the Fondation Swiss Life donated a total of EUR 301 000 to various initiatives.

Germany

- Through the **"Swiss Life Stiftung für Chancenreichtum und Zukunft"** ("foundation for opportunities and the future"), Swiss Life Germany has been doing its part for educational equity and equal opportunity in Germany since 2016. It works towards having as many people as possible – regardless of their social background – retain their natural sense of curiosity, acquire knowledge and, as a result, lead a self-determined life. The foundation is mainly financed with donations from employees and distribution partners. Swiss Life Germany covers its personnel and administrative costs, thus allowing 100% of donation revenues to go towards project work. This organisation is a pure support foundation: it supported more than 50 initiatives with a total of almost EUR 900 000 in 2022. When the outbreak of war in Ukraine shook the world in spring 2022, the foundation provided EUR 100 000 in emergency aid. EUR 35 000 each went to "Aktion Deutschland hilft" and to "Tafel Deutschland", which support Ukrainian refugees in Germany, primarily with basic necessities.

- In 2019, the "Swiss Life Stiftung für Chancenreichtum und Zukunft" initiated a multi-year strategic cooperative project with **"KinderHelden"**, a mentoring initiative that offers improved educational opportunities to primary school children with a difficult background and helps them integrate into society. Employees and distribution partners serve as mentors on a voluntary basis for children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

Austria

- Swiss Life Select in Austria supports the **"Confidence for Children"** foundation. In the year under review, this foundation supported 27 local and international aid projects as well as providing medical aid in specific cases. Donations of about EUR 60 000 were collected, mainly from Swiss Life Select financial advisors. With their help and the support of customers and private individuals, numerous children were given a new perspective in life. In addition, for the past six years Swiss Life Select in Austria has been a sponsor of the "Junge Philharmonie Wien" (Vienna young people's philharmonic orchestra).

Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager

In its role as an asset owner and manager, Swiss Life consistently integrates ESG factors into its investment activities. Around 90% of all assets managed by Swiss Life take the "Responsible Investment" approach into account. Among other things, this gives due consideration to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). In addition, Swiss Life has a growing range of sustainable products and, as a leading real estate investor, pursues a net zero target for its real estate investment portfolio.

Swiss Life is an asset manager for its own insurance companies as well as for third-party clients such as pension funds, other insurance companies and private investors. As a responsible investor, Swiss Life can make a relevant contribution to the positive development of society and the environment. It does this by reducing risks to society and the environment, exploiting corresponding opportunities, and offering its customers appropriate investment products and solutions. The long-term protection of customer funds and the optimal allocation of risk capital are the main objectives. Invested assets must be secure, profitable, and liquid overall. Due to the long-term nature of its liabilities, Swiss Life invests predominantly in fixed-income securities such as government and corporate bonds as well as in real estate, equities and infrastructure. Its investment decisions have always been informed by a long-term assessment of risks and returns.

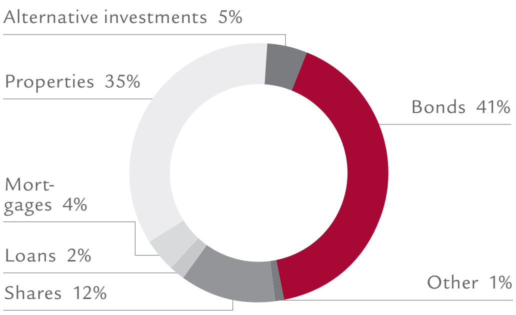
To further strengthen its commitment to responsible investing, Swiss Life has formalised its approach to integrating ESG criteria into investment and risk management processes. The resulting "Responsible Investment Framework" is aligned to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). Further information is available at www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy. Swiss Life and all its subsidiaries are fully committed to the PRI and disclose their responsible investment activities accordingly. This was recognised in the latest PRI assessment, which awarded a score of 82% and four stars to the "Investment & Stewardship Policy" module. The entire PRI Assessment Report is available at www.swisslife-am.com/pri-assessment.

For the prevention of "greenwashing", Swiss Life relies on clear and transparent communication with its stakeholders to address sustainability aspects. In the case of products in particular, it ensures that adequate control mechanisms exist and that definitions are based, where appropriate, on established industry standards. These control mechanisms include, for example, monthly reports depicting the key sustainability aspects of a portfolio and serving as a basis for discussion in certain committees (e.g. the Risk Committee).

As a major investor, Swiss Life is committed to ensuring that direct investments in its portfolio are in line Swiss Life's fundamental standards and values. As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, Swiss Life is committed among other things to the fundamental principles for upholding human rights and protecting the environment. Moreover, Swiss Life Asset Managers has been a member of the "Net Zero Asset Managers initiative" since 2022.

Assets under management[1] – breakdown by asset class

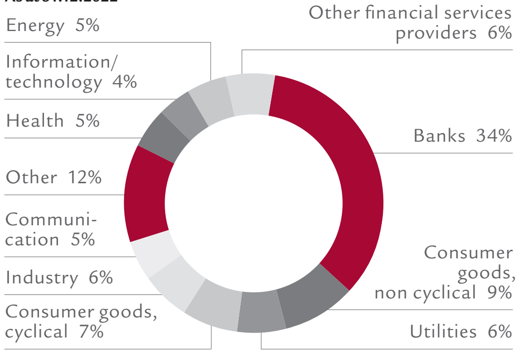
As at 31.12.2022



[1] Total assets under management for insurance business and third-party-clients

Corporate bond portfolio[1] – breakdown by industry sector

As at 31.12.2022



[1] Managed corporate bonds for the insurance business (CHF 37.2 billion)

Systematic integration of ESG criteria

Swiss Life systematically integrates ecological and social factors, including aspects of good corporate governance , into the investment process and risk management for all asset classes. This results in a broader information base and more balanced risk cover. In its "Responsible Investment" approach, Swiss Life defines how the company deals with sustainability risks. This is a widely used approach and is part of a company's duty as a fiduciary. With the Responsible Investment approach, it also shows which significant criteria products and portfolios must meet in order to be designated and marketed as sustainable.

Around 90% of all assets managed by Swiss Life take the "Responsible Investment" approach into account. Among other things, this gives due consideration to the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI). The remaining assets under management are investment products such as mortgages and discretionary mandates. Due to the product structure, ESG criteria are not yet applicable to these assets. Swiss Life applies its Responsible Investment approach not only to proprietary assets but also to third-party assets.

Responsible Investment Report

Further information on responsible investing and on the organisational embedding of Swiss Life Asset Managers can be found in the cross-asset-class "Responsible Investment Report". The report can be downloaded at the link www.swisslife-am.com/rireport.

Securities

Securities make up the largest share of Swiss Life's total assets under management. Swiss Life takes a large number of measures into account in the investment process for securities. These include, among others, ESG thresholds, the systematic exclusion of non-compliant companies and the exercise of voting rights at shareholder meetings.

In the investment process for securities – such as shares and corporate and government bonds – Swiss Life uses, among other things, analyses by various independent international ESG research and valuation service providers. ESG information on over 14 000 share and bond issuers worldwide helps Swiss Life to swiftly identify and anticipate the risks relating to environmental and social issues as well as governance aspects. This also ensures early recognition of risks arising from ESG problems such as infringements of labour law, shortcomings in corporate governance and indications of corruption or environmental risks relating to climate change. Swiss Life is thus better than the corresponding benchmarks in terms of the CO_2 intensity of its securities portfolio. Swiss Life aims to maintain this position over the coming years.

Swiss Life sets ESG thresholds on the basis of external ratings in order to avoid issuers with a poor ESG performance when making new investments. In particular, it avoids issuers that have a low ESG rating or are involved in serious ESG controversies. In its credit analyses of issuers of fixed-income investments, Swiss Life also takes climate indicators such as carbon intensity into account in addition to ESG ratings and controversy assessments. On this basis, detailed credit reports are formulated which are then analysed by the risk committees.

Unlike fixed-income investments, for which Swiss Life pursues an active investment approach, a passive approach is taken for equity investments. As a result, there is limited flexibility to exclude investments from the investment universe. In most of the equity investment strategies, however, ESG ratings or controversies are used as a factor to optimise the portfolio. Swiss Life also attaches great importance to exercising shareholder voting rights in its equity investments: during the year under review, it further expanded its engagement with portfolio companies in the context of corporate dialogues.

The Stewardship Report is available at www.swisslife-am.com/active-stewardship-report-en.

Climate risks and exit from coal for power stations

Swiss Life supports the objectives of the Paris Agreement and, for insurance business investments, has a strategy for exiting from the carbon-intensive coal sector. In particular, Swiss Life refrains from investing in bonds issued by companies which derive more than 10% of their revenue from the mining, extraction or sale of coal for power stations. A corresponding threshold also applies to infrastructure investments: Swiss Life does not invest in projects or companies in which more than 10% of the company or project valuation is attributable to contributions from transactions involving coal for power stations.

Swiss Life endeavours to persuade third-party customers to apply a similar exit strategy to their assets.

In the year under review, Swiss Life joined the "Net Zero Asset Managers initiative" to work with other asset managers to commit to a net-zero greenhouse-gas emissions target by 2050. The initiative promotes measures and investment strategies in the asset management sector that are necessary to achieve the objective.

Furthermore, Swiss Life is continuing its green investment programme and has set itself the goal of investing CHF 2 billion in green bonds[1] by the end of 2023. These portfolios are managed on the basis of the carbon intensities of the companies and countries concerned.

Further selective exclusions

For all its assets, Swiss Life has defined specific limits for investment in the defence industry. Swiss Life recognises that sovereign states have a right to self-defence but refrains from investing in companies that are significantly involved in the production of internationally banned armaments such as land mines, cluster ammunition and nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. For this, it uses data from an independent ESG research and valuation service provider plus the generally known exclusion lists for controversial weapons published by PAX, an international non-profit and NGO-type peace organisation, and from SVVK-ASIR, the Swiss association for responsible investments. Companies that significantly violate the principles of the UN Global Compact are excluded.

[1] Green, social, sustainable bonds

Proxy voting and engagement

Swiss Life also represents its interests when exercising its voting rights and assumes responsibility through "active ownership". In doing so, Swiss Life aims to improve its long-term corporate value. ESG factors are used to make a balanced assessment of the purpose of motions and the overall benefits for the respective company's shareholders. Particularly in the case of motions relating to environmental and social issues, an in-depth analysis is carried out in order to verify their added value for the company. When exercising voting rights, Swiss Life uses analyses and services provided by the external voting rights consultant Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) and other sources.

In 2022, Swiss Life voted 5694 times at 301 annual general meetings. In 1.5% of cases it deviated from the recommendations made by ISS and in around 10% of cases it voted against the respective Board of Directors. In addition, the engagement approach was further developed in the year under review, a Head of Active Stewardship was recruited and an Engagement Committee was created.

Scenario analyses

Swiss Life seeks to minimise the transitory and physical risks associated with climate change for the long-term sustainable management of its investment portfolio. For this reason, in addition to carbon intensity, the company is also integrating forward-looking indicators from scenario analyses into its investment and risk management processes. In order to more easily assess its understanding of climate-related risks, Swiss Life has been participating in the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) since 2017. This is organised by the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) and the "2 Investing Initiative". Swiss Life is gradually continuing the integration of the climate scenario metrics and the further application of various transition scenarios.

Real Estate Management

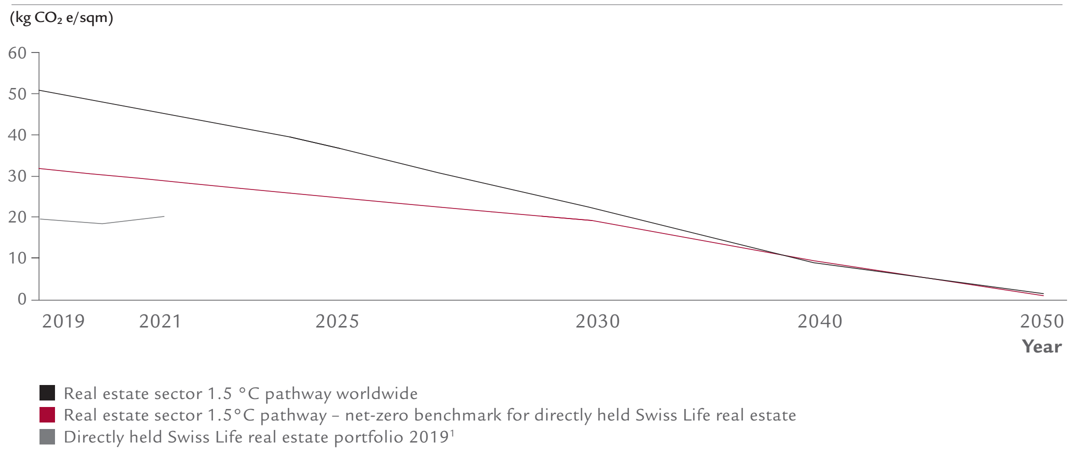
As a major real estate owner, Swiss Life can make an important contribution to reducing carbon emissions in its own portfolio. Swiss Life is therefore pursuing a "net zero by 2050" target for its directly held investment properties.

Swiss Life is one of Europe's leading real estate investors and has the biggest private real estate portfolio in Switzerland. Preserving and increasing value in the long term and ensuring sustainable earnings are of central significance to Swiss Life. All decisions are thus oriented to a long-term property life cycle.

Net zero targets for real estate

In recent years, Swiss Life has focused on gradually and systematically integrating ESG criteria into real estate portfolio management and asset management. The company expanded this approach in 2021 to include a CO_2 reduction path for its directly held real estate portfolio. The reduction path is in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. With regard to the 1.5° target, Swiss Life has set itself the goal by 2030 of reducing the CO_2 emissions of its entire directly held building stock by 20% compared to 2019.

Carbon intensity



[1] Data coverage for the carbon intensity of the PAM real estate portfolio directly held by Swiss Life corresponds to 76% of the floor area in 2019, 73% in 2020 and 62% in 2021. The greenhouse gas emissions of office buildings used by the company are included in operational ecology and are excluded from the calculation of the carbon intensity values.

Swiss Life's real estate portfolio is already well placed in terms of CO_2 emissions compared to the average real estate portfolio in the countries in which Swiss Life operates. The 2019 baseline – a carbon intensity of 20 kg CO_2 equivalents per square metre of floor area – is already well below the global net zero path of the real estate sector. This baseline is also below the net-zero scenario benchmark of Swiss Life, which reflects the specific composition of the Swiss Life real estate portfolio in terms of geography and investment type.

A total of around CHF 2 billion will be invested over this period in order to achieve this target. To monitor the achievement of these objectives, Swiss Life has rolled out a specially developed cockpit and integrated this into its existing IT applications.

In order to integrate sustainability criteria systematically into the overall value creation process of real estate investments, Swiss Life has developed its own "Responsible Property Investment Framework". This applies to all real estate management activities and is bringing about an optimisation of the real estate portfolio in terms of environmental and social aspects:

– In the transaction process, a due diligence checklist is used to identify sustainability opportunities and thus highlight potential for appreciation. At the same time, this checklist allows early identification of potential risks so that value is preserved for the long term.
– Sustainability aspects play a central role in real estate development, from the feasibility study to the construction decision, and are integrated into the planning process. Swiss Life defines minimum energy standards, examines ecological risk profiles, analyses the socio-economic effects of real estate development projects and decides on the certification of buildings according to sustainability labels such as Minergie, DGNB, SGNI, LEED, BREEAM and HQE[1]. These sustainability labels provide external confirmation of properties' quality in terms of sustainability.
– Implementing sustainability measures in property management – for example extensive renovation, specific optimisation measures, efficient in-house utilities and maintenance work – helps reduce energy consumption in the portfolio. In turn, the associated improvement in the properties' energy efficiency leads to a reduction in CO_2 emissions. Energy-related maintenance measures (e.g. replacement of heating systems or refurbishment of the building shell) can thus produce energy and CO_2 savings of up to 50% for the properties affected. In this way, dependence on fossil fuels is reduced further, with a shift to renewable energy sources (e.g. photovoltaics, district heating, geothermal energy, use of river and lake water or pellets).
– By making energy-saving adjustments to technical installations and carrying out smaller-scale upgrading measures with a shorter payback period (e.g. lighting systems or insulation of water pipes), Swiss Life brings about improvements outside of major renovation cycles. Energy and CO_2 savings of around 10% can be achieved through these optimisation measures.

[1] Minergie (Swiss Building Standard for Sustainable Building), DGNB (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Nachhaltiges Bauen), LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), BREEAM (Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology), HQE (High Environmental Quality)

Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark

Since 2018, Swiss Life has participated in the annual Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB) evaluation. This sustainability benchmarking analysis enables the company to systematically measure sustainability aspects of the real estate portfolios evaluated and integrate them into its facility management. In 2022, almost 65% of the total real estate assets under management and around 98% of the proprietary insurance asset management portfolio of Swiss Life Asset Managers were submitted to the GRESB. GRESB coverage is already 100% for the Swiss portfolio. All 28 portfolios submitted received the “Green Star” label.

Infrastructure Investments

When implementing infrastructure projects, Swiss Life takes economic, ecological and social factors as well as corporate management aspects into account throughout the entire life cycle.

Swiss Life already incorporates ESG considerations, including a systematic ESG analysis, in the due diligence process of infrastructure investments. Each investment recommendation includes an ESG section that indicates the rating for 12 ESG themes and an aggregated ESG score. The rating is based on a systematic ESG questionnaire developed in-house to assess indicators in various areas and cover all ESG topics. Swiss Life also monitors ESG criteria and relevant developments on a quarterly basis as part of the regular monitoring processes of its underlying assets.

The infrastructure funds managed by Swiss Life Asset Managers hold several renewable energy infrastructure assets as direct investments. Investments in the infrastructure portfolio produced 3860 GwH of electricity from heat and renewable energy sources in the year under review.

Also during the reporting year, Swiss Life Asset Managers successfully continued the GRESB evaluation of its infrastructure funds and portfolio companies. The positive assessment results of the core infrastructure funds reflect the commitment of Swiss Life Asset Managers to promoting ESG integration and GRESB transparency within the portfolio companies.

Sustainable Products in Asset Management

Swiss Life offers a range of sustainable products in asset management that meet the requirements of the EU Transparency Regulation (SFDR).

In business with third parties, clients can access Swiss Life's ESG competencies and experience. In asset management, Swiss Life has a range of sustainable investment products in the largest asset classes: bonds, equities, real estate and infrastructure. In addition, so-called "impact products" (compliant with Art. 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation/SFDR) have been developed in the real estate and equities areas. They focus on investments that measurably promote sustainable development. Furthermore, Swiss Life is developing new investment solutions and strategies in various asset classes that are geared to specific ESG topics or to companies that meet strict sustainability criteria.

In the year under review, Swiss Life pushed ahead with the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS, SFDR Level 2) as part of the implementation of the EU Transparency Regulation (SFDR). Based on the classification of third-party client products into different categories, Swiss Life created the various rules on pre-contractual information and reporting and integrated them into its processes. Initial measures have also been developed to integrate sustainability proliferation into the sales process in accordance with the amendments to MiFID II (Markets in Financial Instruments Directive II). Moreover, Swiss Life is drawing on the findings gained from the implementation of SFDR, RTS and MiFID II and is analysing the proprietary insurance asset management portfolio in respect of the necessary criteria so that portfolios have an ESG strategy and/or can be declared compliant with Art. 8 SFDR.

SFDR

In March 2021, the Transparency Regulation (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation; SFDR) came into force in the EU. It defines various transparency obligations, especially for financial and insurance products. Various transparency requirements apply, depending on a product's sustainability. There are essentially three groups of products:
- Article 6 products: either include sustainability risks in investment decisions or disregard them.
- Article 8 products: promote ecological or social characteristics
- Article 9 products: target sustainable investments

Sustainability in Insurance and Advisory

Swiss Life's advisory and product strategy combines optimal customer value with profitable and sustainable business behaviour.

Offering and Customer Value

Life insurance and risk products make a significant contribution to a self-determined life for insured persons. Moreover, these products are a crucial element in occupational pensions in many developed markets.

Swiss Life offers private and corporate clients comprehensive and individual advice plus a broad range of proprietary and partner products through its own financial advisors, agents and distribution partners. Swiss Life Select, the subsidiary specialising in financial planning for private households and the brokering of financial products, and the advisors at Tecis, Horbach, Proventus, Chase de Vere and Fincentrum use the Best Select approach to help their customers to choose the product that suits them best. In this way, customers are given access to an extensive range of products from many suppliers.

As a pensions and financial services company, Swiss Life puts people at the centre of its business. Product solutions with a savings component make it possible to provide for retirement and close potential gaps in coverage. Life and disability insurance can enable people to provide material security for their relatives or mitigate the financial consequences of earning incapacity or occupational disability. Swiss Life thus makes a positive contribution to people, thereby underlining its relevance to society.

In the advisory area, the 17 000-plus advisors who conduct Swiss Life's dialogue with customers have access to digital solutions that support them in the advisory process. The purposeful combination of personal advice and digital support is at the root of Swiss Life's "phygital approach". This approach ultimately leaves advisors with more time to give their customers personal advice. They make targeted use of digital aids where this creates added value for customers, e.g. in identifying the best solution for them.

Digital customer portals and new forms of collaboration

In the last few years, Swiss Life has repeatedly carried out its own qualitative and quantitative market research to find out at an early stage what its customers expect of a sustainable company and to meet their needs as best possible. This showed, among other things, that customers see transparency, flexibility, fairness and a long-term business model as important cornerstones of a sustainable company.

In addition to personal advice, Swiss Life also offers its customers access to online portals where they can view their documents anytime and anywhere, make appointments, request offers and make changes quickly and easily. Online calculation tools are also provided so that customers can simulate scenarios on their own. They can then decide how they wish to interact with Swiss Life and choose their own mode of access. Swiss Life applies industry standards and uses digital solutions to avoid discontinuities in the use of media, reduce the amount of printed paper and guarantee high quality.

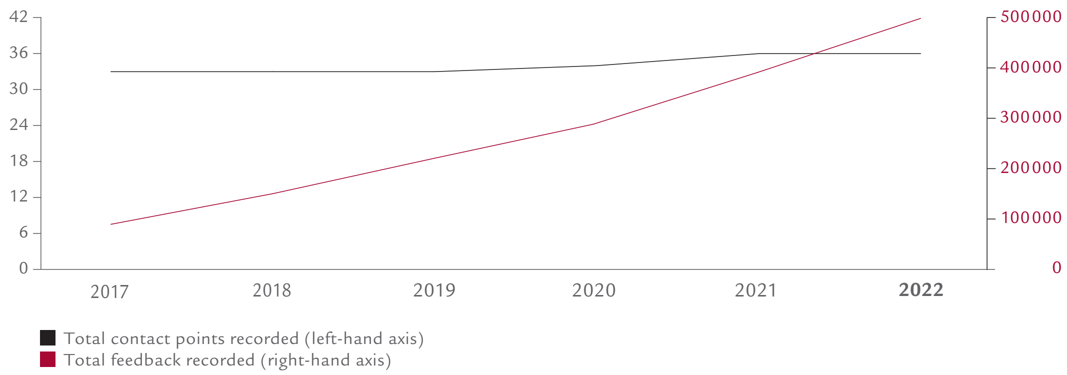
Swiss Life intends to continue making targeted investments in digitalisation. Investments in digital advisory platforms will thus remain a key element of the new Group-wide "Swiss Life 2024" programme in order to further improve the quality of customer advice and enhance the customer experience.

Customer satisfaction and the Net Promoter Score (NPS)

Swiss Life continuously assesses customer satisfaction at the key contact points. Directly following interaction, customers are asked about their experience, satisfaction and willingness to recommend Swiss Life. Anyone who gives a negative response is contacted within 48 hours. In this way, Swiss Life can be sure that it understands the reasons for a negative rating and can offer the customer a solution. Customer satisfaction is surveyed in close collaboration with an independent market research institute.

The Direct Customer Feedback programme has been continuously expanded in recent years.

Development of Direct Customer Feedback programme



Swiss Life bases its quantitative measurement of customer satisfaction on the Net Promoter Score (NPS), which indicates a customer's willingness to recommend a provider to family and friends. The NPS is surveyed continuously and reported internally on a quarterly basis. What is more, the NPS is a component of the objectives-setting process and of performance reviews of employees with customer contact.

Swiss Life's NPS has improved at the key Consulting and Service Center contact points over the past four years, thanks to regular customer feedback analysis and the improvements derived from it.

Development of the NPS at the Consulting contact point

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Switzerland Individual life	**+65**	+65	+57	+59
Switzerland Swiss Life Select	**+60**	+59	+52	+48
France	**+81**	+76	+66	+57
Germany Swiss Life Select	**+85**	+85	+69	+64
Austria Swiss Life Select	**+64**	+66	+56	+58
UK Chase de Vere	**+67**	+72	+58	+56

At the Consulting contact point, the NPS remained at a high level in 2022 and showed further improvements in some areas – thanks, among other things, to end-to-end digital support options such as online consulting and self-service platforms, along with our focus on professional and personal advice.

Development of the NPS at the Service Center contact point

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Switzerland Individual life	**+44**	+40	+39	+37
France	**+7**	+4	–12	–13
Germany Swiss Life Select	**+33**	+38	+18	+9
Germany Individual life [1]	**+38**	n/a	+23	+16

[1] No data was available in 2021 due to a reorganisation.

The NPS at the Service Center contact point also showed an improvement. Continuous process optimisations and improvements to digital aids, independent quality assurance by employees and personal service provided by human beings played a key role here. Customer feedback is regularly analysed and used to enhance processes.

In the interests of long-term customer relationships and the optimisation of business activities, Swiss Life has systematic complaints management procedures. Complaints about various topics, such as advice, products and service delivery, can be submitted in digital or analogue form. Swiss Life takes every complaint seriously and uses feedback from its customers to improve its service, scrutinise processes and consistently step up its quality assurance efforts.

Promoting and consolidating a customer-oriented work culture

In addition to measuring customer satisfaction, Swiss Life also conducts surveys to gauge the internal perception of its customer orientation. Since 2019, it has been assessing this through a Group-wide survey on employee engagement. The survey is conducted biannually in cooperation with an independent consulting agency.

The most recent survey in 2021 showed that the percentage of all employees who see Swiss Life as a customer-oriented company had remained at a high 86%. This figure was four percentage points above that for the most successful companies worldwide and nine percentage points above the global average for companies in the financial sector.

Transparent product information and promotion of financial literacy

In addition to a customer-focused advisory approach, Swiss Life pays great attention to ensuring that documentation is complete and easy to understand. Not only does it provide product documentation on various insurance and pension topics on the local websites and customer portals, it also makes video material and publications available containing additional information such as user guides and checklists.

Swiss Life would like to help people develop their financial literacy so they can make better decisions. That is why, among other things, it has supported the Swiss financial literacy platform fintool.ch for years now. In Germany, through the Swiss Life "Stiftung für Chancenreichtum und Zukunft" ("foundation for opportunities and the future"), Swiss Life specifically assists projects that promote the education of socially disadvantaged children and young people and support them in difficult life situations.

Insurance Business

Swiss Life offers its customers a wide range of solutions for their financial security and future provisions. Their term often extends over many years or even decades. Taking sustainability into account in product design and underwriting is therefore crucial.

Swiss Life's underwriting process ensures that the insured portfolio complies with the company's fundamental standards and values. Risk underwriting is in keeping with the regulatory requirements and with Swiss Life's commitment to holistic and value-oriented risk management.

Prior to signing a contract, Swiss Life routinely evaluates sustainability factors as part of the risk assessment in addition to the medical and financial aspects. In the context of assuming social responsibility, Swiss Life seeks to provide insurance cover for all legitimate companies and individuals. It is thus selective in the way it decides on any rejections or exclusions on the grounds of sustainability.

Thus Swiss Life also insures people in group insurance and endeavours not to exclude them from any relevant insurance cover just because their employer falls short in terms of sustainability.

If, during the risk assessment, Swiss Life identifies indications of violations of applicable laws or of a lack of respect for human rights, or has other reservations regarding the lawfulness of the applicant, the insurance application may be rejected following appropriate clarification with the applicant. Swiss Life addresses sustainability-related issues with its customers – in the Swiss group life business, for example, by incorporating the Responsible Investment approach into customer information and communication or raising awareness by explaining its sustainability approach on the various boards of trustees.

Customer centricity and Group-wide value proposition standards

Long-term benefit commitments and obligations arising from pension and financial products call for a precise analysis of the legal and regulatory environment and the associated risk in advance. This also provides the basis for customer-oriented advice and is key to avoiding advisory errors or transgressions and their possible consequences.

Based on mandatory Group-wide regulations that are implemented through corresponding local directives, Swiss Life makes sure that it can deliver its value proposition:

- The specific structure of products and services is based on Group-wide standards and stringent compliance with local regulatory requirements and legislation. The ability of the local Compliance teams to make adjustments, even to existing products and services, is guaranteed. Group-wide standards for the development of products and services are also adapted to framework conditions as required.
- Product management is regulated through a number of directives at Group level. To this end Swiss Life has established a uniform, auditable product development process. This process defines the minimum requirements for local product development as well as the approval and escalation process for initiatives at Group level. The observance of laws and provisions, practical customer value and the quality of customer documentation are naturally essential criteria in the assessment process.

Sustainable insurance and pension products

As part of its sustainability strategy, Swiss Life has set itself the goal of meeting customer demand for sustainable solutions with its own products and solutions and of expanding its product range accordingly. Swiss Life is therefore working on further sustainable insurance, pension and financial products by way of an ongoing product development process and is making increasing use of digital sales channels for this purpose.

Swiss Life has products with integrated sustainability aspects in various markets. For example, Swiss Life in Switzerland now offers the Pando 3a solution based on transparent investment portfolios. These are geared towards consistently sustainable investments with the aim of making a positive contribution to the common good. With the Swiss Life Premium Delegate Prime asset management mandate, the Environment investment theme can be selected. It contains investment funds that pursue dedicated environmental objectives in addition to financial objectives. In the area of unit-linked life insurance, for example, the Investo pension insurance at Swiss Life Germany includes a “Green” option. Depending on the client’s fund selection, various ecological and/or social characteristics are supported while good corporate governance practices are observed at the same time.

Advisory

Sustainability is an integral part of Swiss Life's core business and is becoming increasingly important in the context of advice.

The company's own market research studies on sustainability show that although customers are interested in sustainable products, they do not know exactly how to put their goals and wishes in this regard into practice. People have a fundamental need to make informed and self-determined financial decisions. Swiss Life advisors therefore have an important role to play: they support customers in realising their needs and visions of sustainability. This is also a source of new business opportunities for Swiss Life.

Advisory competence and transparency

A number of divisions in the Swiss Life Group have launched local products with sustainability aspects in recent years. ESG factors are also incorporated into the advisory processes via these products and solutions. In 2022, Swiss Life increasingly integrated the relevant sustainability aspects into its advisory process and its marketing and sales documents. In doing so, the company is also meeting customers' growing expectations.

Swiss Life is integrating (potential) customers' individual sustainability preferences directly into the advisory processes and instruments in its EU-based divisions in accordance with the respective regulatory requirements via a questionnaire. In this way, the company is ensuring that advisors carry out the aptitude test to identify sustainability preferences and enable (potential) customers to make decisions on the basis of sound information. To develop the relevant advisory competencies, Swiss Life has introduced a range of training measures. In Germany, for example, these consist of several digital training modules that can be visited on the eCampus, the training centre operated by Swiss Life. With this ambition, Swiss Life is also meeting the regulatory requirements of the European Union. Initial experience with querying customers' preferences shows that sustainable financial products and solutions meet an existing customer demand. In Switzerland, too, Swiss Life is working on the "sustainability preferences query" process and on integrating it into advisory processes and instruments.

As part of its new sustainability strategy, Swiss Life has set itself the goal of utilising its advisors' market strength and consistently embedding sustainability in its advisory business. In the coming year, Swiss Life wants to systematically strengthen the competencies it has built up in its advisory organisations, refine processes and integrate new sustainability offerings (both proprietary and third-party). It also intends to further increase its advisors' market strength.

Sustainability as an Employer

The success of Swiss Life is based on the skills and engagement of its staff. Swiss Life promotes the continuous development of its employees and offers them a working environment where they act with personal responsibility.

Employees and Working Environment

The success of Swiss Life as a leading provider of comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions is based on the professionalism and engagement of its employees. That is why Swiss Life aims to attract talented people, retain them and continuously support their development. Thanks to its competitive working conditions and a modern working environment, Swiss Life is seen as an attractive employer not only by potential employees but also by current ones. Swiss Life is committed to equal opportunity for all employees and offers them a working environment in which they can assume personal responsibility. Overall, Swiss Life achieves a balanced diversity of its workforce.

Group Human Resources manages the divisional HR organisations functionally at Group level. The basic principles, responsibilities and processes are defined and documented in the directives system of the Swiss Life Group. The relevant directive is reviewed regularly and adapted as necessary to new requirements.

All processes, measures and initiatives of Human Resources are aimed at creating the sort of working conditions in which employees can best contribute their ideas, skills and competencies in line with the purpose and objectives. The focus is on a modern understanding of leadership and on achieving an appropriate work-life balance (e.g. through hybrid work models). In addition, systematic HR processes are in place to ensure proper succession planning, especially for positions of particular relevance to the business.

The Swiss Life Group's Guideline on combating discrimination and promoting diversity and inclusion forms the basis for all activities in this area. These are aimed at dispelling prejudices and reaping the benefits that a diverse company workforce can bring. Moreover, the Group Compensation Policy ensures fair and equal compensation for all employees throughout the Group. Occupational health and safety measures are based on the belief that good working conditions influence the health of employees.

Thanks to its multi-divisional organisation, Swiss Life is able to swiftly anticipate and react to changes in the labour markets. All processes and instruments are continuously reviewed and adapted to the new requirements.

Employee Leadership and Communication

The Swiss Life corporate culture gives employees plenty of scope to take responsibility. This can be attributed to good leadership at Swiss Life. By delegating competencies and responsibilities to employees, managers not only foster their innovation and potential for independent action but also express respect and appreciation. Employees value the trust placed in them, as evidenced for example by the above-average engagement score. As a basis for successful leadership and communication, Swiss Life has established behavioural principles applicable throughout the Group that serve as a formal framework.

Swiss Life's behavioural principles:

- I think consistently from the customer's point of view.
- I collaborate effectively in the best interests of the company.
- I act in an efficient and goal-oriented way.
- I work in a committed and agile manner.
- I build trust by listening and communicating openly.
- I pursue continual self-development.

The behaviour principles for managers:

- I think and act in an exemplary manner and in the best interests of the company.
- I create meaning and understanding within the context of our purpose.
- I trust my employees.
- I encourage appreciative collaboration.
- I promote the development of my employees.
- I set and achieve ambitious goals.

Transparent human resources management through standardised processes

The following Group-wide standard HR management processes are used to provide optimal support to managers and employees.

- Regular discussions with all employees
- Regular performance appraisal and feedback processes (setting of objectives and assessment/ management by objective) with all employees (100%)
- Discussions regarding career development and measures
- Decisions on salaries and promotions
- Strategy and value-oriented behaviour
- Assessment and management of employee risks

Full-time equivalents by country

	2022	2021	2020
Switzerland	**3 568**	3 766	3 646
France	**2 789**	2 918	2 802
Germany	**2 426**	2 343	2 296
Luxembourg	**256**	235	227
Liechtenstein	**27**	21	23
Other	**1 059**	936	829
TOTAL	**10 126**	10 219	9 823

Employees by country

	2022	2021	2020
Switzerland	**3 877**	4 198	4 094
France	**2 901**	3 022	2 877
Germany	**2 541**	2 447	2 417
Luxembourg	**274**	248	240
Liechtenstein	**30**	28	26
Other	**1 089**	947	870
TOTAL	**10 712**	10 890	10 524

Employees by gender

in %	2022	2021	2020
Women	**47**	47	47
Men	**53**	53	53

Employees by age group

in %	2022	2021	2020
<30	**15**	15	15
30–50	**58**	58	58
>50	**27**	27	27

Newly hired employees by gender per segment

	2022				2021				2020			
	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %
Switzerland	**203**	**59.5**	**138**	**40.5**	200	57.8	146	42.2	250	60.5	163	39.5
France	**219**	**42.6**	**295**	**57.4**	293	46.1	342	53.9	251	42.0	347	58.0
Germany	**102**	**47.0**	**115**	**53.0**	127	46.9	144	53.1	178	45.2	216	54.8
International	**151**	**46.9**	**171**	**53.1**	112	48.5	119	51.5	80	46.2	93	53.8
Asset Managers	**222**	**48.6**	**235**	**51.4**	354	53.4	309	46.6	338	47.7	371	52.3
Other	**3**	**42.9**	**4**	**57.1**	6	50.0	6	50.0	8	50.0	8	50
TOTAL	**900**	**48.4**	**958**	**51.6**	1 092	50.6	1 066	49.4	1 105	48.0	1 198	52.0

Departures of employees by gender per segment

	2022				2021				2020			
	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %
Switzerland	**212**	**63.7**	**121**	**36.3**	187	68.0	88	32.0	145	60.4	95	39.6
France	**214**	**44.2**	**270**	**55.8**	232	44.9	285	55.1	181	40.8	263	59.2
Germany	**81**	**49.1**	**84**	**50.9**	87	58.0	63	42.0	96	45.5	115	54.5
International	**158**	**53.4**	**138**	**46.6**	108	50.5	106	49.5	55	40.2	82	59.8
Asset Managers	**134**	**40.4**	**198**	**59.6**	251	44.7	311	55.3	209	48.5	222	51.5
Other	**6**	**85.7**	**1**	**14.3**	2	33.3	4	66.7	7	58.3	5	41.7
TOTAL	**805**	**49.8**	**812**	**50.2**	867	50.3	857	49.7	693	47.0	782	53.0

Measures taken with regard to the 2021 Employee Survey

Swiss Life performs a Group-wide employee survey on engagement every two years in cooperation with an independent research institute[1] to gauge employee satisfaction and establish where there is room for improvement. The response rate to the survey conducted in 2021 was 84% and the engagement value 76%. The following improvement measures have been implemented (among others):

The Switzerland Division has prioritised three areas for action. The optimisation and simplification of processes were addressed using the "lean life process management" approach. The aim is to optimally coordinate all activities that are necessary for value creation and to avoid unnecessary activities. Around 30 employees were certified as "LEAN Masters" in a training course. In their role as multipliers, they pass on their knowledge to their colleagues and thus ensure the implementation of the project. In order to further develop cooperation and further establish a culture of trust, a large number of workshops and learning opportunities have been implemented. When implementing development measures, the focus is on creating communities for networking purposes and learning agile working techniques.

The Germany Division has initiated the following measures: The suggestions made by employees on development opportunities and concepts for shaping an efficient meeting culture have been successfully implemented. The topic of social responsibility was regularly discussed in so-called "meet-ups" with the Executive Board. The next step is to specify and implement the ideas developed by the employees at "barcamps" for possible initiatives on sustainability and employee retention.

The International Division has identified the themes "Teamwork" and "Trust in leadership" as strengths. The measures taken build on these themes in order to consolidate and further strengthen them. Specifically, this involves a wide range of networking opportunities and events for employees.

The Swiss Life Asset Managers division has, among other things, implemented the "AM Academy" based on the results of the employee survey. This is a uniform, division-wide, structured learning platform on which all learning opportunities for employees and managers of Swiss Life Asset Managers are available. In particular, a specific learning programme on health and wellbeing has been set up with its own learning path. Along with the AM Academy, a new talent programme for high potentials has been implemented. In addition to the focus on development, special focus was placed on talent acquisition and employer branding. The first AM-wide employer branding campaign was launched, which also includes new websites on career and vacancies.

[1] Korn Ferry 2021

Awards

External organisations also recognise Swiss Life's commitment:

Division	2022	2021	2020
Switzerland	Top apprenticeship company for young sports talents – Swiss Olympic in collaboration with the United School of Sports Top 100 most attractive employers – «Universum»[1] Most attractive employer for students and young employees – «Universum»[1] Top Employer (Swiss Life Select) «Best Recruiter» – silver award St. Gallen Diversity Benchmarking – We participate 2022 Committed to the Diversity Charter, Advance Gender Equality in Business	Top 100 most attractive employers – «Universum»[1] Most attractive employer for students and young employees – «Universum»[1] Top Employer (Swiss Life Select) «Best Recruiter» – silver award Top apprenticeship company for young sports talents – Swiss Olympic St. Gallen Diversity Benchmarking – We participate 2021	Top 100 most attractive employers – «Universum»[1] Most attractive employer for students «Universum»[1] Top Employer (Swiss Life Select) «Best Recruiter» – silver award Top apprenticeship company for young sports talents – Swiss Olympic
France	Top Employer (Top Employer Certification)	Top Employer (Top Employer Certification)	Top Employer (Top Employer Certification)
Germany	Top Employer (Top Employer Certification)	Top Employer (Top Employer Certification)	Top Employer (Top Employer Certification)
International			
Asset Managers	Fair Trainee Programme – Tendence (Swiss Life Germany) Top employer in the property industry – Immobilienzeitschrift (Swiss Life AM Germany and BEOS) Top Company 2022 – kununu (Swiss Life AM and Livit) First place in the kununu ranking of best employers in Zurich in the category of large companies	Fair Trainee Programme – Tendence (Corpus Sireo) Top employer in the real estate sector (3rd place BEOS) Red Dot Winner: Brands & Communication Design 2021	Fair Trainee Programme – Tendence (Corpus Sireo) Top employer in the property industry – Immobilienzeitschrift (BEOS) Real Estate Manager Award in the Human Resources Category (BEOS) «Best Recruiter» – silver award (AM Switzerland)

[1] Employer Branding Research Company, Stockholm

Employee Retention

Swiss Life supports its employees in shaping their working lives themselves through all phases of their career. With its Group-wide "Actively shaping your career" programme, Swiss Life aims to strengthen the individual resources of its employees. This takes account of and seeks to reconcile operational requirements with employees' personal needs in various phases of their working and private life.

Attractive benefits for employees

Employees of the Swiss Life Group enjoy a wide range of company benefits at all locations. These include the following:

- Generous contributions to insurance schemes covering the areas of healthcare (health insurance), pensions (retirement provisions) and risk (death and disability)
- Discounts on public transport
- Bonuses for recruiting new employees
- Anniversary payments or additional leave
- Professional support for work-related or private challenges
- Allowances for a wedding or the birth of a child
- The option of part-time employment at the end of an employee's career
- Professional support with the provision of care for family members

Work-life balance

Swiss Life wishes to support its employees in reconciling work and private life and offers them corresponding solutions at all locations:

- Paid maternity/paternity leave in excess of the statutory minimum
- Various time-out models
- Flexible working arrangements that facilitate location-independent working
- Opportunities for part-time employment and job sharing at all hierarchical levels
- Support with the search for childcare facilities or care for family members

Number of employees taking maternity/paternity leave

	2022				2021				2020			
	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %
Switzerland	**65**	**67.7**	**31**	**32.3**	2[1]	6.3	30	93.7	2[1]	6.7	28	93.3
France	**58**	**35.4**	**106**	**64.6**	52	33.8	102	66.2	35	32.4	73	67.6
Germany	**33**	**47.8**	**36**	**52.2**	49	40.5	72	59.5	34	49.3	35	50.7
International	**12**	**15.2**	**67**	**84.8**	15	26.3	42	73.7	7	11.9	52	88.1
Asset Managers	**72**	**47.7**	**79**	**52.3**	63[1]	43.8	81	56.3	41[1]	40.6	60	59.4
Other	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**100.0**	4	80	1	20.0	–	–	1	100.0
TOTAL	**240**	**42.9**	**320**	**57.1**	185	36.1	328	63.9	119	32.3	249	67.7

Number of employees who returned to work following completion of maternity/paternity leave

	2022				2021				2020			
	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %	Men	in %	Women	in %
Switzerland	**60**	**73.2**	**22**	**26.8**	1[1]	5.0	19	95.0	2[1]	100.0	28	100.0
France	**51**	**41.5**	**72**	**58.5**	50	96.2	76	74.5	35	100.0	40	54.8
Germany	**34**	**43.0**	**45**	**57.0**	42	85.7	35	48.6	31	91.2	29	82.9
International	**12**	**23.1**	**40**	**76.9**	18	120.0	22	52.4	7	100.0	25	48.1
Asset Managers	**69**	**59.5**	**47**	**40.5**	61[1]	96.8	88	108.6	34[1]	82.9	45	75.0
Other	**0**	**0.0**	**1**	**100**	4	100	0	0.0	–	–	1	100.0
TOTAL	**226**	**49.9**	**227**	**50.1**	176	42.3	240	57.7	109	91.6	168	67.5

[1] Without employees in Switzerland

The number of employees who returned to work in the year under review following maternity/paternity leave may be greater than the number of employees who went on maternity/paternity leave. Maternity or paternity leave may have started in the previous year and ended in the year under review. It is thus possible for the values to exceed 100%.

Employee Development

At Swiss Life, continuous professional development and regular investments in the employability of its staff are of paramount importance. Employees benefit from a broad range of training and development programmes. This is continuously reviewed, further developed and expanded by an expert committee in accordance with new needs and requirements. The offering is freely accessible to all employees so that they can pursue further training in line with their individual needs in their day-to-day work, regardless of time or place.

Swiss Life additionally offers its employees attractive training programmes through targeted partnerships with educational institutions such as universities:

- Swiss Life Switzerland has established an Inhouse Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) in cooperation with the Kalaidos University of Applied Sciences (FH). The first graduates will complete a "CAS FH in Reinventing Work" in 2023. In cooperation with the Mendo training institution and the Institute for Financial Planning (IfFP), Swiss Life Switzerland offers its sales force employees the opportunity to qualify as a certified financial advisor IAF or Swiss federally certified financial advisor. There is also the option of taking the examination for insurance intermediaries of the Insurance Industry Vocational Training Association (VBV) that is recognised throughout Switzerland. By joining the Cicero register (the seal of approval for excellence in insurance advising), sales force employees undertake to continuously develop their skills further. In this way, customers benefit from in-depth expertise that is fully up to date at all times.
- For the training and certification of sales and asset management staff, Swiss Life France has entered into partnerships with KEDGE Business School, EM Normandie Business School and Université Paris Dauphine – PSL.
- As part of initial training or studies, Swiss Life Germany works together at the Garching and Hanover locations with the respective universities of applied sciences, vocational schools and the Berufsbildungswerk der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft (BWV Munich). In addition, actuarial training in Garching takes place in close partnership with the German Association of Actuaries (DAV).
- Swiss Life Asset Managers sponsors various study prizes in the area of promoting young talent: Together with Lucerne University of Applied Sciences and Arts, it presents the Swiss Life Thesis Award for the best Bachelor's and Master's theses in the field of finance and sponsors the Swiss Life MFE Award (Master of Financial Engineering) at the Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne (EPFL). Since 2022, Livit has been offering a Certificate of Advanced Studies (CAS) Real Estate Accounting in cooperation with Wincasa, the school of the Swiss Real Estate Association (SVIT) and the Zurich University of Applied Sciences (HWZ). This practice-oriented sandwich course provides all the subject-specific and methodological basics.

Training and development for managers are based on the behavioural principles of the Swiss Life Group. The course offerings are being continually expanded to meet the current demands of the world of work, e.g. by topics such as hybrid leadership, managing virtual teams and resilience. Resilience in management means reacting flexibly, seeing mistakes as a learning opportunity, and allowing others opportunities for participation and development. These offerings are aimed at employees who are already in a management role as well as those who are new to such roles. Each division develops and implements specific leadership development programmes for different target groups in accordance with its priorities.

The Swiss Life Group also offers junior staff a wide range of vocational training courses, apprenticeships, internships, graduate and trainee programmes and combined university degrees. In Switzerland, some 88% of trainees, interns and graduates on graduate training programmes are offered employment on completion of their training.

Specific development for talented employees

With its Group-wide personnel information and management system (Workday), which will be implemented by 2024, Swiss Life aims to increase the consistency of its personnel management processes. This includes systematic and comprehensive succession planning using a standardised process. The process identifies business-critical succession positions, nominates internal and external candidates, assesses their potential and willingness as well as their development needs, and thus ensures a comprehensive succession-planning and development programme on multiple levels.

The individual divisions have specific programmes to help prepare future first and second-level managers (team leaders and department heads) as well as project managers and specialists for their future roles through training modules and project work.

At the level of the Swiss Life Group, the Key Persons Programme (KPP) is directed at Swiss Life Group managers, specialists and project managers who already hold a key position at senior level or show potential for such a position. The aim of the Group-wide programme is to prepare people who show the desire and ability to help shape the company's future in their own areas for a key position so that they can live up to their role as decision maker. The programme thus plays a role in employee and succession planning. Within a period of about 15 months, participants acquire a detailed insight into the Swiss Life Group's main areas, receive and provide fresh impulses and apply what they have learnt to their daily work. The KPP's focus themes are:

- In-depth understanding of Swiss Life's corporate strategy and divisional business models
- People leadership and communication
- Finance
- Innovation
- Trends and organisational development

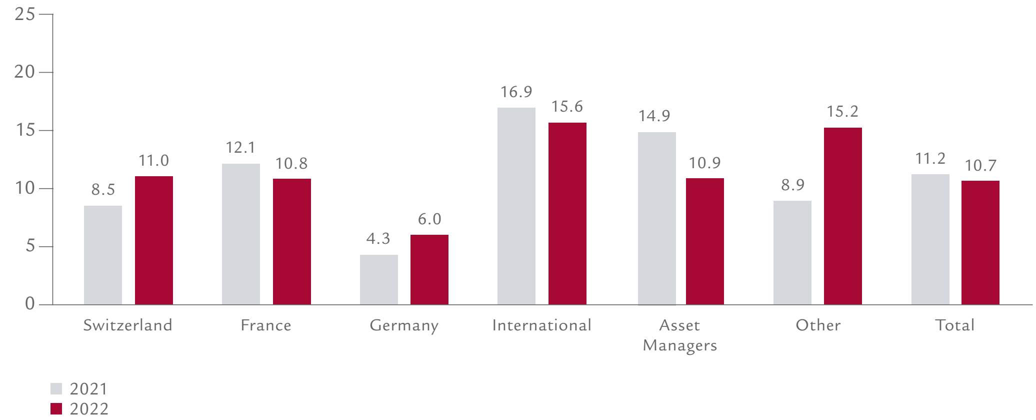
Alumni of the Key Persons Programme meet the participants every year at the "Shaping the Future Day" event. At this conference they dig deep into strategically relevant issues around implementation of the current corporate programme and hold discussions with the Group Executive Board and other key people. The Key People Network (KPN) was launched on the occasion of Shaping the Future Day 2022. The aim of this network is to inspire and encourage participants to learn, and to share and use existing knowledge, experience and ideas within Swiss Life through mentoring and mutual support. At the founding event, the alumni gained insight into the topic of "network organisation" through external and internal speakers; they cultivated existing relationships and forged new ones.

Average number of years employed by segment

	2022	2021	2020
Switzerland	**11**	11	11
France	**10**	10	11
Germany	**10**	10	10
International	**6**	5	6
Asset Managers	**6**	5	5
Other	**9**	10	10
TOTAL	**9**	9	9

Turnover by segment – Net employee turnover (resignation by employees)

in %

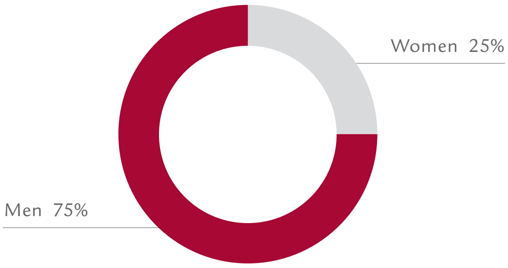


Collaboration and Diversity

At Swiss Life, employee diversity is valued. It is an important element for business success. Mutual respect and a collaborative working culture across linguistic, cultural and national borders are fundamental for this. Different perspectives and approaches, experiences, ideas and skills lead to innovation and serve to secure the long-term success of Swiss Life, including when competing for qualified professionals.

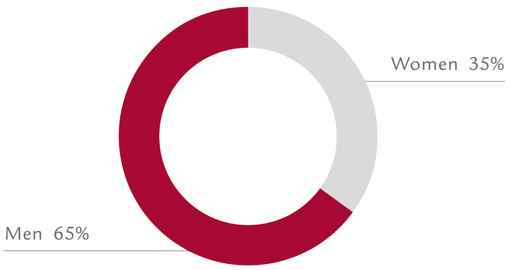
Board of Directors by gender

Total 12 as at 31.12.2022



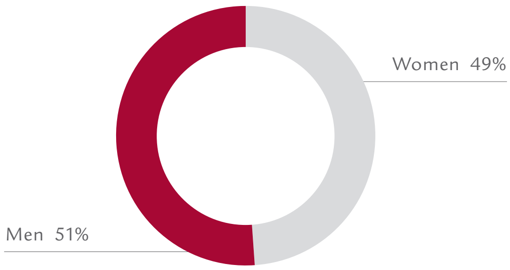
Employees with management functions by gender[1]

Total 1 649 as at 31.12.2022



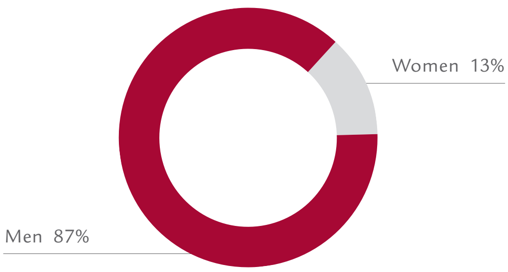
Employees without management functions by gender

Total 9 063 as at 31.12.2022



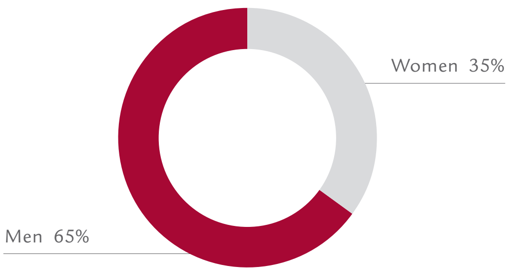
Employees at senior and executive management levels by gender[1,2]

Total 60 as at 31.12.2022



Employees at middle and lower management levels by gender[1,3]

Total 1 589 as at 31.12.2022



[1] Positions with leadership responsibility
[2] Members of the Group, division and business area management
[3] Department and team heads

Diversity and respect as the basis for collaboration based on trust

The Group-wide Guideline on combating discrimination and promoting diversity and inclusion according to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions forms the basis for the divisions' specific initiatives and programmes. These enable Swiss Life to pursue the goal of increasing diversity in its workforce as a whole. These include:

- Flexible working and development models for all career phases up to and beyond normal retirement age and at all locations
- Reverse mentoring (the junior also coaches the senior) at all locations
- Participation of Swiss Life Switzerland in "St. Gallen Diversity Benchmarking" at the insurance institute of the University of St. Gallen (HSG) as well as in a Diversity & Inclusion working group of the Swiss Insurance Association (SIA)
- The inclusive and co-creative development of a basis document on "Diversity through inclusion" at Swiss Life Switzerland; as well as ongoing awareness-raising with regard to unconscious prejudices plus opportunities for job sharing and top sharing
- Launch of a three-year plan for employees with disabilities at Swiss Life France that comprises job offers, workplace adaptation and the like
- Partnership of Swiss Life France with the national association "LADAPT" (L'association pour l'insertion professionnelle aet sociale des personnes handicapées); the development of an internal women's network and the provision of training opportunities to develop leadership and self-marketing, according to the level of experience
- Specific training courses on "How women successfully shape their career" and dealing with unconscious bias against women at Swiss Life
- Childcare facilities at Swiss Life Germany's own day-care centres or equivalent cooperative ventures at the Hanover and Garching locations, as well as the initiative to hold interviews for all employees aged 50 and over to discuss their future career and deployment prospects
- The proactive addressing of unconscious prejudices as part of recruitment processes and succession planning by the Asset Managers division. Also: raising awareness of inclusion and diversity with the "365 Days of Inclusion" initiative. In addition to five "action days", weekly "food for thought" sessions, "inspirations", learning content and view-sharing opportunities are offered.
- The launch of the podcast entitled "365", which presents the diversity of employees and the areas of responsibility at Swiss Life Asset Managers; and cooperation with the organisation "MYAbility", which is committed to creating a fair and equal society; specifically, three talented individuals with a physical disability are given the opportunity to work in a "job shadowing" capacity.
- The "WoMentoring Programme" of Swiss Life Select in Austria, which addresses women who are prepared to act as change agents in actively supporting others on their way to the top.
- The active advocacy of elipsLife in the Netherlands for equal opportunities for men and women, with a focus on recruitment for management positions and offers of internal transfers. Where there is a risk of staff departures, opportunities for part-time work are reviewed and implemented as far as organisationally possible.

Employees by contract type

	Total 10 712 as at 31.12.2022					Total 10 890 as at 31.12.2021					Total 10 524 as at 31.12.2020				
	Men	in %	Women	in %	Total in %	Men	in %	Women	in %	Total in %	Men	in %	Women	in %	Total in %
Employees full-time	**5 210**	**58.8**	**3 646**	**41.2**	**82.7**	5 293	59	3 646	41	82	5 126	59	3 500	41	82
Employees part-time	**448**	**24.1**	**1 408**	**75.9**	**17.3**	441	23	1 510	77	18	434	23	1 464	77	18
Permanent employment contracts	**5 595**	**53.1**	**4 943**	**46.9**	**98.4**	5 643	53	4 985	47	98	5 440	53	4 779	47	97
Temporary employment contracts	**63**	**36.2**	**111**	**63.8**	**1.6**	91	38	171	62	2	120	39	185	61	3

The Swiss Life Group uses targeted processes, training courses, guidelines and regulations to ensure that no bullying or discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, language, religion, confession, national origin, age, sexual orientation, physical or mental handicap, marital status, political views, company rank, working model or level of employment, education or other (visible or invisible) personal characteristics is tolerated. The specialist units in the divisions take targeted measures to prevent harassment, bullying, victimisation and retaliation. Corresponding guidelines, employee and line manager training and educational materials encourage employees to voice their concerns. In addition, Swiss Life has established confidential escalation and grievance processes and informal and confidential complaint channels for receiving and handling cases of discrimination and complaints.

– The directive on conflict management, discrimination, sexual harassment and bullying at the workplace sets out the principles and processes for the Switzerland Division in respect to these topics. The Social Care Consulting specialist unit is the point of contact for confidential and solution-oriented internal advice for employees and managers in matters concerning psychological and physical disorders, impaired performance, stress, conflict, bullying, discrimination, sexual harassment, dependencies (addiction) and other problematic situations. Employees can also contact the social partner (staff committee).
– The Guideline on Conflict Resolution at the Workplace covers all the processes for the Swiss Life Asset Managers division with regard to this topic. Employees can contact internal units such as Human Resources or the social partners if they have any problems. External contacts are also available: the Association for Health in the Financial Sector (ASTF) in Luxembourg or the “PME Familienservice” as well as local accredited doctors in Germany.
– There is a guideline at the Luxembourg location on the prevention and management of psychosocial risks, in particular bullying and various forms of harassment. Employees affected by bullying can also contact internal or external advisers.

Fair employment procedures free of discrimination

In accordance with applicable national and international law and the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Swiss Life Group adopts fair and non-discriminatory employment procedures with the aim of ensuring equal opportunity. Recruitment or promotion is based exclusively on ability, competence and potential in accordance with the requirements of the position in question. When recruiting staff, Swiss Life aims to achieve a balanced relationship between applicants from different diversity dimensions:

- At Swiss Life Switzerland, vacancies at all levels are systematically reviewed for part-time and top-sharing/job-sharing opportunities and are advertised accordingly. The early identification of potential staff risks and their causes takes into account relevant key figures and the strategy for the next three years. The results are incorporated into the annual HR planning processes and serve as the basis for operational measures. Furthermore, the Switzerland Division evaluates its recruitment channels and the responses to its job advertisements. Finally, the subject of unconscious bias is explicitly addressed in respect of personnel recruitment with a structured approach in terms of content and process.
- The Swiss Life Asset Managers division evaluates its recruitment channels and the reactions to its job advertisements with data from the HR information system and “LinkedIn Monitoring”. In addition, the division participates in various programs that make it easier for minority groups to enter the labour market: “Job shadowing” for students with disabilities in Switzerland and internships under the “10 000 Black Interns” programme in the United Kingdom (the programme offers paid internships to black students and university graduates). Finally, the training of recruitment specialists explicitly addresses the issue of unconscious bias in recruitment.

Vacancies filled by internal candidates

			2022			2021
	Number of vacancies filled	Number of vacancies filled by internal candidates	in %	Number of vacancies filled	Number of vacancies filled by internal candidates	in %
Switzerland	**341**	**71**	**20.8**	346	39	11.3
France	**514**	**92**	**17.9**	635	46	7.2
Germany	**217**	**30**	**13.8**	271	39	14.4
International	**322**	**95**	**29.5**	231	63	27.3
Asset Managers	**457**	**6**	**1.3**	663	76	11.5
Other	**7**	**2**	**28.6**	12	6	50.0
TOTAL	**1 858**	**296**	**15.9**	2 158	269	12.5

Fair and equal compensation for all employees is ensured by the Group Compensation Policy, which is applicable throughout the Group. For a number of years, Swiss Life has had processes and instruments in place for eliminating the gender-specific salary gap at all its national companies. Some examples:

– Swiss Life actively promotes equal pay for women and men at its Swiss location and has for several years used the "Logib" software of the Federal Office for Gender Equality to review equal pay. Regular and systematic consideration of equal pay issues ensures that there is no gender discrimination in the pay structure.
– At the French location, the occupational equality index for Swiss Life France, as defined in the "Avenir professionnel" law, has achieved a score of 92 out of 100 points since 2020. Analysis of the results makes it possible to define measures such as salary increases following maternity leave and the representation of women in senior management positions. Since 2020, the index for equal pay for Swiss Life Asset Managers France has stood at 94 out of 100 points.
– In Germany, the Transparency in Wage Structures Act (EntGTranspG) applies; this prohibits unequal pay on the grounds of gender. Men and women must receive equal pay for equal work.
– Swiss Life International publishes a Gender Pay Report every year at its UK location containing average and median figures on salary and bonus differentials, figures on the proportion of employees receiving a bonus, and percentiles by gender.

Health and Safety

Good working conditions have a positive influence on employees’ health. Swiss Life attaches great importance to ensuring a holistic work structure with a variety of tasks. Furthermore, it promotes social interaction and autonomy, and offers professional scope as well as learning and development opportunities. The aim is always to ensure that employees’ work is meaningful and to show them appreciation. Swiss Life aims to offer its employees a safe and healthy working environment.

Occupational safety and health management

The nature of employment at a service provider means that general health and safety risks are relatively low. The framework conditions for health and safety at the workplace, which are provided by European and local laws and regulations, apply to all Swiss Life companies and form the basis of all health management and labour protection standards and guidelines.

Hazard identification, risk assessment and investigation of work-related incidents are integrated into the management system and guaranteed by the relevant regulations and processes, which in turn are based on the aforementioned legal principles. Some examples:

- At Swiss Life France, a committee for the management of health, safety and working conditions meets quarterly in the presence of employee representatives (employee participation). Accidents at work are analysed and undergo a risk assessment and, if necessary, result in the adaptation of safety measures. An annual review and a risk prevention programme are established and are the subject of reports submitted to the elected staff representative. Health services and local representatives support employees in matters relating to health and working conditions. In addition, three specially trained mediators are responsible for preventing harassment and sexist remarks.
- At the Luxembourg location of the International division, a staff delegate oversees health and safety aspects in accordance with the legal requirements and in cooperation with the designated employee representative.

To ensure employees’ safety and health, the divisions employ staff at their locations who are specialised in these areas. Moreover, managers are responsible for helping employees to comply with occupational safety measures and for protecting their health. In order to continuously improve the management approach and the impact of the measures taken, specialists and managers regularly review their effectiveness and make improvements where necessary.

A wide selection of services to promote health and well-being

All divisions have a wide range of preventive measures for employees to help them stay healthy: These include:

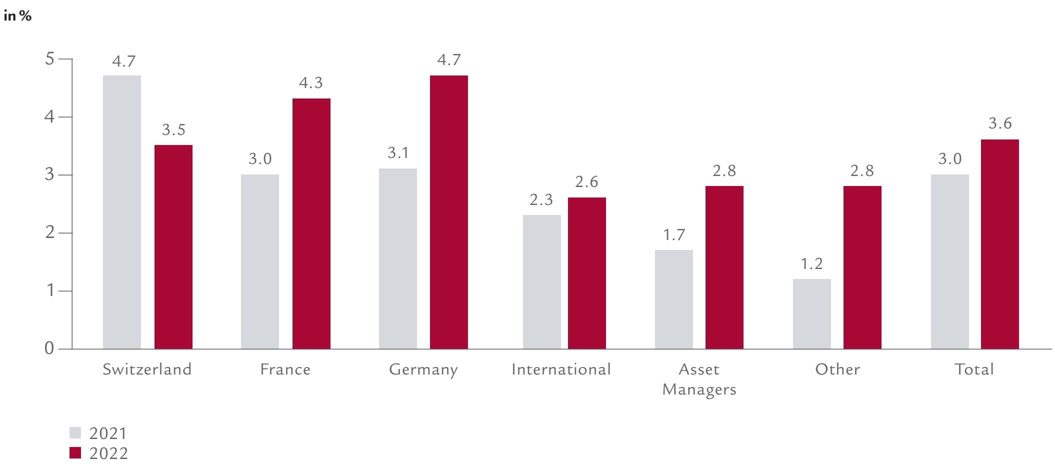
- Mental health and preventative assistance for psychosocial risks such as stress, work and other pressures, health issues, addictions, conflicts, bullying, sexual harassment and discrimination as well as crisis management, conflicts at the workplace and partnership problems
- Support with the organisation and financing of long-term care services
- Access to an occupational physician
- Free flu vaccinations
- Health amenities such as a sports club, company fitness facilities, on-site physiotherapy and relaxation rooms
- Ergonomically designed workstations
- E-learning offerings on health and well-being

Employee involvement in occupational health and safety matters takes place via the social partners (based on collective agreements and, in Switzerland, on the basis of participation rights). Employees can access the offerings via various communication channels, such as the intranet. In addition, the managers regularly inform staff about the available management channels.

All employees of the Swiss Life Group have access at all times to online training options consisting of text content, short videos, checklists and learning programmes on the topic of occupational safety and health protection which they can use wherever they happen to be.

Thus employee health and prevention programmes are a central focus of the Swiss Life Group's corporate activities. The emphasis is on preventive care. In cooperation with their social partners, all divisions offer facilities for exercise and sport, massage and therapy (e.g. physiotherapy) plus relaxation rooms and a full range of advice, including in the areas of nutrition and social counselling. Safety at the workplace (with regard to equipment, work tools and instruction) is continuously monitored and adapted to changing requirements.

Absence by segment



Social Partnership

The employee-employer relationship at Swiss Life is characterised by close contact between employee representatives and the Corporate Executive Board. Since 1996, Swiss Life has had a European Works Council (pursuant to EU Directives 94/45/EC and 2009/38/EC).

The ten-person "Europa Forum", a committee comprising delegates from four countries, meets regularly with representatives of the Corporate Executive Board at ordinary and extraordinary meetings. It deals with transnational information and consultation on topics which affect all Swiss Life employees. The focal points for 2022 were the Swiss Life 2024 Group-wide programme, "New Work" (modern and flexible forms of work and work organisation, such as teleworking) and economic developments in crisis situations.

Freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining are guaranteed by local legislation (EU Charter Art. 12, Swiss Federal Constitution Art. 23); they form the basis for internal guidelines. Collective bargaining agreements exist in France, Germany and Luxembourg.

Detailed information on social partnerships, collective bargaining agreements and works agreements at the individual companies of the Swiss Life Group can be found at www.swisslife.com/socialpartnership.

Information on Memberships and Standards

Swiss Life adheres to recognised standards for sustainability reporting and is both a member of a wide range of organisations and networks in the area of sustainability and a co-signatory of initiatives.

Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)

The United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the heart of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Swiss Life is transparent about which of these goals it is particularly contributing to.

In this report, Swiss Life focuses on the sustainable development goals where the company is currently having the biggest impact through its business activities, investments and social engagement. Swiss Life is thus restricting itself here to nine of the 17 SDGs.

SDG (target)	Our contribution
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Swiss Life is committed to raising society's awareness of the issues of healthcare and protection against financial risks and to actively addressing the attendant challenges. Swiss Life supports its customers in making all the necessary preparations early so that they can lead a self-determined life even in the event of illness. Swiss Life supports its employees, for example, by offering them flexible working models and a wide range of health and prevention services. More on this in the sections "Insurance", "Health and Safety" and "Corporate Citizenship".
4 QUALITY EDUCATION Guaranteeing inclusive, high-quality education respectful of equality and advocating lifelong learning for all	Swiss Life supports its employees in maintaining their employability and promotes their ongoing development. This includes continuous internal and external courses for employees of all ages, training for apprentices and trainees, and entry-level opportunities for university graduates. In addition, Swiss Life uses its own foundations to support institutions that help people from a wide range of backgrounds educate and better themselves. More on this in the sections on "Employee Development" and "Corporate Citizenship".
5 GENDER EQUALITY Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls to achieve self-determination	In keeping with current national and international law, as well as the conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO), Swiss Life applies fair employment procedures that are free of discrimination with the aim of guaranteeing and promoting equal opportunities. Fair and equal compensation for all employees is ensured by the Group Compensation Policy, which is applicable throughout the Group. For a number of years, Swiss Life has had processes and instruments for removing the gender-specific salary gap at all its national companies. More on this in the "Collaboration and Diversity" section.

SDG (target)	Our contribution
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Swiss Life specifically uses some of its investments to support climate-friendly technologies, projects and initiatives. In this context, Swiss Life has set itself the goal of investing CHF 2 billion in green bonds[1] by 2023. The Swiss Life Group also includes a leading investment manager for clean energy and infrastructure funds in Switzerland. These infrastructure portfolios are focused on thermal, water, solar and wind power. Swiss Life supplies its own office locations with electricity from renewable energy sources. In addition, it aims to continuously increase energy efficiency. More in the sections “Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager” and “Climate Protection and Operational Ecology”.
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Swiss Life makes a major contribution to the economy and society, both as a provider of products and services and as an employer, taxpayer and investor. In addition, it cultivates a fair employee-employer relationship that is governed by social partnerships and collective and works agreements. More on this in the section “Social Partnership”.
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Swiss Life invests through its own funds in the renewal of infrastructure and the development of innovative real estate projects. Furthermore, Swiss Life strengthens innovations along the entire value chain. The focus is on measures that create sustainable added value for customers and employees. More on this in the section “Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager”.

[1] Green, social, sustainable bonds

SDG (target)	Our contribution
11 NACHHALTIGE STÄDTE UND GEMEINDEN Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Swiss Life is one of Europe's leading real estate investors and has the biggest private real estate portfolio in Switzerland. The majority of its properties are in urban areas. As a builder, property owner and asset manager, Swiss Life aims to use ecological and economic resources with maximum efficiency and to make an active contribution to sustainable urban development. More on this in the "Real Estate Management" section.
12 VERANTWORTUNGSVOLLER KONSUM UND PRODUKTION Ensure responsible consumption and production	As a construction industry client and in its own operations, Swiss Life supports the sparing use of resources. Swiss Life publishes annual figures on waste and paper consumption as well as the other key indicators for operational ecology. Furthermore, Swiss Life uses Group-wide targets to ensure that the company can make further progress in the realm of operational ecology. When selecting suppliers and service providers, Swiss Life works with local contractors whenever possible and gives preference to products and services from companies that have implemented a certified environmental protection system. More on this in the sections "Real Estate Management", "Procurement" and "Climate Protection and Operational Ecology".
13 MASSNAHMEN ZUM KLIMASCHUTZ Immediate measures for combating climate change and its effects	Swiss Life makes an active contribution to climate protection by reducing CO_2 emissions and has set itself Group-wide targets for this purpose. In addition to reducing greenhouse gas emissions in its own operations, Swiss Life systematically integrates environmental aspects into asset management and real estate management. Following the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Swiss Life publishes a report which, among other things, shows the opportunities and risks associated with climate change. More in the sections "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager" and "Climate Protection and Operational Ecology".

UN Global Compact Progress Report

As a signatory to the UN Global Compact, Swiss Life supports the ten sustainability principles and contributes to a social and ecological approach to globalisation.

Declaration of support

In 2018 Swiss Life signed the Principles of the UN Global Compact. We acknowledge the Ten Principles, because we want to accept our responsibility as a company in the key areas of human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption and publicly affirm these global values. The focal areas of the UN Global Compact are reflected in both our Code of Conduct and our materiality matrix. The way in which we contribute to meeting these Principles within our area of responsibility is shown in our annual progress report.

Patrick Frost
CEO

Human rights

Principles 1 and 2:

– Businesses should support and respect the protection of international human rights and
– make sure they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

→ "Regulatory Compliance" (pages 106–110)
→ "Procurement" (pages 122–125)
→ "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager" (pages 130–139)
→ "Human Rights" (page 120–121)

Labour
Principles 3, 4, 5 and 6:
- Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining; in addition, they should press for
- the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;
- the effective abolition of child labour; and
- the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

→ "Procurement" (pages 122–125)
→ "Sustainability as an Employer" (pages 148–167)

Environment
Principles 7, 8 and 9:
- Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;
- undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and
- accelerate the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

→ "Procurement" (pages 122–125)
→ "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager" (pages 130–139)
→ "Real Estate Management" (pages 135–137)
→ "Climate Protection and Operational Ecology" (pages 112–119)

Anti-Corruption
Principle 10:
- Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

→ "Regulatory Compliance" (pages 106–110)
→ "Procurement" (pages 122–125)

Information on the UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)

Swiss Life supports the PSI with the aim of collaborating with its competitors in the insurance industry to promote sustainable development.

Principle 1

In our decision-making we will embed environmental, social and governance issues relevant to our insurance business.

→ "Sustainability in Business Behaviour" (pages 105–129)
→ "Regulatory Compliance" (pages 106–110)
→ "Procurement" (pages 122–125)
→ "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager" (pages 130–139)

Principle 2

We will work together with our clients and business partners to raise awareness of environmental, social and governance issues, manage risks and develop solutions.

→ "Procurement" (pages 122–125)
→ "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager" (pages 130–139)
→ "Real Estate Management" (pages 135–137)

Principle 3

We will work together with governments, regulators and other key stakeholders to promote widespread action across society on environmental, social and governance issues.

→ "Regulatory Compliance" (pages 106–110)
→ "Corporate Citizenship" (pages 128–129)

Principle 4

We will demonstrate accountability and transparency in regularly disclosing publicly our progress in implementing the Principles.

→ "Information on Memberships and Standards" (pages 168–183)

Information on Sustainability Reporting

Consistent reporting to stakeholder groups

Swiss Life aims to create transparency and strengthen communication with stakeholder groups through its annual reporting on sustainability. Swiss Life's stakeholder groups include all stakeholders who are directly or indirectly affected by the company's business activities or who have a significant influence on Swiss Life's business activities. These include employees, customers, investors and representatives of the media, politics and associations. Swiss Life is in regular dialogue with relevant stakeholder groups. In this way, it gets to know the needs and expectations of stakeholders and is able to react to challenges or changes. Further information on our dialogue with stakeholder groups is available on the Swiss Life website at www.swisslife.com/stakeholdercommunication.

Reporting according to the European Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)

The Swiss Life Group's Sustainability Report is in conformity with the EU's NFRD Directive. In this Sustainability Report, Swiss Life reports on environmental issues (pages 112–119), employee concerns (pages 148–167), and social issues (pages 128–129) as well as on respect for human rights (page 120–121) and the fight against corruption and bribery (pages 106–110). The pages cited also provide information on the concepts and associated results, as well as on due diligence processes and risk management. In addition, Swiss Life Group shows topics relevant to the Group on the basis of double materiality (page 102), taking into account relevance for sustainable development and relevance for business success.

Reporting in accordance with the GRI standards

The Swiss Life Sustainability Report meets the requirements of the GRI Standards, a framework for transparent sustainability reporting. The 2022 report covers all segments – Switzerland, France, Germany, International and Asset Managers. On the one hand, the aim of the GRI standards is for organisations to report on the economic, environmental and social impacts of their own business activities. On the other hand, the standardised format of the reports, based on key figures, also contributes to the comparability and transparency of sustainability reporting. The corresponding content references can be found in the combined GRI and SASB index on pages 180–183.

Reporting according to the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)

Swiss Life's Sustainability Report for the 2022 financial year is based on the provisions of the SASB standard for the insurance industry. SASB is a US-based non-profit organisation that provides industry-specific reporting standards to strengthen communication between companies and financial market participants on the financial impact of sustainability issues. The corresponding content references can be found in the combined GRI and SASB index on pages 180–183.

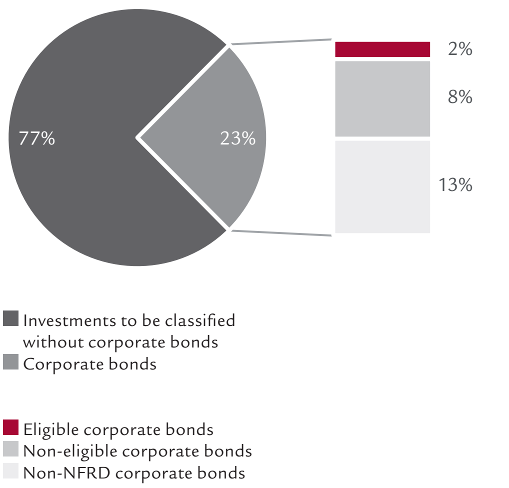
EU Taxonomy Information for the Insurance Group

This section summarises key figures relating to investments according to Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

As part of Art. 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, Swiss Life is publishing metrics on taxonomy eligible investments as at 31 December 2022 for the two environmental objectives climate mitigation and climate change adaptation. The following EU Taxonomy metrics apply equally to both environmental objectives. As the Swiss parent of EU companies, Swiss Life voluntarily publishes the metrics on behalf of its EU subsidiaries.

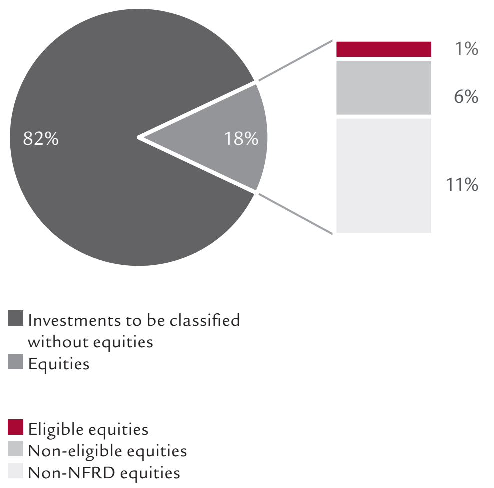
Eligible corporate bonds

(Environmental targets 1+2 of the Taxonomy Regulation) in %



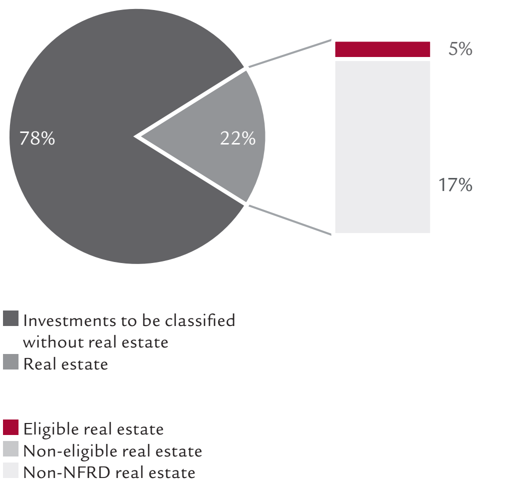
Eligible equities

(Environmental targets 1+2 of the Taxonomy Regulation) in %



Eligible real estate

(Environmental targets 1+2 of the Taxonomy Regulation) in %



The investments to be classified according to the EU Taxonomy Regulation comprise all on-balance sheet investments[1] with the exception of government, central bank and supranational issued securities. In the chart above, this corresponds – for corporate bonds, real estate and equities – to the total quantity of the pie chart.

Government, central banks and supranational issuers account for around 15% of total investments. Derivatives account for around 1% of total investments. As at 31 December 2022, the classified investments in the corporate bonds (22%), real estate (19%) and equities (18%) asset classes total 63% of the investments to be classified. The eligibility of the other investments to be classified according to the EU Taxonomy Regulation, such as infrastructure, cannot be determined due to insufficient data.

Currently, 8% of the investments to be classified are eligible (of which corporate bonds: 2%, real estate: 5%, and equities: 1%). 14% of the investments to be classified are not eligible (corporate bonds: 8%, real estate: 0%, and equities: 6%). 41% of the classified investments are investments in companies that do not fall within the scope of the European Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD) (marked in the chart as non-NFRD; corporate bonds 13%, real estate 17% and equities 11%). Taking into account the amendments to the Delegated Regulation as regards economic activities in certain energy sectors and as regards specific public disclosures for those economic activities, Swiss Life calculates the eligible and non-eligible portions in the fossil gas and nuclear energy-related activities for corporate bonds and equities. The eligible portion in the areas of fossil gas and nuclear energy amounts to less than 1%. The non-eligible share[2] in fossil gas and nuclear energy-related activities is also below 1%. In this context, Swiss Life focuses on companies that fall within the scope of the NFRD. Overall, valuation on the basis of the fair value approach was used to determine EU Taxonomy-related metrics for investments. Securities (corporate bonds and equities) are allocated on the basis of the EU Taxonomy Compass (NACE[3] code mapping) and the companies' respective turnover. The sustainability strategy, product design processes and engagement with clients and counterparties are explained in the sections "Sustainability Strategy", "Sustainability as an Asset Owner and Manager" and "Sustainability in Insurance and Advisory". Aspects of climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation are highlighted in the TCFD Report at www.swisslife.com/en/tcfd-report.

EU Taxonomy Regulation

In June 2020, the Taxonomy Regulation was published in the Official Journal of the EU. The Regulation implements a classification system that can be used to define business activities, services and products as sustainable. According to the Regulation, a business activity or product is sustainable if it contributes substantially to climate change mitigation and adaptation (two of the EU's priority environmental targets) while not having a significantly negative impact on these two objectives or four other EU environmental targets (circular economy, water protection, waste prevention, biodiversity), complies with minimum social protection requirements and meets technical criteria.

[1] Investments from unit-linked contracts are included in the analysis.
[2] Takes into account fossil gas and nuclear energy for electricity generation.
[3] Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne (economic classification system)

Memberships

The Swiss Life Group is a member of all sorts of organisations and networks in the area of sustainability, as well as being a co-signatory of initiatives. These include the following:

– **Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI):** unpri.org
– **Principles for Sustainable** Insurance (PSI)**:** unepfi.org/psi
– **UN Global Compact (UNGC):** unglobalcompact.org
– **Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark (GRESB):** gresb.com
– **Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP):** cdp.net
– **Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD):** fsb-tcfd.org
– **Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC):** iigcc.org
– **Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen (Sustainable Investment Forum):** forum-ng.org
– **Climate Action 100+ (CA100+):** climateaction100.org
– **International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN):** icgn.org
– **Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAMi):** netzeroassetmanagers.org

In addition to its involvement in local industry associations, Swiss Life is active at its local locations in the following organisations:

– **Swiss Sustainable Finance (SSF):** sustainablefinance.ch
– **Swiss Climate Foundation:** klimastiftung.ch
– **Zurich Energy Model:** energiemodell-zuerich.ch
– **Swiss Insurance Association (SIA):** svv.ch
– **Observatoire de l'immobilier durable (Green Building Observatory):** o-immobilierdurable.fr
– **Plan Bâtiment Durable (Sustainable Building Plan):** planbatimentdurable.fr
– **Netzwerk der Klima-Allianz der Stadt Hannover (Network of the Climate Alliance of the City of Hanover)**: klimaallianz-hannover.de
– **UK Sustainable Investment and Finance Association (UKSIF):** uksif.org

Do you have any questions or suggestions about sustainability at Swiss Life? Write to us at sustainability@swisslife.ch.

GRI and SASB Index

GRI CONTENT INDEX ESSENTIALS SERVICE 2023

Swiss Life has reported in accordance with the GRI standards for the period from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022. For the Service Content Index Essentials, GRI Services verified that the GRI Content Index was presented clearly and in accordance with the standards, and that the references for items 2–1 to 2–5, 3–1 and 3–2 were consistent with the corresponding sections in the main body of the report. This service was provided for the German version of the report. The Sustainability Report is published annually. The report was issued on 24 March 2023. The contact point is Swiss Life Media Relations, as per the imprint.

GRI-Standards	SASB Disclosures	DISCLOSURES	Reference/Information	Omission reasoning Requirement omitted (RO), Reason (R), Explanation (E)
GRI 1: Foundation 2021				
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021				
		THE ORGANISATION AND ITS REPORTING PRACTICES		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		2-1 Organisational details	p. 5, 16, 18-27, 30	
		2-2 Entities included in the sustainability reporting of the organisation	p. 18-27, 173	
		2-3 Reporting period, frequency and contact point	p. 180	
		2-4 Restatements of information	None	
		2-5 External assurance	p. 188-190	
		ACTIVITIES AND WORKERS		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		2-6 Activities, value chain and other business relationships	p. 5, 9, 10	
		2-7 Employees	p. 5, 151, 162	
		2-8 Workers who are not employees		(RO) Workers who are not employees (R) Data not available (E) No Group-wide collection of data
		GOVERNANCE		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		2-9 Governance structure and composition	p. 35-37	
		2-10 Nomination and selection of the highest governance body	p. 35-36	
		2-11 Chair of the highest governance body	p. 37	
		2-12 Role of the highest governance body in overseeing the management of impacts	p. 99	
		2-13 Delegation of responsibility for managing impacts	p. 46, 53, 99-100	
		2-14 Role of the highest governance body in sustainability reporting	p. 99, 101	
		2-15 Conflicts of interest	p. 107	
		2-16 Communication of critical concerns	p. 108	
		2-17 Collective knowledge of the highest governance body	p. 35	
		2-18 Evaluation of the performance of the highest governance body	p. 47	
		2-19 Remuneration policies	p. 59-63, 68, 70-73	
		2-20 Process to determine remuneration	p. 63-67	
		2-21 Annual total compensation ratio		(RO) Ratio of total annual remuneration (R) Data not available (E) No Group-wide collection of data

GRI-Standards	SASB Disclosures	**DISCLOSURES**	Reference/Information	Omission reasoning: Requirement omitted (RO), Reason (R), Explanation (E)
		STRATEGY, POLICIES AND PRACTICES		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		2-22 Statement on sustainable development strategy	p. 6-7	
		2-23 Policy commitments	p. 99	
		2-24 Embedding policy commitments	p. 99	
		2-25 Processes to remediate negative impacts	p. 106-109	
		2-26 Mechanism for seeking advice and raising concerns	p. 108-109	
		2-27 Compliance with laws and regulations	p. 108-109	
		2-28 Membership associations	p. 179	
		STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT		
GRI 2: General Disclosures 2021		2-29 Approach to stakeholder engagement	p. 126-127	
		2-30 Collective bargaining agreements		(RO) Collective agreements (R) Data not available (E) No Group-wide collection of data

GRI-Standards	SASB Disclosures	**TOPIC-SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND DISCLOSURES**	Reference/Information	Omission reasoning: Requirement omitted (RO), Reason (R), Explanation (E)
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021				
		MATERIALITY ASSESSMENT AND LIST OF MATERIAL TOPICS		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-1 Process to determine material topics	p. 101	
		3-2 List of material topics	p. 102-103	
		RISK MANAGEMENT		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 89-91	
	FN-IN-450a.1	Probable maximum loss (PML) of insured products as a result of weather-related natural disasters	Not relevant	
	FN-IN-450a.2	Financial losses from insurance payments of modelled and non-modelled natural disasters by type of event and geographic region	Not relevant	
	FN-IN-450a.3	Description of the approach to incorporating environmental risks into insurance business processes for individual contracts and the management of company-wide risks	p. 141, 147	
	FN-IN-550a.1	Exposure with respect to derivative instruments, by category	p. 250-253	
	FN-IN-550a.2	Total fair value of securities transactions in relation to collateral assets	p. 258	
	FN-IN-550a.3	Description of the approach to managing capital- and liquidity related risks in relation to systemic non-insurance activities	p. 246-258	
		SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 9-10	
GRI 201: Economic Performance 2016		201-1 Direct economic value generated and distributed	p. 4, 382	
		201-2 Fincancial implications and other risks and opportunities due to climate change	p. 112	

GRI-Standards	SASB Disclosures	**TOPIC-SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND DISCLOSURES**	Reference/Information	Omission reasoning Requirement omitted (RO), Reason (R), Explanation (E)
		EMPLOYEE AND WORKING ENVIRONMENT		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 149	
GRI 403: Health and safety at the workplace 2018		403-1 Occupational health and safety management system	p. 165-166	
		403-2 Hazard identification, risk assessment and incident investigation	p. 165-166	
		403-3 Occupational health services	p. 165-166	
		403-4 Worker participation, consultation and communication on occupational health and safety	p. 165-166	
		403-5 Worker training on occupational health and safety	p. 165-166	
		403-6 Promoting employee health	p. 165-166	
		403-7 Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business realtionships	p. 165-166	
		403-9 Work-related injuries	p. 166	
		403-10 Work-related ill health	p. 166	
GRI 404: Training and Development 2016		404-2 Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs	p. 157-159	
		404-3 Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews	p. 150	
GRI 405: Diversity and Equal Opportunity		405-1 Diversity of governance bodies and employees	p. 160	
		405-2 Ration of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	p. 164	
GRI 406: Non-discrimination		406-1 Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	None	
		RESPONSIBLE INVESTING		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 130-132	
	FN-IN-410a.1	Total number of investments by industry and asset class	p. 131	
	FN-IN-410a.2	Description of the approach to incorporating ESG factors into investment management processes and strategies	p. 130-139	
		CYBERSECURITY AND DATA PROTECTION		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 106-110, 111	
GRI 418: Customer Data Protection		418-1 Substantiated complaints concerning breaches of customer privacy and losses of customer data	p. 110	

GRI-Standards	SASB Disclosures	**TOPIC-SPECIFIC STANDARDS AND DISCLOSURES**	Reference/Information	Omission reasoning Requirement omitted (RO), Reason (R), Explanation (E)
		REGULATORY COMPLIANCE		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 106-110	
GRI 205: Anti-corruption 2016		205-3 Confirmed incidents of corruption and actions taken	None	
GRI 206: Anti-competitive behaviour		206-1 Legal actions for anti-competitive behaviour, anti-trust and monopoly practices	None	
		OFFERING AND CUSTOMER VALUE		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 141-144	
GRI 417: Marketing and labelling 2016	FN-IN-270a.1	417-2 Incidents of non-compliance concerning product and service information and labelling	None	
	FN-IN-270a.2	Ratio of appeals to claims made	Swiss Life does not currently publish complaints statistics. Information on customer satisfaction can be found on pages 141–144.	
	FN-IN-270a.3	Customer retention rate	Swiss Life does not currently publish complaints statistics. Information on customer satisfaction can be found on pages 141–144.	
	FN-IN-270a.4	Product information for customers	p. 144	
	FN-IN-000.A	Number of current policies by segment	Not relevant	
	FN-IN-410b.1	Net premiums written for energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies	Not relevant	
	FN-IN-410b.2	Description of products or product characteristics, promotion of health, safety and/or environment-friendly behaviour	Swiss Life has been offering premium rates in Switzerland for several years, distinguishing between smokers and non-smokers. Thus the risk premium in death benefit insurance for a non-smoker is lower than for a smoker. Although mostly actuarially based, Swiss Life thus creates an incentive to lead a lifestyle that is conductive to longer life expectancy.	
		CORPORATE GOVERNANCE		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 29	
		CLIMATE CHANGE		
GRI 3: Material Topics 2021		3-3 Management of material topics	p. 112-113	
GRI 302: Energy 2016		302-1 Energy consumption within the organisation	p. 116	
		302-2 Energy consumption outside of the organisation	p. 116	
		302-3 Energy intensity	p. 116	
		302-4 Reduction of energy consumption	p. 116	
GRI 305: Emissions 2016		305-1 Direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions	p. 116	
		305-2 Energy indirect (Scope 2) GHG emissions	p. 116	
		305-3 Other indirect (Scope 3) GHG emissions	p. 116	
		305-4 GHG emissions intensity	p. 116	
		305-5 Reduction of GHG emissions	p. 116	

Sustainability Indicators

Topic	Metric	2022	2021	2020	Reference
SUSTAINABILITY ORGANISATION					
NUMBER OF FTE IN SUSTAINABILITY ORGANISATION					
	Total FTE	**64**	52	31	AR, p. 100
ENVIRONMENT					
GHG EMISSIONS					
	Total emissions (in kg CO_2-e/FTE)	**1 616**	1 476	1 411	AR, p. 116
	Scope 1 emissions (in kg CO_2-e/FTE)	**731**	840	948	AR, p. 116
	Scope 2 emissions (in kg CO_2-e/FTE)	**41**	51	80	AR, p. 116
	Scope 3 emissions (in kg CO_2-e/FTE)	**844**	585	384	AR, p. 116
	Targets to reduce GHG emissions	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 112-113
	Neutralisation of measured, unavoidable emissions	**yes**	yes	no	AR, p. 98, 113
ENERGY					
	Total building energy (in KWh/FTE)	**3 241**	3 535	3 567	AR, p. 116
	Proportion of renewable electricity in %	**100**	100	89	AR, p. 116
	Proportion of renewable fuels in %	**6**	6	6	AR, p. 116
	Targets to reduce energy consumption	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 117
BUSINESS TRAVEL					
	Total business travel (in km/FTE)	**3 957**	3 473	3 096	AR, p. 116
	Proportion of rail transport in %	**27**	19	14	AR, p. 116
	Proportion of car trips in %	**59**	73	76	AR, p. 116
	Proportion of air traffic in %	**14**	8	10	AR, p. 116
PAPER CONSUMPTION					
	Total paper consumption (in kg/FTE)	**56**	65	63	AR, p. 116
	Proportion of recycled paper (in %)	**17**	19	10	AR, p. 116
WATER					
	Total water consumption (in m^3/FTE)	**6**	6	6	AR, p. 116
WASTE					
	Total waste (in kg/FTE)	**68**	57	57	AR, p. 116
CORPORATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION GUIDELINES AND INITIATIVES					
	Energy efficiency policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 112-119
	Emissions reduction initiatives	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 112-119
	Waste reduction policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 112-119
	Environmental information verified	**yes**	yes	no	AR, p. 188-190
	Participation CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project)	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 119
SOCIAL ASPECTS					
HEALTH & SAFETY					
	Health and safety policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 165-166
	Health and safety policy is group-wide	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 165-166
	Workforce absences employees, total	**3.6%**	3.0%	3.3%	AR, p. 166
	Workforce absences per segment	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 166

AR = Annual report

Topic	Metric	2022	2021	2020	Reference
EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYEE RETENTION					
	Total number of employees (headcount)	**10 712**	10 890	10 524	AR, p. 151
	Total number of full-time employees (full-time equivalent)	**10 126**	10 219	9 823	AR, p. 151
	Total number of part-time employees	**1 856**	1 951	1 901	AR, p. 162
	Employee turnover	**10.7%**	11.2%	7.4%	AR, p. 159
	Fluctuation target	**no**	no	no	
	Company monitors employee satisfaction on a regular basis	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 153
	Major layoffs in the last three years (affecting 10% of staff or over 1000 employees)	**no**	no	no	
	Major merger or acquisition in the last three years (affecting large proportion of staff)	**no**	no	no	
TRAINING & HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT					
	Formal talent pipeline development strategy (forecasts hiring needs, actively develops new pools of talent)	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 157-159
	Graduate/trainee apprenticeship program	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 158
	Job-specific development training programs	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 147
	Leadership training and skills development	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 158-159
	Partnerships with educational institutions	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 157
	Share of employees with professional development interviews/annual performance reviews	**100%**	100%	100%	AR, p. 150
LABOUR & HUMAN RIGHTS					
	UN Global Compact Signatory	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 172-173
	Human rights policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 120-121
	Collective employment contracts	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 167
SUPPLY CHAIN					
	Guidelines for social assessment of suppliers	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 122-125
	Guidelines for environmental assessment of suppliers	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 122-125
	Inclusion of ESG criteria in supplier contracts	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 122-125
PHILANTHROPY					
	Company has foundations	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 128-129
	Total Group-wide foundation expenditures (in CHF million)	**3.5**	3.3	3.2	AR, p. 128-129
ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE					
	Business ethics guidelines incl. conflicts of interest	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 106-110; Code of Conduct
	Anti-bribery guidelines	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 106-110; Code of Conduct
	Guidelines on the prevention of money-laundering and on sanctions and embargoes	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 106-110; Code of Conduct
	Employee protection/Whistle blowing policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 106-110; Code of Conduct
	Employee training on ethics and compliance	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 107
	Monitoring by the Board of Directors	**yes**	yes	yes	Articles of Association of Swiss Life Holding Ltd, Clause 11
DIVERSITY & INCLUSION					
	Women in workforce	**47%**	47%	47%	AR, p. 151
	Proportion of women with management functions [1]	**35%**	34%	33%	AR, p. 160
	Proportion of women at senior and executive management levels [1,2]	**13%**	14%	9%	AR, p. 160
	Proportion of women at middle and lower management levels [1,3]	**35%**	35%	34%	AR, p. 160
	Gender equality policy and diversity activities	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 160-164
	Equal pay guidelines	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 161

1 Positions with leadership responsibility
2 Members of the Group, division and business area management
3 Department and team heads
AR = Annual report

Topic	Metric	2022	2021	2020	Reference
RESPONSIBLE INVESTING					
	Exclusion criteria exist	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 132
	Responsible Investment Policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 99
	ESG integration in asset management	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 98
	Scope of ESG investment guideline (% of assets under management)	**93%**	89%	90%	AR, p. 130
	Active ownership guidelines	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 134
	Total number of Annual General Meetings at which Swiss Life Asset Managers voted	**301**	283	310	AR, p. 134
	Total number of agenda items where Swiss Life Asset Managers voted	**5 694**	5 372	5 750	AR, p. 134
	Proportion of votes against the management recommendation at the Annual General Meetings	**10%**	8%	9%	AR, p. 134
	ESG products	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 139
	Participation in impact investments (in CHF million)	**805**	145	25	AR, p. 132-134
	Participation in sustainable bonds (in CHF million)	**1 938**	1 216	541	AR, p. 133
	Sustainable real estate strategy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 135-137
	Member of Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 130, 179
	Member of Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (NZAMi)	**yes**	no	no	AR, p. 130, 179
	Number of ESG specialists (in FTE)	**40**	25	13	swisslife-am.com/rireport
UNDERWRITING RISK MANAGEMENT					
	Obesity and emerging health issues listed as a business risk factor	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, Notes of the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 5 " Risk management policies and procedures" and Note 5.5 " Insurance risk management objectives and policies"
	Aging population and demographic change listed as a business risk factor	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, Notes of the Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 5 " Risk management policies and procedures" and Note 5.5 " Insurance risk management objectives and policies"
	Principles for Sustainable Insurance	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 174, 179
DATA PROTECTION & SECURITY					
	Data privacy policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 109-110; Code of Conduct
	Guidelines on the protection of customer data and other personal data	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 109-110; Code of Conduct
	Granting of data subject rights (right to information, correction, blocking, forwarding of personal data)	**yes**	yes	yes	Applicable law and internal guidelines
	Prohibition of access to personal data by unauthorised persons	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 109-110; Code of Conduct
	Regular internal audits of the IT systems	**yes**	yes	yes	s. AR section Risk Management – Information- and system security, AR, p. 90-91
	Infringements of data protection / personal data	**0**	1	0	AR, p. 110
CUSTOMER RETENTION AND PROTECTION					
	Guidelines on due diligence in advisory services and how to deal with complaints	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 147
	Auditable product development process	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 146

AR = Annual report

Topic	Metric	2022	2021	2020	Reference
GOVERNANCE					
BOARD OF DIRECTORS					
	Total directors	**13**	11	12	AR, p. 37
	Independence	**92%**	91%	92%	AR, p. 35-36
	Average term of office (years)	**8**	9	9	AR, p. 35-36
	CEO duality	**no**	no	no	AR, p. 35-36
	Independent chairperson	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 35-36
	Former CEO or equivalent on Board	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 35-36
	Voting rights of largest shareholder	**>5%**	>5%	>5%	AR, p. 33
BOARD DIVERSITY					
	Number of women on the Board	**4**	2	2	AR, p. 37, 160
	Proportion of women on the Board	**31%**	18%	17%	AR, p. 160
	Average age of Board member	**61**	60	60	AR, p. 38-46
	Commitment to Board diversity	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 35
CSR-GOVERNANCE					
	CSR/sustainability committee at Corporate Executive Board level	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 99-100
	Sustainability strategy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 96-99
COMPENSATION					
	CEO total summary compensation (in CHF million)	**4.3**	4.3	3.9	AR, p. 74
	Clawback policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 64-67
	Equal remuneration policy	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 59-61
OWNERSHIP & CONTROL					
	Controlling shareholder	**no**	no	no	AR, p. 30–31
	Deviation from one share one vote	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 33
RISK MANAGEMENT					
	Company has a risk management framework	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 88-92
	Climate change listed as a business risk factor	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 91, 112
	Climate reporting according to the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures	**yes**	yes	yes	swisslife.com/en/tcfd-report
	Risk management system covers reputational risks	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 88-92
	Risk management system covers market conduct risks	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 88-92
	Risk management covers systemic risks	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 88-92
	Risk management covers human rights risks	**yes**	yes	under development	AR, p. 88-92
	Risk management covers climate risks	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 88-92
	Board oversight of risk management	**yes**	yes	yes	AR, p. 90

AR = Annual report

Report of the Independent Auditor

Independent practitioner's limited assurance report

on Selected Key Indicators 2022 in the Sustainability Report 2022 to the Management of Swiss Life Holding AG, Zurich

We have been engaged by Management to perform assurance procedures to provide limited assurance on the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gases statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 of Swiss Life Holding AG and its consolidated subsidiaries ('Swiss Life') for the period from 1 January 2022 till 31 December 2022.

Our engagement focused on the Selected Key Indicators 2022 in the table "Absolute Environmental Indicators" on page 116 (hereafter briefly "Selected Key Indicators 2022") aggregated for the year ended 31 December 2022 and disclosed in the "Climate Protection and Operational Ecology" section in the Sustainability Report 2022. Our assurance procedures do not cover the non-financial performance in other sections in the Sustainability Report 2022. We do not comment on, nor conclude on, any comparative prior year figures or any prospective information.

The Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the statements on greenhouse gases) in the Sustainability Report 2022 were prepared by the Management of Swiss Life based on The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition) and its specific application (hereinafter "Suitable Criteria»), as described on page 114 of the Sustainability Report 2022.

Inherent limitations

The accuracy and completeness of the data and information for the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gases statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 are inherently subject to limitations resulting from their nature and methods for determining, calculating and estimating such data. In addition, the quantification of Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gas statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 is subject to inherent uncertainty due to incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine factors related to the determination and calculation of environmental information and the values required for the combination. Our audit report should therefore be read in connection with the Swiss Life Suitable Criteria above.

Management's responsibility

The Management of Swiss Life Holding AG is responsible for the Criteria and its selection as well as for the preparation and presentation of the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gases statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 in accordance with the Suitable Criteria. This responsibility includes the design, implementation and maintenance of the internal control system related to the preparation of the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gases statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Furthermore, the Management is responsible for the selection and application of the Criteria and adequate record keeping.

Independence and quality management

We are independent of the Swiss Life Holding AG 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, which is founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

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PricewaterhouseCoopers AG applies International Standard on Quality Management 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards, and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Practitioner’s responsibility

Our responsibility is to perform an assurance limited engagement and to express a conclusion on the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gas statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022. We conducted our engagement in accordance with the International Standard on Assurance Engagements (ISAE) 3000 (Revised) ‘Assurance engagements other than audits or reviews of historical financial information’ and the International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements ('ISAE 3410'), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Those standards require that we plan and perform our procedures to obtain limited assurance whether anything has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gases statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 were not prepared, in all material aspects, in accordance with the Suitable Criteria.

Based on risk and materiality considerations, we performed our procedures to obtain sufficient and appropriate assurance evidence. The procedures selected depend on the assurance practitioner’s judgement. A limited assurance engagement under ISAE 3000 (Revised) and ISAE 3410 is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks. Consequently, the nature, timing, and extent of procedures for gathering sufficient appropriate evidence are deliberately limited relative to a reasonable assurance engagement and therefore less assurance is obtained with a limited assurance engagement than for a reasonable assurance engagement.

Summary of the work performed

Our limited assurance procedures included, but were not limited to the following work:

- Inquiries of the relevant stakeholders for the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gas statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022;
- Virtual and onsite visits in Switzerland and France for areas such as energy, water and paper consumption and waste production selected based on quantitative and qualitative criteria;
- Inspection of relevant documents and evaluation of the application of guidelines;
- Testing the underlying data of the Selected indicators on a sample basis;
- Reconciliation of data sources, e.g., FTE data, with financial reporting data and other underlying records
- Reperformance of relevant calculations
- Analytical procedures

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

Conclusion

Based on the work we performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gas statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 of Swiss Life Holding AG for the year ended 31 December 2022 are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Suitable Criteria.

Restriction of use and purpose of the report

This report is prepared for, and only for, the Management of Swiss Life Holding AG, and solely for the purpose of reporting to them on Selected Key Indicators 2022 (including the greenhouse gas statements) in the Sustainability Report 2022 and no other purpose. We do not, in giving our conclusion, accept or assume responsibility (legal or otherwise) or accept liability for, or in connection with, any other purpose for which our report including the conclusion may be used, or to any other person to whom our report is shown or into whose hands it may come, and no other persons shall be entitled to rely on our conclusion.

We permit the distribution of our report, in full only, together with Sustainability Report 2022 to enable the Management to demonstrate that they have discharged their governance responsibilities by commissioning an independent assurance report over the Selected Key Indicators 2022 in the Sustainability Report 2022 of Swiss Life without assuming or accepting any responsibility or liability to any third parties on our part. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Management of Swiss Life Holding AG for our work or this report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Peter Eberli   Carlos Arias

Zürich, 14 March 2023

'The maintenance and integrity of Swiss Life Holding AG's website and its content are the responsibility of the Management; the work carried out by the assurance provider does not involve consideration of the maintenance and integrity of the Swiss Life Holding AG's website, accordingly, the assurance providers accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the reported Selected Indicators in the Sustainability Report 2022) or Criteria since they were initially presented on the website.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Income

Consolidated statement of income for the years ended 31 December

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
INCOME			
Premiums earned on insurance contracts		**13 681**	13 778
Premiums earned on investment contracts with discretionary participation		**753**	790
Premiums ceded to reinsurers		**–527**	–179
Net earned premiums	7	**13 907**	14 389
Policy fees earned on insurance contracts		**31**	35
Policy fees earned on investment and unit-linked contracts		**392**	408
Net earned policy fees	7	**423**	443
Commission income	8	**1 947**	1 853
Investment income	5, 8	**3 917**	3 918
Net gains/losses on financial assets	5, 8	**–903**	715
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	5, 8	**713**	–953
Net gains/losses on investment property	5, 14	**1 047**	1 505
Share of profit or loss of associates	5, 15	**0**	8
Other income	8	**307**	340
TOTAL INCOME		**21 358**	22 219
EXPENSES			
Benefits and claims under insurance contracts		**–12 956**	–13 658
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation		**–742**	–800
Benefits and claims recovered from reinsurers		**405**	115
Net insurance benefits and claims	8	**–13 294**	–14 343
Policyholder participation		**–1 903**	–2 001
Interest expense	8	**–180**	–172
Commission expense	8	**–1 567**	–1 520
Employee benefits expense	8	**–1 255**	–1 210
Depreciation and amortisation expense	8	**–274**	–466
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	16, 17	**–2**	–15
Other expenses	8	**–830**	–709
TOTAL EXPENSES		**–19 304**	–20 435
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS		**2 054**	1 783
Borrowing costs		**–120**	–121
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX		**1 934**	1 663
Income tax expense	24	**–479**	–406
NET PROFIT		**1 455**	1 257
Net profit attributable to			
equity holders of Swiss Life Holding		**1 449**	1 247
non-controlling interests		**6**	10
NET PROFIT		**1 455**	1 257
Earnings per share attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding			
Basic earnings per share (in CHF)	6	**47.90**	40.05
Diluted earnings per share (in CHF)	6	**47.76**	39.93

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the years ended 31 December

In CHF million

	2022	2021
NET PROFIT	**1 455**	1 257
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		
ITEMS THAT MAY BE RECLASSIFIED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	**–324**	–153
Net investment hedges	**90**	–22
Financial assets available for sale	**–20 855**	–4 092
Cash flow hedges	**–1 017**	–335
Debt securities reclassified to loans and receivables	**6**	2
Adjustments relating to items that may be reclassified:		
Policyholder participation	**13 818**	2 855
Shadow accounting	**212**	129
Income tax	**1 620**	307
TOTAL	**–6 452**	–1 310
ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO THE INCOME STATEMENT		
Revaluation surplus on investment property	**–4**	–4
Remeasurements on defined benefit pension liability	**637**	333
Adjustments relating to items that will not be reclassified:		
Policyholder participation	**–338**	–179
Shadow accounting	**0**	0
Income tax	**–48**	–32
TOTAL	**247**	117
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–6 205**	–1 193
TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–4 750**	63
Total net comprehensive income attributable to		
equity holders of Swiss Life Holding	**–4 751**	56
non-controlling interests	**1**	8
TOTAL NET COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–4 750**	63

Consolidated Balance Sheet

Consolidated balance sheet

In CHF million

	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents		**6 910**	7 208
Derivatives	9, 31	**5 126**	2 768
Assets held for sale		**1**	69
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10	**49 083**	53 313
Financial assets available for sale	11	**76 735**	101 471
Loans and receivables	12, 30	**26 020**	24 260
Financial assets pledged as collateral	13, 31, 33	**3 234**	4 140
Investment property	14, 30	**42 160**	41 234
Investments in associates	15	**152**	172
Reinsurance assets		**2 338**	570
Property and equipment	16	**566**	557
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	17	**3 764**	3 395
Current income tax assets		**35**	34
Deferred income tax assets	24	**462**	71
Other assets	18	**1 763**	1 164
TOTAL ASSETS		**218 349**	240 424

Consolidated balance sheet

In CHF million

	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
LIABILITIES			
Derivatives	9, 31	**3 175**	1 746
Investment and unit-linked contracts	19	**39 492**	44 837
Borrowings	20, 30	**4 409**	4 099
Other financial liabilities	21, 30	**22 623**	20 738
Insurance liabilities	22	**129 911**	130 258
Policyholder participation liabilities		**5 263**	17 401
Employee benefit liabilities	23	**869**	1 581
Current income tax liabilities		**424**	341
Deferred income tax liabilities	24	**1 374**	2 430
Provisions	25	**66**	48
Other liabilities	18	**460**	423
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**208 065**	223 902
EQUITY			
Share capital	26	**3**	3
Share premium	26	**17**	15
Treasury shares	26	**–640**	–285
Accumulated other comprehensive income	26	**–3 446**	2 804
Retained earnings	26	**13 555**	13 189
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**9 489**	15 727
Hybrid equity	26	**675**	675
Non-controlling interests	26	**120**	120
TOTAL EQUITY		**10 285**	16 522
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**218 349**	240 424

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended 31 December

In CHF million

	2022	2021
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Premiums, policy fees and deposits received, net of reinsurance	**17 722**	18 310
Benefits and claims paid, net of reinsurance	**–17 204**	–15 282
Interest received	**2 580**	2 643
Dividends received	**570**	646
Commissions received	**1 989**	1 810
Rentals received	**1 393**	1 364
Interest paid on borrowings and other liabilities	**–216**	–202
Commissions, employee benefit and other payments	**–3 487**	–3 973
Net cash flows from		
derivatives	**–546**	–1 161
financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**–2 380**	–3 123
financial assets available for sale	**1 775**	2 341
loans	**–1 576**	–756
investment property	**–341**	–2 111
financial liabilities	**1 798**	394
other operating assets and liabilities	**–833**	–281
Income taxes paid	**–260**	–323
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**986**	296

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the years ended 31 December

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		**986**	296
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of investments in associates		**–4**	–10
Sales of investments in associates		**26**	45
Dividends received from associates	15	**27**	4
Purchases of property and equipment		**–60**	–72
Sales of property and equipment		**5**	1
Purchases of computer software and other intangible assets		**–23**	–17
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents	28	**6**	–143
Disposals of subsidiaries, net of cash and cash equivalents	28	**53**	–
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**29**	–192
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of debt instruments	20	**878**	894
Redemption of debt instruments	20	**–470**	–650
Lease principal payments [1]	20	**–37**	–38
Issuance of hybrid equity	26	**–**	248
Purchases of treasury shares		**–726**	–425
Purchases of non-controlling interests		**–1**	–
Sales of ownership interests in subsidiaries		**–**	2
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests		**2**	–
Interest paid on hybrid equity		**–13**	–11
Dividends paid to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding		**–764**	–654
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests		**–4**	–2
TOTAL NET CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		**–1 135**	–634
TOTAL CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		**–119**	–530
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		**7 208**	7 865
Foreign currency differences		**–179**	–127
Total change in cash and cash equivalents		**–119**	–530
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT END OF PERIOD		**6 910**	7 208
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			
Cash on hand and demand deposits		**6 163**	6 366
Cash equivalents		**5**	3
Cash and cash equivalents for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		**742**	839
TOTAL CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AS AT END OF PERIOD		**6 910**	7 208

[1] Total cash outflow for leases CHF 47 million (2021: CHF 44 million)

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2022

In CHF million	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity	Hybrid equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January		3	15	–285	2 804	13 189	15 727	675	120	16 522
Total net comprehensive income		–	–	–	–6 200	1 449	–4 751	–	1	–4 750
Equity-settled share-based payments		–	18	–	–	–	18	–	–	18
Purchases of treasury shares		–	–	–25	–	–	–25	–	–	–25
Share buyback	26	–	–	–701	–	–	–701	–	–	–701
Cancellation of treasury shares		0	–	357	–	–357	–	–	–	–
Allocation of treasury shares under equity compensation plans		–	–14	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Disposals of subsidiaries		–	–	–	–3	3	–	–	–	–
Transfer of revaluation surplus investment property		–	–	–	–46	46	–	–	–	–
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	–1	–1	–	1	–
Capital contributions from non-controlling interests		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Dividends	26	–	–	–	–	–764	–764	–	–4	–769
Interest on hybrid equity	26	–	–	–	–	–13	–13	–	–	–13
Income tax effects		–	–3	–	–	2	0	–	–	0
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		3	17	–640	–3 446	13 555	9 489	675	120	10 285

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2021

In CHF million	Notes	Share capital	Share premium	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Retained earnings	Total shareholders' equity	Hybrid equity	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance as at 1 January		3	14	–77	3 995	12 810	16 745	425	93	17 263
Total net comprehensive income		–	–	–	–1 191	1 247	56	–	8	63
Issuance of hybrid equity		–	–	–	–	–2[1]	–2	250	–	248
Equity-settled share-based payments		–	17	–	–	–	17	–	–	17
Purchases of treasury shares		–	–	–16	–	–	–16	–	–	–16
Share buyback	26	–	–	–409	–	–	–409	–	–	–409
Cancellation of treasury shares		0	–	205	–	–205	–	–	–	–
Allocation of treasury shares under equity compensation plans		–	–13	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Acquisitions of subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	19
Changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries		–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	4
Dividends	26	–	–	–	–	–654	–654	–	–2	–656
Interest on hybrid equity	26	–	–	–	–	–11	–11	–	–	–11
Income tax effects		–	–3	–	–	2	–1	–	–	–1
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		3	15	–285	2 804	13 189	15 727	675	120	16 522

[1] Issuance costs

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
General Information

The Swiss Life Group is one of Europe's leading comprehensive life and pensions and financial solutions providers. In its core markets of Switzerland, France and Germany, Swiss Life offers individuals and corporations comprehensive and individual advice plus a broad range of own and partner products through its sales force and distribution partners such as brokers and banks.

Swiss Life Select, Tecis, Horbach, Proventus, Chase de Vere and Fincentrum advisors choose suitable products for customers from the market according to the Best Select approach. Swiss Life provides multinational corporations with employee benefits solutions and high net worth individuals with structured life and pensions products. Swiss Life Asset Managers offers institutional and private investors access to investment and asset management solutions.

Dividend payment

For the 2021 financial year, Swiss Life paid a dividend to the shareholders of Swiss Life Holding Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "Swiss Life Holding") of CHF 25.00 per registered share in April 2022. This payment amounted to CHF 764 million in total.

Share buyback programmes

As announced during the investor's day on 25 November 2021, Swiss Life started a new CHF 1 billion share buyback programme in December 2021. By 31 December 2022, 1 403 881 shares had been purchased for CHF 739 million at an average price of CHF 525.80 per share, of which 1 335 881 shares for CHF 701 million in 2022 and 68 000 shares for CHF 38 million in 2021. The programme will be completed in May 2023.

Approval of financial statements

On 15 March 2023, the Board of Directors approved the annual financial statements and the financial report and authorised them for issue. The financial report, therefore, only reflects events up to that date.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below. These policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of Swiss Life have been prepared in accordance and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities, which are stated at their fair value: derivatives, financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets classified as available for sale and investment property.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 3.

Figures may not add up exactly due to rounding.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

In September 2016, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) amended IFRS 4 (applying IFRS 9 financial instruments with IFRS 4 insurance contracts) by introducing an optional temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 for companies whose activities are predominantly connected with insurance. The use of this deferral approach to IFRS 9 has been aligned with the amended effective date of IFRS 17, so that qualifying insurance entities would only be required to apply IFRS 9 for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

The Swiss Life Group made an assessment of whether it is eligible for the temporary exemption and decided to adopt the option of deferring the application of IFRS 9.

The Swiss Life Group determined its eligibility by comparing the carrying amount of its liabilities arising from contracts within the scope of IFRS 4 and liabilities relating to the insurance business such as investment contracts at FVPL (unit-linked), hybrid debt, post-employment liabilities, insurance payables and policyholder deposits with the total carrying amount of its liabilities. The insurance-related liabilities represent 93 per cent of the total carrying amount of its liabilities based on 31 December 2015.

Other new or amended standards and interpretations did not have an impact on the consolidated financial statements.

2.3 Consolidation principles

The Group's consolidated financial statements include the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Swiss Life Holding and its subsidiaries. A subsidiary is an entity over which Swiss Life Holding has control. Control is achieved if Swiss Life Holding has the power over the subsidiary, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to use its power to affect its returns. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which effective control is obtained. All intercompany balances, transactions and unrealised gains on such transactions have been eliminated. Unrealised losses have been eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. A listing of the Group's significant subsidiaries is set out in note 35. The financial effect of acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries is shown in note 28. Changes in the Group's ownership interests in subsidiaries that do not result in the Group losing control over the subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions.

The Swiss Life Group acts as a fund manager for various investment funds. In order to determine if the Group controls an investment fund, aggregate economic interest (including performance fees, if any) is taken into account. Third-party rights to remove the fund manager without cause (kick-out rights) are also taken into account.

Associates for which the Group has significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control over those decisions. The investment is initially recognised at cost and subsequently adjusted to recognise the Group's share of the post-acquisition profits or losses of the investee in profit or loss, and the Group's share of movements in other comprehensive income of the investee in other comprehensive income. The Group's share of net income is included from the date on which significant influence begins until the date on which significant influence ceases. Unrealised gains arising from transactions with associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest. Unrealised losses are eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. The carrying amount includes goodwill on the acquisition.

The Group has elected to measure the performance of certain associates that are held by the insurance business at fair value through profit or loss instead of applying the equity method. Changes in the fair value of such investments are included in net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

A listing of the Group's principal associates is shown in note 15.

Non-controlling interest is the part of profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interest that is not controlled, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries by the parent. The amount of non-controlling interest comprises the proportion of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent at the date of the original acquisition, goodwill attributable to non-controlling interest, if any, and the proportion of changes in equity not attributable, directly or indirectly, to the parent since the date of acquisition. Summarised financial information of subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests is set out in note 26.

2.4 Foreign currency translation and transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Group's entities operate (the "functional currency"). The consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of Swiss francs (CHF), which is the Group's presentation currency.

Foreign currency exchange rates

In CHF	For the balance sheet		For the income statement	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**Average 2022**	Average 2021
1 British pound (GBP)	**1.1154**	1.2335	**1.1808**	1.2579
1 Czech koruna (CZK)	**0.0409**	0.0417	**0.0409**	0.0422
1 Euro (EUR)	**0.9874**	1.0377	**1.0060**	1.0814
100 Norwegian kroner (NOK)	**9.3921**	10.3485	**9.9279**	10.6334
1 Singapore dollar (SGD)	**0.6885**	0.6763	**0.6926**	0.6804
1 US dollar (USD)	**0.9219**	0.9114	**0.9551**	0.9143

Foreign currency translation

On consolidation, assets and liabilities of Group entities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Swiss francs at year-end exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated into Swiss francs at the annual average exchange rate. Goodwill reported before 1 January 2005 is translated at historical exchange rates. Goodwill for which the acquisition date is on or after 1 January 2005 is carried in the foreign operation's functional currency and is translated into Swiss francs at year-end exchange rates. The resulting translation differences are recorded in other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments. On disposal of foreign entities (loss of control), such translation differences are recognised in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss related to the sale.

Foreign currency transactions

For individual Group entities, foreign currency transactions are accounted for using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Outstanding balances in foreign currencies at year-end arising from foreign currency transactions are translated at year-end exchange rates for monetary items, while historical rates are used for non-monetary items. Those non-monetary items in foreign currencies recorded at fair values are translated at the exchange rate on the revaluation date.

2.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash amounts represent cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are primarily short-term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of 90 days or less. Cash and cash equivalents include cash and cash equivalents for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers.

2.6 Derivatives

The Group enters into forward contracts, futures, forward rate agreements, currency and interest rate swaps, options and other derivative financial instruments for hedging risk exposures or for trading purposes. The notional amounts or contract volumes of derivatives, which are used to express the volume of instruments outstanding and to provide a basis for comparison with other financial instruments, do not, except for certain foreign exchange contracts, represent the amounts that are effectively exchanged by the parties and, therefore, do not measure the Group's exposure to credit risk. The amounts exchanged are calculated on the basis of the notional amounts or contract volumes and other terms of the derivatives that relate to interest or exchange rates, securities prices and the volatility of these rates and prices.

All derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured at their fair value as assets when favourable to the Group and as liabilities when unfavourable. Gains and losses arising on remeasurement to fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss, except for derivatives that are used for cash flow hedging or for net investment hedges.

Derivatives embedded in other financial instruments or in insurance contracts which are not closely related to the host contract are separated and measured at fair value, unless they represent surrender options with a fixed strike price embedded in host insurance contracts and host investment contracts with discretionary participation features. Changes in the fair value are included in profit or loss. Derivatives embedded in insurance contracts which are closely related or which are insurance contracts themselves, such as guaranteed annuity options or guaranteed interest rates, are reflected in the measurement of the insurance liabilities. Options, guarantees and other derivatives embedded in an insurance contract that do not carry any insurance risk are recognised as derivatives.

Derivatives and other financial instruments are also used to hedge or modify exposures to interest rate, foreign currency and other risks if certain criteria are met. Such financial instruments are designated to offset changes in the fair value of an asset or liability and unrecognised firm commitments (fair value hedge), or changes in future cash flows of an asset, liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedge) or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. In a qualifying fair value hedge, the change in fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in profit or loss. The change in fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying value of the hedged item and is also recognised in profit or loss.

In a qualifying cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging derivative is recognised in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. For a hedged forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a financial asset or liability, the associated gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified into profit or loss in the same period or periods during which the asset acquired or liability assumed affects profit or loss. When a hedging instrument expires or is sold, or a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative hedging gain or loss at that time remains in other comprehensive income and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. However, when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative hedging gain or loss is immediately transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss.

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations (net investment hedges) are accounted for similarly to cash flow hedges, i.e. the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and any ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss. On the disposal of the foreign operation, the gains or losses included in other comprehensive income are reclassified to profit or loss.

When a hedge relationship is no longer effective, expires or is terminated, hedge accounting is discontinued from that point on.

2.7 Financial assets

"Regular way" purchases and sales of financial assets are recorded on the trade date. The amortisation of premiums and discounts is computed using the effective interest method and is recognised in profit or loss as an adjustment of yield. Dividends are recorded as investment income on the ex-dividend date. Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset have expired or substantially all risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred or the risks and rewards have neither been transferred nor retained, but control of the asset has been transferred.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprise financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are irrevocably designated as such on initial recognition in the following instances:

- Financial assets backing insurance liabilities and liabilities arising from investment contracts for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers (contracts with unit-linked features, separate accounts, private placement life insurance) in order to avoid measurement inconsistencies with the corresponding liabilities.
- Certain equity instruments with a quoted price in an active market which are managed on a fair value basis.
- Certain financial assets with embedded derivatives which otherwise would have to be separated.
- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities where a measurement or recognition inconsistency can be avoided ("accounting mismatch") that would otherwise arise from measuring those assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Interest, dividend income and realised and unrealised gains and losses are included in net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets available for sale (AFS)
Financial assets classified as available for sale are carried at fair value. Financial assets are classified as available for sale if they do not qualify as held to maturity, loans and receivables or if they are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Gains and losses arising from fair value changes, being the difference between fair value and cost/amortised cost, are reported in other comprehensive income. On disposal of an AFS investment, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred from other comprehensive income to profit or loss for the period. Gains and losses on disposal are determined using the average cost method.

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments. Loans include loans originated by the Group and investments in debt instruments which are not quoted in an active market and for which no intention of sale exists in the near term. Loans are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs, or direct origination costs. Subsequent measurement is at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Debt securities reclassified from financial assets available for sale to loans and receivables due to the disappearance of an active market are not reclassified back to available for sale if the market becomes active again.

Financial assets pledged as collateral
Transfers of securities under repurchase agreements or under lending agreements continue to be recognised if substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained. They are accounted for as collateralised borrowings, i.e. the cash received is recognised with a corresponding obligation to return it, which is included in other financial liabilities.

Financial assets that have been sold under a repurchase agreement or lent under an agreement to return them, and where the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the securities given as collateral, are reclassified to financial assets pledged as collateral.

Measurement rules are consistent with the ones for corresponding unrestricted financial assets.

2.8 Impairment of financial assets

The Group reviews the carrying value of financial assets regularly for indications of impairment.

Financial assets at amortised cost
The Group assesses at each balance sheet date if there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. It is assessed whether there is objective evidence of impairment individually for financial assets that are individually significant, and collectively for financial assets that are not individually significant.

A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Loans and receivables are assessed for impairment when a significant decrease in market value related to credit risk arises, namely after a downgrade of a debtor's rating below single B– after initial recognition (i.e. CCC or lower according to Standard and Poor's or equivalent) or when payments of principal and/or interest are overdue by more than 90 days. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account and the amount of the loss is recognised in profit or loss. If a loan has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics. Those characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows from groups of such assets by being indicative of the debtors' ability to pay all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the assets being evaluated.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised (such as an improvement in the debtor's credit rating), the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed by the amount that represents the difference between the carrying amount and the new amortised cost value by adjusting the allowance account. The amount of the reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets carried at fair value (available for sale)
At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. In the case of an equity instrument classified as available for sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment. In this respect, a decline of 30% or more is regarded as significant, and a period of 12 months or longer is considered to be prolonged. In such a situation, the impairment loss – measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value – is removed from other comprehensive income and recognised in profit or loss. After recognition of an impairment loss, any further declines in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, and subsequent increases in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income.

Available-for-sale debt instruments are assessed for impairment when a significant decrease in market value related to credit risk arises, namely after a downgrade of a debtor's rating below single B– after initial recognition (i.e. CCC or lower according to Standard and Poor's or equivalent) or when payments of principal and/or interest are overdue by more than 90 days. If, in a subsequent period, the fair value of a debt instrument classified as available for sale increases and the increase can be objectively related to an event after the impairment loss was recognised, the impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Impairment losses are presented in the income statement as part of net gains and losses on financial assets.

2.9 Investment property

Investment property is property (land or a building or both) held by the Group to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for administrative purposes.

Investment property includes completed investment property and investment property under construction. Completed investment property consists of investments in residential, commercial and mixed-use properties primarily located within Switzerland.

Some properties comprise a portion that is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and another portion that is held for administrative purposes. If these portions could be sold separately, they are accounted for separately. If these portions could not be sold separately, the portion is investment property only if an insignificant portion is held for administrative purposes.

Investment property is carried at fair value and changes in fair values are recognised in profit or loss. Fair values are determined either on the basis of periodic independent valuations or by using discounted cash flow projections. The valuation of each investment property is reviewed by an independent recognised valuer at least once every three years. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The fair value of an investment property is measured based on its highest and best use. The highest and best use of an investment property takes into account the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible.

Investment property under construction is also measured at fair value with changes in fair value being recognised in profit or loss. However, where the fair value is not reliably determinable, the property is measured at cost until either its fair value becomes reliably measurable or construction is completed.

Investment property being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property, or for which the market has become less active, continues to be measured at fair value.

If an item of property and equipment becomes an investment property because its use has changed, the positive difference resulting between the carrying amount and the fair value of this item at the date of transfer is recognised in other comprehensive income as a revaluation surplus. However, to the extent a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in profit or loss. Any resulting decrease in the carrying amount of the property is recognised in net profit or loss for the period. Upon the disposal of such investment property, any revaluation surplus included in other comprehensive income is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through profit or loss.

If an investment property becomes owner-occupied, it is reclassified as property and equipment, and its fair value at the date of reclassification becomes its cost for subsequent measurement purposes.

2.10 Insurance operations

Definition of insurance contracts

Insurance contracts are contracts under which one party accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Significant insurance risk exists if an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance (i.e. have no discernible effect on the economics of the transaction). The classification of contracts identifies both the insurance contracts that the Group issues and reinsurance contracts that the Group holds. By Group policy, Swiss Life considers those contracts to be insurance contracts that require the payment of additional benefits in excess of 10% of the benefits that would be payable if the insured event had not occurred, excluding scenarios that lack commercial substance.

The Group has assessed the significance of insurance risk on a contract-by-contract basis. Contracts that do not transfer insurance risk at inception but at a later date are classified as insurance from inception unless the Group remains free to price the insurance premium at a later date. In this case, the contract is classified as insurance when the insurance premiums are specified. A contract that qualifies as an insurance contract remains an insurance contract until all rights and obligations are extinguished or expire.

Contracts under which the transfer of insurance risk to the Group from the policyholder is not significant are classified as investment contracts.

Investment contracts with and without discretionary participation features

For investment contracts that contain discretionary participation features (see below), the same recognition and measurement principles as for insurance contracts apply. For investment contracts without discretionary participation features, the recognition and measurement rules for financial instruments apply.

Recognition and measurement principles

Subject to certain limitations, the Group uses its existing accounting policies for the recognition and measurement of insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features that it issues (including related deferred acquisition costs and related intangible assets) and reinsurance contracts that it holds. The existing accounting policies for recognition and measurement have primarily been based on the requirements of the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (status of US GAAP as of the first application of IFRS 4).

The accounting policies for insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features have been modified as appropriate to be consistent with the IFRS requirements. Guidance in dealing with similar and related issues, definitions, recognition and measurement criteria for assets, liabilities, income and expenses as set out in the IASB Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements has been considered.

Discretionary participation features (DPF)
Discretionary participation features are defined in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts as contractual rights to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits which are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits and whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer. These DPF are contractually based on the performance of a specified pool of contracts or a specified type of contract or on the realised and unrealised investment returns on a specified pool of assets held by the issuer or on the profit or loss of the company. The unrealised investment returns comprise gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income.

The bonuses which are allocated to the policyholders in the participating insurance business (insurance and investment contracts) in Switzerland, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein follow the definition of DPF as set out in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts.

IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts is silent on the measurement of the amounts identified as DPF. This topic will be addressed in IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. Cash flows to policyholders that vary depending on returns on underlying items are included in the measurement of insurance liabilities. If these cash flows are substantial, a modification of the general measurement model in IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts applies (“variable fee approach” for direct participating contracts).

The accounting for the amounts identified as DPF has been done as follows:

In jurisdictions where no statutory minimum distribution ratio (“legal quote”) exists, the contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits which are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits arise when management ratifies the allocation of policyholder bonuses. When ratified by management, a corresponding liability is set up. To the extent discretion with regard to amount and/or timing is involved, these amounts are included within policyholder participation liabilities. In that respect the policyholder bonus reserve set up in the statutory accounts for these contracts is regarded as discretionary. For these contracts the entire DPF is classified as a liability.

In other jurisdictions, a statutory minimum distribution ratio (“legal quote”) exists for certain types of business. Geographical areas in which the Swiss Life Group is present and in which such a statutory minimum distribution ratio (“legal quote”) exists are as follows: Switzerland (only group business subject to “legal quote”), France (life insurance business) and Germany. For these contracts the Swiss Life Group defines DPF as the policyholder bonus reserve set up in the statutory accounts and the amount of temporary valuation differences between the IFRS basis and the statutory basis on the assets and liabilities relating to the respective insurance portfolio measured using the statutory minimum distribution ratio (“legal quote”). The policy of the Swiss Life Group is to classify as a liability the entire DPF as defined.

When such temporary valuation differences disappear (e.g. management decides to realise certain unrealised gains and losses on assets), additional benefits which arise from the application of the statutory minimum distribution ratio (“legal quote”) are allocated to the policyholder bonus reserve and later assigned to the policyholders as part of their guaranteed benefits. These amounts are always accounted for as liabilities.

Because there is a direct effect on the measurement of DPF liabilities when asset gains or losses are realised, changes in these liabilities are recognised in other comprehensive income when, and only when, the valuation differences on the assets arise from gains or losses recognised in other comprehensive income (“shadow accounting”).

As the liabilities to policyholders arising from the insurance business are fully recognised, no further liabilities relating to the rights arising from DPF have been set up.

The statutory minimum distribution ratios (“legal quote”) relating to the Swiss Life Group’s operations are as follows:

Switzerland
Group business subject to “legal quote”: at least 90% of the calculated income on the savings, risk and cost components minus the expenses thereof must be allocated to the policyholders. All other business: no “legal quote”.

France
In life insurance business, 85% of the net investment returns and 90% of any other results are allocated to the policyholders as a minimum.

Germany
A minimum of 90% of the net investment returns, a minimum of 90% of the risk result and a minimum of 50% of the positive other result including expenses/costs are allocated to the policyholder. A negative investment result can be offset with positive other profit sources.

Luxembourg/Liechtenstein
No statutory minimum distribution ratios are in place.

Non-discretionary participation features
Certain policyholder participation systems do not satisfy the criteria for discretionary participation features. These policyholder bonuses might be guaranteed elements. Some policyholder bonuses are based on benchmark interest rates which are credited to the policyholders. For certain products, policyholder bonuses are based on the development of biometric parameters such as mortality and morbidity. These policyholder bonuses are allocated based on the risk result of the contracts involved. The amount and timing of these bonuses are not subject to management discretion and are accrued to the policyholders’ liabilities based on the relevant contractual terms and conditions.

For investment-type products, bonuses are only accrued on deposits under policyholder accounts if the policyholders were entitled to receive those bonuses upon surrender at the balance sheet date.

Income and related expenses from insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features

Premiums from traditional life insurance contracts are recognised when due from the policyholder. Insurance liabilities are established in order to recognise future benefits and expenses. Benefits are recognised as an expense when due.

Amounts collected as premiums from investment-type contracts such as universal life and unit-linked contracts are reported as deposits. Only those parts of the premiums used to cover the insured risks and associated costs are treated as premium income. These include fees for the cost of insurance, administrative charges and surrender charges. Benefits recognised under expenses include claims for benefits incurred in the period under review that exceed the related deposits under policyholder contracts and interest that is credited to the appropriate insurance policy accounts.

For contracts with a short duration (e.g. most non-life contracts), premiums are recorded as written upon inception of the contract and are earned primarily on a pro-rata basis over the term of the related policy coverage. The unearned premium reserve represents the portion of the premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage.

Insurance liabilities and liabilities from investment contracts

Future life policyholder benefit liabilities

These liabilities are determined by using the net-level-premium method. Depending on the type of profit participation, the calculations are based on various actuarial assumptions as to mortality, interest rates, investment returns, expenses and persistency, including a margin for adverse deviation. The assumptions are initially set at contract issue and are locked in except for deficiency.

Policyholder deposits

For investment-type contracts, savings premiums collected are reported as deposits (deposit accounting). The liabilities relating to these contracts comprise the accumulation of deposits received plus interest credited less expenses, insurance charges and withdrawals.

Liability adequacy test

If the actual results show that the carrying amount of the insurance liabilities together with anticipated future revenues (less related deferred acquisition costs [DAC] and related intangible assets) are not adequate to meet the future obligations and to recover the unamortised DAC or intangible assets, the entire deficiency is recognised in profit or loss, either by reducing the unamortised DAC or intangible assets or by increasing the insurance liabilities. The liability adequacy test is performed at portfolio level at each reporting date in accordance with a loss recognition test considering current estimates of future cash flows including those resulting from embedded options and guarantees.

Liabilities for claims and claim settlement costs

Liabilities for unpaid claims and claim settlement costs are for future payment obligations under insurance claims for which normally either the amount of benefits to be paid or the date when payments must be made is not yet fixed. They include claims reported at the balance sheet date, claims incurred but not yet reported, and claim settlement expenses. Liabilities for unpaid claims and claim settlement costs are calculated at the estimated amount considered necessary to settle future claims in full, using actuarial methods. These methods are continually reviewed and updated. Claim reserves are not discounted except for claims with determinable and fixed payment terms.

Embedded options and guarantees in insurance contracts

Insurance contracts often contain embedded derivatives. Embedded derivatives which are not closely related to their host insurance contracts are separated and measured separately at fair value. Exposure to embedded options and guarantees in insurance contracts which are closely related or which are insurance contracts themselves, such as guaranteed annuity options or guaranteed interest rates, is reflected in the measurement of the insurance liabilities.

Reinsurance

The Group assumes and/or cedes insurance in the normal course of business. Reinsurance assets principally include receivables due from both insurance and reinsurance companies for ceded insurance liabilities. Amounts recoverable or due under reinsurance contracts are recognised in a manner consistent with the reinsured risks and in accordance with the terms of the reinsurance contract. Reinsurance is presented in the consolidated balance sheet and income statement on a gross basis unless a right and the intention to offset exist.

Reinsurance contracts that do not transfer insurance risk are accounted for as financial reinsurance and are included in financial assets or liabilities. A deposit asset or liability is recognised based on the consideration paid or received, less any explicitly identified premiums or fees retained by the reinsured. These contracts are primarily measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method with future cash flows being estimated to calculate the effective interest rate.

If a reinsurance asset is impaired, the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount is reduced accordingly.

Separate account/unit-linked contracts/private placement life insurance

Separate account contracts represent life insurance contracts with a separated part that is invested in assets managed for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers according to their specific investment objectives. Separate account liabilities are included in insurance liabilities. Separate account liabilities include the right of the policyholder to participate in the performance of the underlying assets.

Unit-linked contracts are insurance or investment contracts where the insurance benefits are linked to the unit values of investment funds. Certain unit-linked contracts contain guaranteed minimum insurance benefits. The deposit components of unit-linked liabilities are measured at fair value through profit and loss and are included in investment and unit-linked contracts ("unbundling of deposit components"). The components of the unit-linked liabilities that cover insurance risk, if any, are carried under insurance liabilities.

Liabilities relating to private placement life insurance are measured at fair value through profit and loss and are included in investment and unit-linked contracts.

Assets associated with separate account/unit-linked contracts and private placement life insurance are included in financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss, derivatives and cash and cash equivalents. The related income and gains or losses are included in the income statement under the respective line items. The Group has allocated on a rational basis the proportion of acquisition costs related to the insurance and deposit components. The accounting policy for deferred acquisition costs applies to the portion of acquisition costs associated with the insurance component, and the policy for deferred origination costs applies to the other portion (see 2.16 Intangible assets).

Administrative and surrender charges are included in policy fee income.

2.11 Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation. Land is carried at cost and not depreciated. Depreciation is principally calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of assets to their residual values over the assets' estimated useful life as follows: buildings 25 to 50 years; furniture and fixtures five to ten years; computer hardware three to five years.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each balance sheet date.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or are recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repair and maintenance costs are charged to the income statement during the financial period in which they are incurred. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset. Realised gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount and are included in profit or loss.

Property and equipment are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

2.12 Inventory property

Inventory property comprises land and buildings that are intended for sale in the ordinary course of business or in the process of construction or development for such a sale, primarily property acquired with a view to subsequent disposal in the near future or for development and resale. Such property is included in other assets.

Inventory property is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Acquisition costs comprise the purchase price and other costs directly attributable to the acquisition of the property (notary fees etc.). Construction costs include costs directly related to the process of construction of a property. Construction and other related costs are included in inventory property until disposal.

The estimated net realisable value is the proceeds expected to be realised from the sale in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs to be incurred for renovation, refurbishment and disposal.

Revenue from sales is recognised when construction is complete and legal title to the property has been transferred to the buyer.

2.13 Leases

Future lease payments that are fixed or variable based on an index or rate are discounted and recorded on the balance sheet as a lease liability, included in other financial liabilities. The lease liability is amortised by the payments made to the lessor, less the interest expense.

At inception of the lease contract, the leased asset is capitalised (right-of-use asset), measured at the initial amount of the lease liability plus any additional initial payments made before the initial capitalisation and any payments for restoring the leased asset at the end of the lease term. The right-of-use asset is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the underlying asset, if the ownership of the underlying asset will be transferred to the lessee by the end of the lease term or a purchase option is reasonably certain to be exercised. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, or the lease term, whichever is shorter. The right-of-use assets are included in property and equipment.

Purchase options, penalties, and changes to the lease term are considered in the measurement of the lease liability if reasonably certain. As an exemption, variable payments, payments for short-term leases with an initial lease term of less than twelve months and low-value leases with an initial value of less than CHF 5000 are expensed as they occur.

2.14 Investment management

Revenue consists principally of investment management fees, commission revenue from distribution and sales of investment fund units. Such revenue is recognised when earned, i.e. when the services are rendered.

Incremental costs that are directly attributable to securing an investment management contract are recognised as an asset if they can be identified separately and measured reliably and if it is probable that they will be recovered. Such deferred origination costs are included in intangible assets. Deferred investment management fees are included in other liabilities.

2.15 Commission income and expense

Revenue consists principally of brokerage fees, recurring fees for existing business and other fees. Such revenue is recognised when earned, i.e. when the services are rendered. Cancellations are recorded as a deduction of commission income.

Expenses primarily comprise commissions paid to independent financial advisors, fees for asset management and other (advisory) services.

2.16 Intangible assets

Present value of future profits (PVP) arising from acquired insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features (DPF)
On acquisition of a portfolio of insurance contracts or a portfolio of investment contracts with discretionary participation features (DPF), either directly from another insurer or through the acquisition of a subsidiary undertaking, the Group recognises an intangible asset representing the present value of future profits (PVP) embedded in the contracts acquired. The PVP represents the difference between the fair value of the contractual rights acquired and insurance obligations assumed and a liability measured in accordance with the accounting policies for insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF. The PVP is determined by estimating the net present value of future cash flows from the contracts in force at the date of acquisition. For acquired insurance and investment contracts with DPF, future positive cash flows generally include net valuation premiums while future negative cash flows include policyholders' benefits and certain maintenance expenses.

PVP is amortised in proportion to gross profits or gross margins over the effective life of the acquired contracts, which generally ranges from 20 to 30 years. Realised gains/losses are thereby taken into account as well as gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income (unrealised gains/losses). If these unrealised gains/losses were to be realised, the gross profits or gross margins used to amortise PVP would be affected. Therefore, an adjustment relating to these unrealised gains/losses is recognised in other comprehensive income and is also reflected in the amount of PVP in the balance sheet ("shadow accounting").

PVP is subject to impairment tests. The effect of changes in estimated gross profits or margins on unamortised PVP is reflected as an expense in the period in which such estimates of expected future profits or margins are revised.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)
Costs that vary with and are directly related to the acquisition of new and renewed insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features, including commissions, underwriting costs, agency and policy issue expenses, are deferred. Deferred acquisition costs are periodically reviewed to ensure that they are recoverable from future revenues.

For participating life insurance contracts, where the contribution principle applies to the allocation of the policyholder bonus, the deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the life of the contract based on the present value of the estimated gross margin amounts expected to be realised. Expected gross margins include expected premiums and investment results less expected benefit claims and administrative expenses, anticipated changes to future life policyholder benefit liabilities and expected annual policyholder bonuses.

Deferred acquisition costs for other traditional life insurance contracts and annuities with life contingencies are amortised in proportion to the expected premiums.

Deferred acquisition costs for investment-type contracts such as universal life contracts are amortised over the life of the contract based on the present value of the estimated gross profits or gross margins expected to be realised. The estimated gross profits are made up of margins available from mortality charges and contract-administration costs, investment earnings spreads, surrender charges and other expected assessments and credits.

When DAC are amortised in proportion to gross profits or gross margins on the acquired contracts, realised gains/losses are taken into account as well as gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income (unrealised gains/losses). If these gains/losses were to be realised, the gross profits or gross margins used to amortise DAC would be affected. Therefore, an adjustment relating to these unrealised gains/losses is recognised in other comprehensive income and is also reflected in the amount of DAC in the balance sheet ("shadow accounting").

Assumptions used to estimate the future value of expected gross margins and profits are evaluated regularly and adjusted if estimates change. Deviations of actual results from estimated experience are reflected in profit or loss.

For short-duration contracts, acquisition costs are amortised over the period in which the related premiums written are earned, in proportion to premium revenue.

Deferred origination costs (DOC)
Incremental costs of obtaining investment management services for investment contracts without DPF are recognised as an intangible asset if they are expected to be recovered. The asset represents the contractual right to benefit from providing investment management services and is amortised on a straight-line basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the investment management services. The asset is reviewed for impairment regularly. Costs to obtain a contract that would have been incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Deferred origination costs are generally amortised on a straight-line basis over the life of the contracts.

Goodwill
The Group's acquisitions of other companies are accounted for under the acquisition method.

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised, if applicable, over the fair value of the assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition. The Group has the option for each business combination in which control is achieved without buying all of the equity of the acquiree to recognise 100%

of the goodwill in business combinations, not just the acquirer's portion of the goodwill ("full goodwill method"). Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed. Goodwill on associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed in subsequent periods.

Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

Negative goodwill is immediately recognised in profit and loss.

Customer relationships
Customer relationships consist of established relationships with customers through contracts that have been acquired in a business combination or non-contractual customer relationships that meet the requirement for separate recognition. They have a definite useful life of generally 5 to 20 years. Amortisation is calculated using the straight-line method over their useful lives.

Computer software
Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software. These costs are amortised on a straight-line basis for the expected useful life up to three years. Costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programs are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs that are directly associated with identifiable software products controlled by the Group and that will probably generate future economic benefits are capitalised. Direct costs include the software development team's employee costs. Computer software development costs recognised as assets are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives, not exceeding a period of three years.

Brands and other
Brands and other intangible assets with a definite useful life of generally 5 to 20 years are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives.

2.17 Impairment of non-financial assets

For non-financial assets the recoverable amount is measured as the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Fair value less costs of disposal is the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, less the costs of disposal. Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit from its continuing use.

Impairment losses and reversals on non-financial assets are recognised in profit or loss.

2.18 Income taxes

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except when they relate to items recognised directly in equity. Income taxes are calculated using the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted as of the balance sheet date.

Deferred income taxes are recognised for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet and the tax bases of these assets and liabilities using the balance sheet liability method. Current income taxes and deferred income taxes are charged or credited directly to equity if the income taxes relate to items that are credited or charged in the same or a different period, directly to equity.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. For unused tax losses a deferred income tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that these losses can be offset against future taxable profits. Deferred income tax liabilities represent income taxes payable in the future in respect of taxable temporary differences.

A deferred income tax liability is recognised for taxable temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates, except where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Where the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, the corresponding assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis.

2.19 Assets held for sale and associated liabilities

A disposal group consists of a group of assets to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with these assets. Non-current assets classified as held for sale and disposal groups are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell. The carrying amount will be recovered through a highly probable sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Assets held for sale and the associated liabilities are presented separately in the balance sheet.

2.20 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when the Swiss Life Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially in the amount of the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings.

Based on the terms and conditions, such as repayment provisions and contractual interest payments, certain hybrid instruments are considered financial liabilities.

Debt instruments with embedded conversion options to a fixed number of shares of the Group are separated into a debt and an equity component. The difference between the proceeds and fair value of the debt component at issuance is recorded in equity. The fair value of the debt component at issuance is determined using a market interest rate for similar instruments with no conversion rights. The Group does not recognise any change in the value of these options in subsequent reporting periods.

Borrowing costs presented in the consolidated statement of income relate to the interest expense on the financial liabilities classified as borrowings, whilst interest expense presented in the consolidated statement of income relates to interest expense on insurance and investment contract deposits and other financial liabilities.

Other financial liabilities

For deposits with fixed and guaranteed terms the amortised cost basis is used. Initial recognition is at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, they are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the deposits. For repurchase agreements, initial recognition is at the amount of cash received, net of transaction costs incurred. Subsequently, the difference between the amount of cash initially received and the amount of cash exchanged upon maturity is amortised over the life of the agreement using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities arising from third-party interest in consolidated investment funds are irrevocably designated as at fair value through profit or loss, as the related assets are managed and their performance is evaluated on a fair value basis.

2.21 Employee benefits

Post-employment benefits

The Swiss Life Group provides post-employment benefits under two types of arrangement: defined benefit plans and defined contribution plans.

The assets of these plans are generally held separately from the Group's general assets in trustee-administered funds. Defined benefit plan contributions are based upon regulatory requirements and/or plan terms. The Group's defined benefit obligations and the related defined benefit costs are determined at each balance sheet date by a qualified actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The amount recognised in the consolidated balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations reduced by the fair value of plan assets. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans (asset ceiling).

Remeasurements, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes of the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), are reflected immediately in the consolidated balance sheet and in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Such remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income will subsequently not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit asset or liability. Defined benefit costs comprise service costs and net interest expense, which are presented in the income statement under employee benefits expense.

Insurance contracts issued to a defined benefit pension plan covering own employees have generally been eliminated. However, certain assets relating to these plans qualify as plan assets and are therefore not eliminated.

The Group recognises the contribution payable to a defined contribution plan in exchange for the services of the employees rendered during the period as an expense.

Healthcare benefits

Some Group companies provide healthcare benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually based on the employee remaining in service up to the retirement age and the completion of a minimum service period. The expected costs of these benefits are accounted for in the same manner as for defined benefit plans.

Share-based payments

The Group operates equity-settled, share-based compensation plans. The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the shares is recognised in profit or loss with a corresponding increase in equity. As the fair value of the services received cannot reliably be measured, the value is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted and the price the employees are required to pay.

2.22 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are liabilities with uncertainties as to the amount or timing of payments. Provisions are recognised if there is a present obligation that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made at the balance sheet date and be measured on a best estimate basis. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes if there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

2.23 Treasury shares

Treasury shares are presented in the consolidated balance sheet as a deduction from equity and are recorded at cost. The difference between the purchase price and the sales proceeds is included in share premium.

2.24 Offsetting

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

2.25 Forthcoming changes in accounting policies

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

In May 2017, IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts was published and replaces IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts, which currently permits a variety of practices. IFRS 17 will fundamentally change the accounting by entities that issue insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation. The Swiss Life Group will apply IFRS 17 starting from 1 January 2023. The comparative information for 2022 will be restated. On transition, the standard is applied fully retrospectively, unless it is impracticable, in which case there is a choice between a modified retrospective approach and the fair value approach. The Swiss Life Group will generally apply the modified retrospective approach. This includes the aggregation of groups of contracts for the calculation of the transitional amounts where some historical information, e.g. cash flows or discount rates, was not fully available in the required granularity and format as well as certain assessments regarding portfolios of contracts done at transition rather than at inception date.

IFRS 17 requires a current measurement model, where estimates are remeasured in each reporting period. The measurement is based on the building blocks of discounted, probability-weighted cash flows, a risk adjustment and a contractual service margin (“CSM”) representing the unearned profits of the contracts.

Contracts of similar risks which are managed together are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. Contracts that are onerous at initial recognition are grouped separately from contracts that are not onerous at initial recognition. At initial recognition of a group of contracts, if the future cash inflows and outflows over the projection period, any cash flows arising at that date and any amounts arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised are a net inflow, a CSM is recognised and no income or expenses arise at that date. The CSM is subsequently released to profit or loss as the services to the policyholders are provided in each period. At initial recognition of a group of contracts, if the future cash inflows and outflows over the projection period, any cash flows arising at that date and any amount arising from the derecognition of any assets or liabilities previously recognised are a net outflow, the group of contracts is onerous and the net outflow is immediately recognised in profit or loss. A loss is also immediately recognised in profit or loss, if a group of contracts becomes onerous on subsequent measurement.

IFRS 17 foresees three accounting models for the contracts in scope: The general model ("BBA"), the variable fee approach ("VFA") for direct participating contracts and the premium allocation approach ("PAA") for short-duration contracts.

The most relevant model for the Swiss Life Group is the VFA which is applied to insurance contracts and investment contracts with direct participation. VFA contracts are substantially insurance and investment-related services contracts under which the Group promises the policyholder a return based on underlying items. Under a VFA contract, the Group has an obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal in value to specified underlying items minus a variable fee for service. A portion of the returns on underlying items is viewed as the compensation that the Group charges to the policyholder for services provided under the insurance contract. The Group adjusts any CSM for changes in the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which relate to future services.

The Swiss Life Group measures the following types of businesses under the VFA:

- Direct participating life insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation
- Unit-linked contracts subject to IFRS 17

The CSM at any reporting date represents the profit in the group of contracts that has not yet been recognised in profit or loss. All profits will be recognised over the lifetime of the contracts as services to the policyholders are provided. Coverage units for a certain group of contracts are identified that represent these services provided. They relate to insurance coverage and for the large part of the contracts of the Swiss Life Group to investment services as well. For those contracts that provide both insurance and investment services, the relative weighting of the benefits provided to the policyholders by these services is assessed, determining how the benefits provided by each service change over the coverage period of the contracts. The coverage units are allocated to coverage units provided in the period and the expected coverage units to be provided in future periods. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

The remaining CSM for a group of contracts at any reporting date is adjusted for changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services. The fulfilment cash flows are the current estimates of the amounts that the Group expects to collect from premiums and pay out for claims, benefits and expenses, adjusted to reflect the timing and the uncertainty in those amounts. The adjustment for uncertainty is called the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that will be recognised based on the compensation that the Group requires for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arise from non-financial risk. The risk adjustment is released to profit or loss as the risk expires over the coverage period of the contracts.

Shareholders' equity as at 1 January 2022 due to the adoption of IFRS 17 is estimated at approximately CHF 8.3 billion. The reduction primarily relates to the recognition of the CSM representing the unearned profits of the contracts. The CSM as at 1 January 2022 is estimated at approximately CHF 17.5 billion. The CSM is released to profit or loss as the Swiss Life Group provides services to the policyholders under these contracts. Insurance liabilities under IFRS 17 amount to approximately CHF 180 billion in total as at 1 January 2022. This amount includes the CSM.

The Swiss Life Group has decided to apply the option provided by the Amendment to IFRS 17 issued in December 2021 to remeasure certain debt instruments (note loans) from amortised cost to fair value as at 1 January 2022. Furthermore, certain own-use property items that represent an underlying item in direct participating contracts have been remeasured to fair value. The remeasurements in total amount to approximately CHF 1.5 billion after tax and mitigate the accounting mismatches between assets and insurance contract liabilities.

This assessment of the impact of IFRS 17 is provisional as the analysis and refinement of the figures are still ongoing.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014 the IASB completed IFRS 9 Financial Instruments. The new standard replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 covers classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment of financial assets and hedge accounting. Classification determines how financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in financial statements and how they are measured on an ongoing basis. Financial assets are classified on the basis of the business model within which they are held and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Where the business model is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows or to collect contractual cash flows and sell, the Group assesses whether the financial instrument's cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (the "SPPI test"). In making this assessment, the Group considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement, i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement. Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset will be classified and measured at fair value through profit and loss.

An expected credit loss impairment model will be introduced under IFRS 9. Under the new model, an impairment loss will be recognised immediately, regardless of whether the credit event has actually occurred. The new model for hedge accounting under IFRS 9, which will be applied by the Swiss Life Group, will align accounting treatment more closely with risk management activities. IFRS 9 was effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. However, as set out above, the Swiss Life Group will defer the application of IFRS 9 until 1 January 2023 and therefore continues to apply IAS 39, as its activities were predominantly connected with insurance on 31 December 2015. IFRS 9 will be applied from 1 January 2023 retrospectively without adjusting the comparative information for 2022.

The estimated impact on the total of shareholders' equity as at 1 January 2023 is limited as no significant remeasurement of financial assets from cost/amortised cost to fair value is expected. Most financial assets have already been measured at fair value under IAS 39. Furthermore, the most prevalent business model for the Swiss Life Group is to hold to collect and sell debt instruments. Hence, the measurement category "fair value through other comprehensive income" applies. Furthermore, the application of the expected credit loss model under IFRS 9 is expected to have limited impact on shareholders' equity. The estimated impact on shareholders' equity as at 1 January 2023 concentrates on the reclassification between components of shareholders' equity. Most equity instruments as well as debt instruments that do not meet the SPPI criterion will be reclassified from available-for-sale to fair value through profit or loss. Certain equity instruments will be classified as fair value through other comprehensive income. Subsequent changes in the fair value will be presented in other comprehensive income and will never be reclassified to profit or loss. Upon derecognition of these equity instruments the gains or losses in other comprehensive income will be reclassified to retained earnings.

Other new or amended standards and interpretations, such as the amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and IAS 12 Income Taxes, that the IASB published in 2021 with an effective date of 1 January 2023, will not have an impact on the Group's accounting policies.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities are subject to estimates and judgements. Estimates and judgements by management are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The sensitivity analysis with regard to insurance risk and market risk is set out in note 5.

Estimates and judgements in applying fair value measurement to financial instruments and investment property are described in note 30.

Impairment of available-for-sale debt instruments and loans and receivables

As a Group policy, available-for-sale debt securities and loans and receivables are assessed for impairment when a significant decrease in market value related to credit risk arises, namely after a downgrade of a debtor's rating below single B– after initial recognition (i.e. CCC or lower according to Standard and Poor's or equivalent) or when payments of principal and/or interest are overdue by more than 90 days.

The carrying amounts of available-for-sale debt securities and loans and receivables are set out in notes 11, 12 and 13.

Impairment of available-for-sale equity instruments

At each balance sheet date, an assessment is made whether there is objective evidence that an available-for-sale equity instrument is impaired. A significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is considered objective evidence of impairment. In this respect, a decline of 30% or more is regarded as significant, and a period of 12 months or longer is considered to be prolonged.

The carrying amount of available-for-sale equity instruments is set out in note 11.

Insurance liabilities

Past experience, adjusted for the effect of current developments and probable trends, is assumed to be an appropriate basis for predicting future events. Actuarial estimates for incurred but not reported losses are continually reviewed and updated and adjustments resulting from this review are reflected in income.

For insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features with fixed and guaranteed terms, the definition of estimates occurs in two stages. At inception of the contract, estimates of future deaths, surrender, exercise of policyholder options, investment returns and administrative expenses are made and form the assumptions used for calculating the liabilities during the life of the contract. A margin for risk and uncertainty (adverse deviation) is added to these assumptions. These assumptions are "locked in" for the duration of the contract. Subsequently, new estimates are made at each reporting date in order to determine whether the values of the liabilities so established are adequate in the light of these latest estimates (liability adequacy test). If the valuation of the liabilities is deemed adequate, the assumptions are not altered. However, if the valuation of the liabilities is deemed inadequate, the assumptions underlying the valuation of the liabilities are altered ("unlocked") to reflect the latest estimates; no margin is added to the assumptions in this event.

For insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features without fixed and guaranteed terms, future premiums can be increased in line with experience. The assumptions used to determine the liabilities do not contain margins and are not locked in but are updated at each reporting date to reflect the latest estimates.

Mortality and longevity

Pricing and valuation assumptions for mortality and longevity are generally based on the statistics provided by national insurance associations and complemented with internal claims experience reflecting own company records.

In Switzerland, mortality tables are usually reviewed every five years when new statistics from the Swiss Insurance Association become available. The tables are updated for significant changes.

In France, life annuities in payment are reserved using the regulatory tables TGH05/TGF05 and non-life annuities in payment are reserved with the regulatory table TD 88/90.

In Germany, mortality tables provided by the German Actuarial Association are in use. They are verified periodically by the Association and updated, if necessary. Best-estimate assumptions are deduced from these generally accepted tables.

In Luxembourg, mortality tables are updated when significant changes arise.

Morbidity and disability

For the individual and group life business in Switzerland internal tables are in place. In the individual life business, the internal disability rates are based on Swiss Insurance Association statistics and reflect the average situation of the past in the Swiss market. In the individual life business, only reactivation is considered, whereas increased mortality is also taken into account in group life business. In the individual life business, disability tables are usually reviewed every five years when new statistics from the Swiss Insurance Association become available.

In the group life business, tariffs can be adjusted due to loss experience with regard to disability each year. In the group life business, the tables are based on own company records reflecting loss experience. Especially in the group life business, changes in the labour market may have a significant influence on disability. The tables are updated for significant changes.

In France, individual and group disability annuities are reserved using tables certified by an independent actuary.

In Germany, disability insurance products for the group life business are based on tables of the German Actuarial Association, which are reviewed periodically. New disability insurance products for the individual life business are developed in close collaboration with reinsurance companies, which evaluate pricing and valuation assumptions for disability and morbidity on statistics provided by the database of reinsurance pool results. Furthermore, own company records and occupation classes are considered. Similar to the disability insurance products for the individual life business, assumptions for pricing and valuation of nursing care insurance products are acquired in cooperation with reinsurance companies. In particular, best estimate assumptions are considered with respect to claims experience.

In Luxembourg, pricing reflects industry tables and own company records.

Policyholder options

Policyholders are typically offered products which include options such as the right to terminate the contract early or to convert the accumulated funds into a life annuity at maturity. In case of early termination the policyholder receives a specified surrender value or a value which varies in response to the change in financial variables, such as an equity price or an index. In the case of the conversion option, the policyholder has the right to convert an assured sum into a fixed life annuity. The option values typically depend on both biometric assumptions and market variables such as interest rates or the value of the assets backing the liabilities. In certain countries and markets, policyholder behavioural assumptions are based on own company records. The assumptions vary by product type and policy duration.

Expenses and inflation

In Switzerland, expenses are taken into account in the pricing of the contracts using internal statistics. Such calculated amounts are allocated to the different lines of business. Inflation is reflected in these calculations.

In France, expense allocation is based on an activity-based cost methodology. Recurrent costs are subdivided into the following main cost categories: acquisition costs, administration costs and asset management costs.

In Germany, expenses are divided into the following cost categories based on German regulation: acquisition costs, administration costs, regulatory costs and asset management expenses. They are subdivided into recurring and non-recurring costs. All recurring costs except asset management expenses are allocated to the different lines of business and transformed into cost parameters. An assumption on future inflation is applied to all cost parameters in euro.

In Luxembourg, expense allocation is based on an activity-based cost methodology. Recurring costs are subdivided into the following main cost categories: acquisition costs, administration costs and asset management costs, which are allocated by lines of business.

Investment returns

Assumptions relating to investment returns are based on the strategic asset allocation. From this gross investment return, projected asset management fees are deducted to obtain a net investment return.

The interest rates used in actuarial formulae to determine the present value of future benefits and contributions caused by an insurance contract are called technical interest rates. The technical interest rates have to be approved by the regulator. In certain countries, the insurance liabilities are based on the technical interest rates.

The carrying amount of insurance liabilities is set out in note 22.

Impairment of goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually (in autumn), or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill might be impaired. The recoverable amounts of the business relating to the cash generating unit each goodwill is assigned to have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates which are set out in note 17.

The carrying amount of goodwill is set out in note 17.

Defined benefit liabilities

The Swiss Life Group uses certain assumptions relating to the calculation of the defined benefit liabilities. These assumptions comprise future salary increases and future pension increases, which have been derived from estimates based on past experience. Assumptions are also made for mortality, employee turnover and discount rates. In determining the discount rate, the Swiss Life Group takes into account published rates of well-known external providers. The discount rates reflect the expected timing of benefit payments under the plans and are based on a yield curve approach.

The carrying amounts of defined benefit liabilities and the assumptions are set out in note 23.

Income taxes

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for unused tax-loss carryforwards and unused tax credits to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The assessment of the probability with regard to the realisation of the tax benefit involves assumptions based on the history of the entity and budgeted data for the future.

The carrying amounts of deferred income tax assets and liabilities are set out in note 24.

Provisions

The recognition of provisions involves assumptions about the probability, amount and timing of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits. A provision is recognised to the extent that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable and a reliable estimate can be made.

The carrying amount of provisions is set out in note 25.

4 Segment Information

Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by management (Corporate Executive Board) in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The accounting policies for the segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies section. Intersegmental services and transfers of assets and liabilities are treated as if the transactions were with third parties, i.e. at market prices applicable at the time of the transaction.

Corporate costs were not allocated to the individual segments as they consist of general administrative expenses and head office expenses that relate to the Swiss Life Group as a whole, as well as borrowing costs and income tax expense.

The reportable segments have been identified based on information about the components of the entity that management uses to make decisions about operating matters. The business is managed based on IFRS results.

The information provided to management focuses on product lines and services. The organisational and management structure within the insurance business is geographical. The reportable segments have therefore been identified as follows:

- Switzerland
- France
- Germany
- International
- Asset Managers
- Other

The segments “Switzerland”, “France”, “Germany” and “International” primarily consist of life insurance operations and distribution units. The life insurance operations offer a broad range of life, pension, health, annuity and investment-type policies to both groups and individuals, including disability coverage. The Group’s strategy focuses primarily on life and pensions in Switzerland, France and Germany and on cross-border business from Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Singapore. These segments also include a number of companies which hold investments mainly pertaining to life insurance.

"International" comprises the cross-border insurance operations in Liechtenstein, Luxembourg and Singapore, the newly acquired elipsLife operations in Liechtenstein, Switzerland, Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, the Fincentrum and Swiss Life Select units operating in Austria, Czech Republic and Slovakia, and Chase de Vere operating in the United Kingdom.

Non-life operations involve operations in the segment "France" and mainly include property and casualty, liability and motor insurance and accident and health insurance.

"Asset Managers" refers to the management of assets for institutional clients and the Group's insurance business, as well as the provision of expert advice for such clients.

"Other" principally refers to various finance and service companies.

The statement of income and the balance sheet for the segments are provided on the following pages.

Statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2022

In CHF million	Switzer-land	France	Germany	Inter-national	Asset Managers	Other	Total before elimi-nations	Elimi-nations	Total
INCOME									
Premiums earned on insurance contracts	**8 679**	**3 569**	**994**	**469**	–	–	**13 711**	**–30**	**13 681**
Premiums earned on investment contracts with discretionary participation	**753**	–	–	–	–	–	**753**	–	**753**
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	**–11**	**–121**	**–42**	**–383**	–	–	**–557**	**30**	**–527**
Net earned premiums	**9 421**	**3 448**	**952**	**86**	–	–	**13 907**	**0**	**13 907**
Policy fees earned on insurance contracts	**4**	**2**	**25**	**0**	–	–	**31**	–	**31**
Policy fees earned on investment and unit-linked contracts	**65**	**224**	**22**	**81**	–	–	**392**	–	**392**
Net earned policy fees	**69**	**226**	**47**	**81**	–	–	**423**	–	**423**
Commission income	**253**	**198**	**625**	**294**	**984**	**1**	**2 354**	**–408**	**1 947**
Investment income	**2 754**	**647**	**474**	**27**	**2**	**18**	**3 921**	**–4**	**3 917**
Net gains/losses on financial assets	**–1 229**	**148**	**231**	**4**	**–3**	**–55**	**–903**	–	**–903**
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	**868**	**–51**	**–86**	**2**	**0**	**–20**	**713**	**0**	**713**
Net gains/losses on investment property	**646**	**86**	**135**	–	**180**	–	**1 047**	–	**1 047**
Share of profit or loss of associates	**2**	**–3**	**0**	–	**1**	–	**0**	–	**0**
Other income	**161**	**12**	**–2**	**–5**	**91**	**53**	**309**	**–2**	**307**
TOTAL INCOME	**12 945**	**4 711**	**2 377**	**489**	**1 255**	**–3**	**21 773**	**–414**	**21 358**
of which intersegment	**110**	**–43**	**–26**	**–13**	**385**	**1**	**414**	**–414**	
EXPENSES									
Benefits and claims under insurance contracts	**–8 395**	**–3 199**	**–1 042**	**–329**	–	–	**–12 965**	**9**	**–12 956**
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation	**–742**	–	–	–	–	–	**–742**	–	**–742**
Benefits and claims recovered from reinsurers	**4**	**90**	**25**	**295**	–	–	**414**	**–9**	**405**
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–9 133**	**–3 109**	**–1 018**	**–34**	–	–	**–13 294**	**0**	**–13 294**
Policyholder participation	**–1 425**	**–46**	**–432**	**0**	–	–	**–1 902**	**0**	**–1 903**
Interest expense	**–69**	**–80**	**–18**	**–12**	**–7**	**1**	**–187**	**6**	**–180**
Commission expense	**–552**	**–597**	**–537**	**–172**	**–115**	**0**	**–1 974**	**407**	**–1 567**
Employee benefits expense	**–304**	**–223**	**–161**	**–88**	**–409**	**–3**	**–1 189**	**–4**	**–1 193**
Depreciation and amortisation expense	**–48**	**–209**	**53**	**–39**	**–32**	**0**	**–274**	–	**–274**
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	–	–	**–2**	–	**–1**	–	**–2**	–	**–2**
Other expenses	**–197**	**–167**	**–84**	**–43**	**–258**	**–35**	**–784**	**4**	**–780**
TOTAL EXPENSES	**–11 727**	**–4 432**	**–2 199**	**–388**	**–822**	**–38**	**–19 606**	**414**	**–19 192**
of which intersegment	**–303**	**–25**	**–42**	**9**	**–48**	**–6**	**–414**	**414**	
SEGMENT RESULT	**1 218**	**279**	**178**	**101**	**433**	**–41**	**2 167**	–	**2 167**
Unallocated corporate costs									**–112**
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS									**2 054**
Borrowing costs									**–120**
Income tax expense									**–479**
NET PROFIT									**1 455**
Additions to non-current assets	**1 615**	**110**	**363**	**101**	**62**	–	**2 253**	–	**2 253**

Statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2021

In CHF million	Switzer-land	France	Germany	Inter-national	Asset Managers	Other	Total before elimi-nations	Elimi-nations	Total
INCOME									
Premiums earned on insurance contracts	8 588	4 035	1 086	93	–	–	13 802	–24	13 778
Premiums earned on investment contracts with discretionary participation	790	–	–	–	–	–	790	–	790
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	–10	–129	–45	–19	–	–	–203	24	–179
Net earned premiums	9 368	3 905	1 041	74	–	–	14 389	0	14 389
Policy fees earned on insurance contracts	4	4	27	0	–	–	35	–	35
Policy fees earned on investment and unit-linked contracts	62	244	19	83	–	–	408	0	408
Net earned policy fees	66	247	46	83	–	–	443	0	443
Commission income	264	167	652	254	944	1	2 282	–429	1 853
Investment income	2 709	662	500	28	4	18	3 920	–2	3 918
Net gains/losses on financial assets	140	273	327	20	–2	–44	715	–	715
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	–1 034	–65	167	0	0	–20	–953	0	–953
Net gains/losses on investment property	1 280	105	113	–	7	–	1 505	–	1 505
Share of profit or loss of associates	1	2	0	–	5	–	8	–	8
Other income	115	7	4	–13	170	58	342	–2	340
TOTAL INCOME	12 909	5 304	2 851	447	1 127	14	22 652	–433	22 219
of which intersegment	116	–47	–36	–3	403	1	433	–433	
EXPENSES									
Benefits and claims under insurance contracts	–8 948	–3 527	–1 153	–40	–	–	–13 667	9	–13 658
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation	–800	–	–	–	–	–	–800	–	–800
Benefits and claims recovered from reinsurers	7	84	25	8	–	–	125	–9	115
Net insurance benefits and claims	–9 740	–3 443	–1 128	–31	–	–	–14 343	0	–14 343
Policyholder participation	–1 137	–303	–543	–19	–	–	–2 001	0	–2 001
Interest expense	–33	–76	–48	–13	–6	1	–176	5	–172
Commission expense	–546	–574	–579	–170	–79	0	–1 948	429	–1 520
Employee benefits expense	–303	–228	–163	–64	–385	–3	–1 147	–3	–1 149
Depreciation and amortisation expense	–137	–219	–63	–19	–27	0	–466	–	–466
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	–	–	0	–	–15	–	–15	–	–15
Other expenses	–114	–174	–80	–36	–240	–18	–662	3	–660
TOTAL EXPENSES	–12 011	–5 017	–2 604	–353	–753	–20	–20 758	433	–20 325
of which intersegment	–296	–31	–60	5	–47	–4	–433	433	
SEGMENT RESULT	897	287	247	94	374	–6	1 893	–	1 893
Unallocated corporate costs									–110
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS									1 783
Borrowing costs									–121
Income tax expense									–406
NET PROFIT									1 257
Additions to non-current assets	2 238	235	693	114	205	–	3 485	–	3 485

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2022

In CHF million	Switzerland	France	Germany	International	Asset Managers	Other	Total before eliminations	Eliminations	Total
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	2 498	2 604	427	1 013	358	9	6 910	–	6 910
Derivatives	5 027	121	57	–	7	12	5 224	–98	5 126
Assets held for sale	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	8 092	19 803	3 353	18 065	9	–	49 321	–238	49 083
Financial assets available for sale	54 013	14 001	6 818	1 246	19	637	76 735	–	76 735
Loans and receivables	17 039	4 597	5 111	592	459	2 864	30 662	–4 642	26 020
Financial assets pledged as collateral	1 873	1 362	–	–	–	–	3 234	–	3 234
Investment property	35 135	2 935	3 767	–	323	–	42 160	–	42 160
Investments in associates	27	53	65	3	4	–	152	–	152
Reinsurance assets	31	293	145	1 908	–	–	2 378	–40	2 338
Property and equipment	222	117	140	29	58	0	566	–	566
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	906	419	1 558	472	409	–	3 764	–	3 764
Other assets	611	55	23	13	1 151	3	1 857	–93	1 763
SEGMENT ASSETS	125 474	46 362	21 464	23 342	2 798	3 524	222 964	–5 112	217 853
Income tax assets									497
TOTAL ASSETS									218 349
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
LIABILITIES									
Derivatives	2 473	656	86	–	–	56	3 272	–98	3 175
Investment and unit-linked contracts	7 113	11 586	1 240	19 588	–	–	39 526	–34	39 492
Other financial liabilities	12 433	7 515	1 989	980	984	208	24 108	–1 485	22 623
Insurance liabilities	87 581	25 045	15 361	1 965	–	–	129 951	–40	129 911
Policyholder participation liabilities	3 726	153	1 301	84	–	–	5 264	–1	5 263
Employee benefit liabilities	514	91	113	22	128	3	869	–	869
Provisions	13	6	2	12	8	24	66	–	66
Other liabilities	175	126	71	18	48	24	462	–1	460
SEGMENT LIABILITIES	114 029	45 176	20 162	22 668	1 168	316	203 518	–1 660	201 859
Borrowings									4 409
Income tax liabilities									1 798
EQUITY									10 285
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									218 349

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2021

In CHF million	Switzer-land	France	Germany	Inter-national	Asset Managers	Other	Total before elimi-nations	Elimi-nations	Total
ASSETS									
Cash and cash equivalents	3 093	2 518	358	901	287	51	7 208	–	7 208
Derivatives	2 680	108	32	–	3	6	2 829	–61	2 768
Assets held for sale	69	–	–	–	–	–	69	–	69
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	7 732	19 960	4 890	20 840	10	–	53 433	–120	53 313
Financial assets available for sale	69 856	20 150	9 067	1 529	19	850	101 471	–	101 471
Loans and receivables	16 182	3 499	5 544	212	472	2 895	28 805	–4 546	24 260
Financial assets pledged as collateral	2 490	1 486	–	–	–	164	4 140	–	4 140
Investment property	34 175	3 210	3 673	–	176	–	41 234	–	41 234
Investments in associates	34	90	44	–	3	–	172	–	172
Reinsurance assets	32	296	139	145	–	–	612	–42	570
Property and equipment	226	112	138	29	51	0	557	–	557
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	741	401	1 361	428	464	–	3 395	–	3 395
Other assets	595	58	81	9	598	3	1 344	–180	1 164
SEGMENT ASSETS	137 906	51 889	25 327	24 092	2 084	3 970	245 267	–4 948	240 319
Income tax assets									105
TOTAL ASSETS									240 424
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									
LIABILITIES									
Derivatives	1 555	113	81	–	–	58	1 807	–61	1 746
Investment and unit-linked contracts	7 404	13 373	1 397	22 697	–	–	44 872	–35	44 837
Other financial liabilities	11 832	6 540	2 520	318	546	422	22 178	–1 439	20 738
Insurance liabilities	89 586	24 505	16 053	197	–	–	130 342	–84	130 258
Policyholder participation liabilities	9 982	4 133	3 264	27	–	–	17 406	–5	17 401
Employee benefit liabilities	1 110	100	176	11	182	3	1 581	–	1 581
Provisions	14	9	3	5	8	10	48	–	48
Other liabilities	164	124	72	16	27	21	425	–2	423
SEGMENT LIABILITIES	121 647	48 897	23 568	23 270	763	514	218 658	–1 626	217 032
Borrowings									4 099
Income tax liabilities									2 771
EQUITY									16 522
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY									240 424

Premiums and policy fees from external customers

In CHF million	Net earned premiums		Net earned policy fees	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
LIFE				
Individual life	**3 686**	4 228	**392**	421
Group life	**9 839**	9 735	**31**	22
TOTAL LIFE	**13 525**	13 963	**423**	443
NON-LIFE				
Accident and health	**10**	12	**–**	–
Property, casualty and other	**371**	413	**–**	–
TOTAL NON-LIFE	**382**	426	**–**	–
TOTAL	**13 907**	14 389	**423**	443

The Swiss Life Group operates in selected countries. The Group's income and non-current assets by geographical location are detailed below.

In CHF million	Total income		Non-current assets	
	2022	2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Switzerland	**12 940**	13 021	**32 045**	31 496
France	**4 822**	5 350	**5 242**	5 035
Germany	**2 725**	2 971	**5 639**	5 507
Other countries [1]	**871**	876	**1 701**	1 645
TOTAL	**21 358**	22 219	**44 627**	43 684

[1] Includes Luxembourg, United Kingdom and Other countries (previously reported separately) which are not material individually and in aggregate

Non-current assets for this purpose consist of investment property, property and equipment and intangible assets (except for intangible assets arising from insurance contracts).

Information about major customers

No revenue from transactions with a single external customer amounted to more than 10% of the Group's revenue.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures

The Group's core business is life insurance and pensions. A life insurance and pensions contract represents a long-term promise to the policyholder. To fulfil its future payment obligations to the policyholders, the insurance entities of the Group must be financially sound over an extended period of time. The ability to remain financially sound and strong depends on a number of risk factors. The Group's risk map can be broadly divided into financial, insurance, strategic and operational risks. All of these risk categories may affect the financial stability of the Group.

Risks must be identified, assessed, managed and monitored locally and aggregated at Group level. During the year, regular reports covering interest rate risk, equity and real estate price risk, currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and insurance risk are prepared by the local insurance units and consolidated at Swiss Life Ltd and at Group level. Strategic and operational risks are assessed and reported on an annual basis.

The risk appetite is defined and set by the Board of Directors using limit frameworks based on solvency ratios and economic capitalisation. Furthermore, it is allocated by the Group Risk Committee of the Corporate Executive Board to the relevant units in the insurance business. This risk budget at unit level is used as a framework for the asset and liability management process, the objective of which is to define a strategic asset allocation. From this strategic asset allocation a scenario-based expected return is calculated, which forms the basis for the Group's mid-term planning.

Risk management functions are performed at several levels by corresponding bodies within the Swiss Life Group, such as the Investment and Risk Committee at the level of the Board of Directors of the Swiss Life Group and the Group Risk Committee at the level of the Corporate Executive Board of the Swiss Life Group. The risk management functions at the level of the individual operations of the Swiss Life Group are organised accordingly.

Group risk management is responsible for the definition of the Group-wide methodology for the measurement of the risks and produces a consolidated risk report which aggregates the main quantitative elements of the risk management of the Swiss Life Group's operations. Furthermore, Group risk management also produces consolidated views on the strategic and operational risks of the Swiss Life Group.

Since the Group's core business is insurance, its risk management is in line with the two main regulatory solvency frameworks in Switzerland (SST) and throughout Europe (Solvency II), as well as economic considerations. In addition to general governance aspects and extensive reporting requirements, this includes an annual Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) at Group level covering a comprehensive risk assessment as well as the integration of risk and solvency aspects in the overall management of the Swiss Life Group.

The information below focuses first on the risk budgeting and asset and liability management process and then on the principal risk categories faced by the Swiss Life Group.

5.1 Risk budgeting and limit setting

Based on the risk appetite determined by the Board of Directors and using the same frameworks, the Group Risk Committee of the Corporate Executive Board sets risk budgets for the relevant units in the insurance business under consideration of local regulatory constraints. This process ensures a consistent and efficient use of the risk capacity of Swiss Life.

To control and steer exposure to risks, capital and exposure limits are defined in addition. They include capital limits for market and credit risk and, more specifically, capital limits for interest rate and credit spread risk as well as exposure limits for net equity and foreign currency.

5.2 Asset and liability management (ALM)

The main objective of the ALM process is to ensure that the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations can meet their commitments to policyholders at all times while also adequately compensating shareholders for making risk capital available. Based on the economic principles of risk management and on the risk appetite definition applied in the risk budgeting process, ALM comprises the following main activity: the determination of the strategic asset allocation and of the risk capital and exposure sublimits.

The ALM process is centrally coordinated and steered at Group level by means of local asset and liability management committees with representatives from local senior management and representatives from the Group. The local units are in charge of implementing the decisions. The process requires the involvement of investment management, finance, actuarial and risk functions.

Consideration of constraints
Aspects other than the economic view, such as regulatory requirements including solvency, statutory minimum distribution ratios ("legal quote"), funding ratios, local accounting rules and International Financial Reporting Standards, liquidity requirements and rating targets, are also to be considered in the ALM process.

Depending on the regulatory framework in which the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations evolve, the asset portfolios might need to be split to reflect the various categories of insurance products. The asset portfolios of the insurance operations in Switzerland have been separated to distinguish between individual life and group life. As a consequence, such separation is also reflected in the ALM process. Insurance companies are generally obliged to hold tied assets in view of claims arising from insurance contracts. Special rules apply to investments in tied assets. They specify the eligible asset classes as well as requirements to be met in terms of investment organisation and processes.

Strategic asset allocation
Defining the strategic asset allocation is the first major task of the ALM process and aims at achieving an efficient risk capital allocation, i.e. optimising the returns on the asset portfolio for the available risk capital defined within the risk budgeting process, taking into account all known constraints.

The liabilities are largely predefined in terms of amount and timing of the payments and the associated assumptions are regularly reviewed. The corresponding asset portfolios mainly comprise fixed-income instruments. This way, the impact of interest rate fluctuations and the risk capital consumption are strategically optimised under a risk/return point of view, thus ensuring that the policyholders receive the benefits consistent with their products. Policyholders may benefit from the ensuing investment returns in the form of discretionary participation, while shareholders may benefit from an increase in the value of their investment in the Swiss Life Group.

The strategic asset allocation is therefore determined on the basis of the insurance liabilities and the risk capacity of the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations. The strategic asset allocation is reviewed at least once a year and adjusted if necessary.

Distribution policy
The distribution policy seeks to align the interests of the different groups of stakeholders. Holders of traditional life insurance policies favour a guaranteed minimum interest rate coupled with regular and appropriate discretionary participation, whereas shareholders place greater emphasis on returns commensurate with the level of risk they are exposed to. The focus of the Swiss Life Group lies on the sustainability of the business model and should balance the policyholders' and shareholders' expectations.

External constraints must be considered in the definition of the distribution policy. Important elements influencing such policy are minimum guaranteed interest rates and the statutory minimum distribution ratio ("legal quote"), which depend on the regulatory environments of the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations.

Product design
The targets of risk management are supported by product management principles. Product design defines among other things which guarantees and benefits are built into a specific product to respond to the demand from and expectations of customers. The actuarial bases used for this purpose support each individual product generating a sufficient contribution margin. To ensure that the Group's principles are observed, guidelines and directives on product management and underwriting are in place. Since the Group's insurance entities operate in a number of different countries, the local regulatory constraints may have an impact on the business units' product range. These constraints must always be observed.

5.3 Contracts for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers

The assets relating to certain life insurance and investment contracts are managed for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers (separate account/unit-linked contracts, private placement life insurance). They are segregated and managed to meet specific investment objectives of the policyholders. The assets back the insurance liabilities and the financial liabilities arising from these contracts. The fair values of the liabilities reflect the fair values of the assets. Certain contracts with unit-linked features contain financial and insurance guarantees. The liabilities relating to these guarantees are included in the financial and the insurance liabilities, respectively.

The assets and liabilities from separate account/unit-linked contracts and private placement life insurance are generally excluded from the Swiss Life Group's financial risk management considerations to the extent that the risks are borne by the customers.

Assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**742**	839
Derivatives	**0**	0
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		
Debt securities	**7 782**	7 275 [1]
Equity securities	**5 269**	6 073
Investment funds	**26 700**	29 977
Investment property	**369**	394
TOTAL ASSETS FOR THE ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SWISS LIFE GROUP'S CUSTOMERS	**40 862**	44 556

[1] Including CHF 18 million previously classified as other

Liabilities linked to assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers

In CHF million

	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Unit-linked contracts	19	**23 900**	27 592
Investment contracts	19	**5 206**	6 213
Insurance liabilities	22	**11 228**	10 448
TOTAL LIABILITIES LINKED TO ASSETS FOR THE ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SWISS LIFE GROUP'S CUSTOMERS		**40 334**	44 253

The financial result for the years ended 31 December for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group and the Swiss Life Group's customers was as follows.

In CHF million		Assets and liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group		Assets and liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		Total	
	Notes	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Investment income	8	**3 914**	3 909	**3**	10	**3 917**	3 918
Net gains/losses on financial assets	8	**–902**	707	**–1**	7	**–903**	715
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	8	**732**	–980	**–18**	27	**713**	–953
Net gains/losses on investment property		**1 040**	1 493	**6**	13	**1 047**	1 505
Share of profit or loss of associates		**0**	8	**–**	–	**0**	8
FINANCIAL RESULT		**4 784**	5 137	**–9**	57	**4 774**	5 194

5.4 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities (primarily investment contracts and borrowings), reinsurance assets and insurance liabilities. In particular, the key financial risk is that the proceeds from the financial assets are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from the insurance and investment contracts, as well as from borrowings and other liabilities. The most important components of the financial risk are interest rate risk, equity and real estate price risk, credit risk, currency risk and liquidity risk.

The risk budgeting and limit setting described above ensures that the corresponding risks remain under control. The market risk capital, interest rate risk capital, credit spread risk capital and credit risk capital limits, as well as exposure limits for currencies and net equity for each large insurance operation, are defined based on the risk appetite per operation.

Interest rate risk relating to financial instruments and insurance contracts

The Group's primary interest rate exposure is to contracts with guaranteed benefits and the risk that the interest rates of the financial assets purchased with the consideration received from the policyholders are insufficient to fund the guaranteed benefits and expected discretionary participation payable to them.

Interest-sensitive insurance liabilities

In CHF million

	CHF	EUR	Other	Total
CARRYING AMOUNTS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022				
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 0 – < 1%	**31 082**	**7 292**	**18**	**38 393**
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 1 – < 2%	**27 782**	**1 492**	**26**	**29 300**
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 2 – < 3%	**6 565**	**6 820**	**2**	**13 386**
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 3 – < 4%	**13 515**	**3 929**	**14**	**17 459**
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 4 – < 5%	**53**	**4 553**	**14**	**4 620**
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 5 – < 6%	**–**	**0**	**1**	**1**
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 6 – 8%	**–**	**0**	**–**	**0**
TOTAL INTEREST-SENSITIVE INSURANCE LIABILITIES	**78 997**	**24 086**	**76**	**103 159**
Insurance liabilities with no minimum guaranteed interest rate				**15 523**
Insurance liabilities linked to assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group’s customers				**11 228**
TOTAL INSURANCE LIABILITIES				**129 911**
CARRYING AMOUNT AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021				
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 0 – < 1%	29 865	6 411	12	36 289
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 1 – < 2%	27 418	1 530	30	28 978
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 2 – < 3%	7 913	6 236	2	14 152
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 3 – < 4%	14 480	4 623	14	19 118
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 4 – < 5%	55	4 864	16	4 936
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 5 – < 6%	–	–	1	1
TOTAL INTEREST-SENSITIVE INSURANCE LIABILITIES	79 732	23 665	76	103 473
Insurance liabilities with no minimum guaranteed interest rate				16 338
Insurance liabilities linked to assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group’s customers				10 448
TOTAL INSURANCE LIABILITIES				130 258

Some life insurance products with a savings component and investment contracts are subject to minimum guaranteed interest rates. The guaranteed rate differs according to the type of contract. In Switzerland for instance the minimum guaranteed interest rate for the occupational pensions segment (mandatory BVG savings account) stood at 1.00% in 2022 (2021: 1.00%).

In addition to these fixed and guaranteed payments, which are exposed to interest rate risk, contractual rights exist for certain contracts to receive additional benefits whose amount and/or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer.

The Group manages interest rate and interest rate volatility risk by managing the interest rate sensitivity of its investment portfolio against the corresponding sensitivity of liabilities issued. The interest rate and volatility exposure of the liabilities is determined by projecting the expected cash flows from the contracts using best estimates of mortality, longevity, disability, expenses, surrender and exercise of policyholder options in combination with interest rate and volatility scenarios. The ALM process defines the strategic asset allocation optimising the net interest rate sensitivity of the investment and liability portfolios. Where this is not practicable, swap contracts and other instruments are used to hedge interest rate risk. In certain markets payer swaps are used to hedge the risk of fair value changes of interest-sensitive financial assets. A minimum interest rate risk is accepted, since a perfect interest rate hedge can either not be achieved or may not be targeted.

In certain businesses, a large part of the impact of interest rate changes is taken by the policyholders based on the specific profit-sharing systems.

Credit spread risk

Spread risk arises from bond investments when the counterparties are not considered risk free. The market value of these bonds corresponds to the discounting of the agreed payment flows with an interest rate curve composed of the base interest rate curve and a spread curve. The spread curve is defined by the counterparty's credit quality and the risk aversion of the capital market actors. Spreads increase markedly during capital market crises, leading to a significant decrease in the bond portfolio's market value. On the other hand, typically historic spread volatility increases during such a crisis, which leads to a higher spread risk capital, even if the pre-crisis spread level has been restored. The credit spread risk can be managed through the holding of credit default swaps or credit default swap indices and options on credit default swap indices. The credit default swap index is a hedge on credit risk of a basket of counterparties. A put option on a credit default swap index provides protection against adverse credit spread movements in the underlying basket of counterparties.

Equity price risk

A decline in the equity market may lead to a reduction of the Swiss Life Group's realised and unrealised gains/losses, which also negatively affects the Swiss Life Group's results of operations and financial condition.

Hedges in place with respect to the Swiss Life Group's equity investments are designed to reduce the exposure to declines in equity values but would not prevent an impairment loss in the event that the impairment criteria were met.

A portion of Swiss Life's investment portfolio comprises investments in funds which hold securities issued by non-public companies (e. g. private equity and infrastructure funds). These investments may be illiquid or may only be disposed of over time or at a loss, and they may not produce adequate returns or capital gains.

Real estate price risk

Due to the long-term nature of its liabilities, Swiss Life invests in direct residential, commercial and mixed-use property investments. In addition to direct investments, Swiss Life invests in real estate funds and real estate companies.

In building and maintaining its real estate portfolio, Swiss Life ensures adequate diversification in terms of use, location and geography.

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the Group is exposed to credit risk are:

– Counterparty risk with respect to bonds purchased
– Counterparty risk with respect to loans and mortgages granted
– Counterparty risk with respect to money market and cash positions
– Counterparty risk with respect to derivative transactions
– Reinsurance share of insurance liabilities
– Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid
– Amounts due from insurance contract holders
– Amounts due from insurance intermediaries

To reduce the credit exposure relating to derivatives a collateral management process is in place. Clearly defined processes ensure that exposure concentrations and limit utilisations are appropriately monitored and managed. Counterparties for derivative transactions, over-the-counter and exchange-traded, have to be approved by both the Group Chief Risk Officer and the Group Chief Investment Officer. Furthermore, the counterparties must fulfil stringent minimum rating requirements for the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations. During periods of market turmoil reliance on ratings is of limited value; therefore an additional qualitative and quantitative counterparty monitoring process has been established to allow for immediate proactive measures.

Counterparty risk is primarily managed by counterparty exposure limits and diversification in a broad debtor universe. The default risk can be managed through the holding of credit default swaps. A credit default swap provides insurance to the debt holder against a default of the debt issuer. It is traded over-the-counter and itself underlies the collateral management process described above.

The Group is also exposed to credit risk associated with reinsurance recoverables. As a consequence, the financial strength of reinsurers is monitored. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is considered on an annual basis by reviewing their financial strength and also prior to any contract being signed. The general policy of the Swiss Life Group is to reinsure its insurance risks only with counterparties rated A– or above (Standard & Poor's or equivalent). In exceptional cases, reinsurers with a lower rating may be considered. Additionally, the Group holds substantial collateral under related reinsurance agreements in the form of deposited funds and securities.

No single reinsurer is a material reinsurer to the Group, nor is the Group's business substantially dependent upon one single reinsurer.

For fixed-income assets the total exposure per counterparty is aggregated and reported to the Group Risk Committee. Ratings and single positions above a certain level with regard to fixed-income assets are reported to management on a regular basis. The exposure to individual counterparties is also managed by other mechanisms, such as the right to offset where counterparties are both debtors and creditors of the Group. In addition, limits regarding single counterparty exposure are in place which depend on the rating and amount of exposure in relation to total investments. Information reported to management includes assessment of bad debts. Where there exists a certain exposure to individual policyholders due to size of the contract, or homogenous groups of policyholders, a financial analysis equivalent to that conducted for reinsurers is carried out.

The non-rated loans primarily comprise mortgages. For the bulk of the mortgages a risk class system is in place which allows the company to identify, measure, monitor and manage the risks at the level of portfolios, borrowers and loans at all times. The risk class system also enables a risk-adequate pricing of the loans. Implementation, parameterisation and control of the system are set out in an internal directive which has been approved by the Group Chief Investment Officer.

In certain countries, specific additional guidelines and rules have been defined locally to monitor credit risk. Such guidelines cover investments in fixed-income securities which are mostly based on the average rating of the issuers (calculated by weighting default probabilities). Minimum and maximum thresholds apply with regard to permitted investments in non-government bonds. For investments in government bonds with a rating lower than AA– (according to Standard & Poor's or equivalent), additional exposure limits are in place. For certain businesses, credit risk is monitored and controlled with a risk limit framework whereby maximum limits are reviewed and approved at least annually. The majority of the bond portfolio is invested in government bonds (including supranational and sovereigns) and bonds issued by the financial sector covered by collateral or government guarantees.

Maximum exposure to credit risk

In CHF million	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group		For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
DEBT SECURITIES						
Debt securities at fair value through profit or loss	**374**	527	**7 782**	7 275	**8 156**	7 802
Debt securities available for sale	**59 713**	81 306	**–**	–	**59 713**	81 306
Debt securities pledged as collateral	**3 234**	4 140	**–**	–	**3 234**	4 140
Debt securities classified as loans	**733**	877	**–**	–	**733**	877
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	**64 054**	86 851	**7 782**	7 275	**71 837**	94 125
LOANS AND RECEIVABLES						
Senior secured loans available for sale	**4 293**	4 455	**–**	–	**4 293**	4 455
Mortgages	**12 034**	11 977	**–**	–	**12 034**	11 977
Note loans	**4 124**	4 465	**–**	–	**4 124**	4 465
Other loans	**4 268**	2 501	**–**	–	**4 268**	2 501
Receivables	**4 860**	4 439	**–**	–	**4 860**	4 439
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	**29 580**	27 837	**–**	–	**29 580**	27 837
OTHER ASSETS						
Cash and cash equivalents	**6 168**	6 369	**742**	839	**6 910**	7 208
Derivatives	**5 126**	2 768	**0**	0	**5 126**	2 768
Reinsurance assets	**2 338**	570	**–**	–	**2 338**	570
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	**13 633**	9 707	**742**	839	**14 374**	10 545
UNRECOGNISED ITEMS						
Financial guarantees	**14**	19	**–**	–	**14**	19
Loan commitments	**378**	515	**–**	–	**378**	515
TOTAL UNRECOGNISED ITEMS	**392**	534	**–**	–	**392**	534
TOTAL EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK	**107 659**	124 929	**8 524**	8 113	**116 183**	133 042

The following table shows the extent to which collateral and other credit enhancements mitigate credit risk in respect of the maximum exposure to credit risk.

Credit risk mitigation – collateral held and other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2022

In CHF million	Debt securities	Loans and receivables	Cash and cash equivalents	Derivatives (assets)	Reinsurance assets	Financial guarantees and loan commitments	Total
SECURED BY							
Cash collateral	**–**	**2**	**–**	**4 509**	**186**	**–**	**4 698**
Securities collateral	**–**	**484**	**–**	**–**	**295**	**32**	**811**
Mortgage collateral	**6 665**	**13 335**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**91**	**20 092**
Other collateral	**–**	**5 796**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**41**	**5 838**
Guarantees	**590**	**7**	**135**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**732**
Netting agreements	**–**	**2 206**	**–**	**421**	**1**	**–**	**2 627**
TOTAL SECURED	**7 255**	**21 831**	**135**	**4 930**	**481**	**165**	**34 798**
UNSECURED							
Governments and supranationals	**34 816**	**3 226**	**356**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**38 397**
Corporates	**21 954**	**1 072**	**5 677**	**196**	**1 857**	**227**	**30 983**
Other	**29**	**3 451**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**3 480**
TOTAL UNSECURED	**56 800**	**7 749**	**6 032**	**196**	**1 857**	**227**	**72 861**
TOTAL	**64 054**	**29 580**	**6 168**	**5 126**	**2 338**	**392**	**107 659**

Credit risk mitigation – collateral held and other credit enhancements as at 31 December 2021

In CHF million	Debt securities	Loans and receivables	Cash and cash equivalents	Derivatives (assets)	Reinsurance assets	Financial guarantees and loan commitments	Total
SECURED BY							
Cash collateral	–	2	–	2 072	177	–	2 251
Securities collateral	–	244	–	–	279	9	532
Mortgage collateral	8 155	13 568	–	–	–	234	21 956
Other collateral	–	5 910	–	–	–	59	5 970
Guarantees	750	8	505	–	–	–	1 264
Netting agreements	–	826	–	646	1	–	1 473
TOTAL SECURED	8 905	20 557	505	2 719	456	302	33 445
UNSECURED							
Governments and supranationals	52 125	3 019	205	–	–	–	55 349
Corporates	25 776	1 123	5 659	49	114	232	32 952
Other	44	3 139	–	–	–	–	3 183
TOTAL UNSECURED	77 946	7 281	5 864	49	114	232	91 485
TOTAL	86 851	27 837	6 369	2 768	570	534	124 929

To mitigate specific credit risk, the Group may purchase credit risk protection in the form of credit default swaps and credit default swap indices. As at 31 December 2022, these derivative contracts provided a notional principal protection of CHF 28 million (2021: nil).

Exposure to credit risk of debt instruments – credit rating by class as at 31 December 2022

In CHF million	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Individual impairment loss allowance	Total
DEBT SECURITIES							
Supranationals	**1 890**	**330**	**42**	**60**	**–**	**–**	**2 321**
Governments	**14 327**	**14 189**	**1 906**	**1 593**	**481**	**–**	**32 495**
Covered/guaranteed	**6 753**	**229**	**54**	**218**	**–**	**–**	**7 255**
Corporates	**303**	**1 280**	**7 304**	**12 526**	**540**	**–**	**21 954**
Other	**–**	**–**	**0**	**27**	**2**	**–**	**29**
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	**23 273**	**16 028**	**9 306**	**14 424**	**1 023**	**–**	**64 054**
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:							
Commercial property	**–**	**–**	**2 610**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2 610**
Residential property	**–**	**–**	**9 419**	**–**	**5**	**0**	**9 424**
TOTAL MORTGAGES	**–**	**–**	**12 029**	**–**	**5**	**0**	**12 034**
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES							
Governments and supranationals	**1 295**	**1 693**	**195**	**39**	**4**	**–**	**3 226**
Corporates	**908**	**656**	**2 385**	**1 706**	**4 625**	**–2**	**10 278**
Other	**1**	**0**	**88**	**3 913**	**70**	**–30**	**4 041**
TOTAL OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	**2 204**	**2 349**	**2 668**	**5 657**	**4 699**	**–32**	**17 545**

Exposure to credit risk of debt instruments– credit rating by class as at 31 December 2021

In CHF million	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Individual impairment loss allowance	Total
DEBT SECURITIES							
Supranationals	2 882	336	49	33	–	–	3 300
Governments	21 805	22 249	2 659	1 882	230	–	48 825
Covered/guaranteed	8 080	474	44	298	10	–	8 905
Corporates	397	1 543	7 706	15 219	911	–	25 776
Other	6	–	0	33	5	–	44
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	33 170	24 602	10 459	17 464	1 156	–	86 851
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:							
Commercial property	–	–	2 647	–	–	–	2 647
Residential property	–	–	9 326	–	4	0	9 330
TOTAL MORTGAGES	–	–	11 973	–	4	0	11 977
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES							
Governments and supranationals	1 247	1 542	187	42	0	–	3 019
Corporates	1 160	544	755	1 479	5 050	–	8 987
Other	0	1	48	3 770	66	–32	3 854
TOTAL OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	2 407	2 087	991	5 291	5 116	–32	15 860

Debt instruments that on a specific date give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding meet the SPPI criterion. The exposure to credit risk of such debt instruments is disclosed in the following table at gross carrying amounts.

Exposure to credit risk of debt instruments that meet the SPPI criterion as at 31 December 2022

in CHF million

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total
DEBT SECURITIES						
Supranationals	**1 887**	**328**	**41**	**60**	**–**	**2 316**
Governments	**14 106**	**14 130**	**1 904**	**1 591**	**465**	**32 196**
Covered/guaranteed	**6 667**	**221**	**45**	**210**	**–**	**7 143**
Corporates	**303**	**1 234**	**7 105**	**12 445**	**538**	**21 625**
Other	**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**2**	**2**
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	**22 964**	**15 914**	**9 095**	**14 306**	**1 004**	**63 283**
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:						
Commercial property	**–**	**–**	**2 610**	**–**	**–**	**2 610**
Residential property	**–**	**–**	**9 419**	**–**	**5**	**9 424**
TOTAL MORTGAGES	**–**	**–**	**12 029**	**–**	**5**	**12 034**
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES						
Governments and supranationals	**1 295**	**1 653**	**195**	**39**	**4**	**3 186**
Corporates	**489**	**525**	**2 384**	**1 706**	**4 139**	**9 242**
Other	**1**	**0**	**88**	**3 913**	**70**	**4 071**
TOTAL OTHER LOANS	**1 784**	**2 179**	**2 667**	**5 657**	**4 212**	**16 500**

Exposure to credit risk of debt instruments that meet the SPPI criterion as at 31 December 2021

in CHF million

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total
DEBT SECURITIES						
Supranationals	2 879	334	48	33	–	3 294
Governments	21 451	22 124	2 652	1 881	229	48 337
Covered/guaranteed	7 961	465	33	289	10	8 759
Corporates	393	1 542	7 546	15 058	908	25 448
Other	5	–	0	–	–	6
TOTAL DEBT SECURITIES	32 691	24 465	10 279	17 261	1 148	85 844
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:						
Commercial property	–	–	2 647	–	–	2 647
Residential property	–	–	9 326	–	4	9 330
TOTAL MORTGAGES	–	–	11 973	–	4	11 977
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES						
Governments and supranationals	1 247	1 500	187	42	0	2 977
Corporates	718	406	755	1 442	4 582	7 904
Other	0	1	48	3 770	66	3 885
TOTAL OTHER LOANS	1 965	1 907	991	5 255	4 648	14 767

Financial assets past due (not impaired) – age analysis

In CHF million	Up to 3 months		3–6 months		6–12 months		More than 1 year		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
DEBT SECURITIES										
Governments and supranationals	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**9**	9	**9**	9
TOTAL	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**9**	9	**9**	9
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:										
Residential property	**1**	1	**0**	2	**–**	0	**10**	11	**11**	14
TOTAL	**1**	1	**0**	2	**–**	0	**10**	11	**11**	14
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES										
Governments and supranationals	**0**	0	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**0**	0
Corporates	**29**	19	**0**	0	**–**	–	**–**	–	**29**	19
Other	**156**	164	**5**	11	**6**	5	**10**	13	**177**	193
TOTAL	**185**	183	**5**	11	**6**	5	**10**	13	**206**	212

Financial assets individually determined as impaired

In CHF million	Gross carrying amount		Impairment loss allowance		Net carrying amount	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
DEBT SECURITIES						
Corporates	**1**	1	**–1**	–1	**1**	1
TOTAL	**1**	1	**–1**	–1	**1**	1
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:						
Residential property	**3**	1	**0**	0	**3**	1
TOTAL	**3**	1	**0**	0	**3**	1
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES						
Corporates	**64**	24	**–39**	–11	**25**	13
Other	**51**	40	**–30**	–32	**22**	8
TOTAL	**115**	64	**–68**	–43	**47**	21

Financial assets individually determined as impaired – impairment loss allowance for the year 2022

In CHF million	Balance as at 1 January	Impairment losses/ reversals	Write-offs and disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Balance as at end of period
DEBT SECURITIES					
Corporates	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:					
Residential property	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**0**
TOTAL	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–**	**0**
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES					
Corporates	**11**	**29**	**–**	**–1**	**39**
Other	**32**	**4**	**–4**	**–1**	**30**
TOTAL	**43**	**32**	**–4**	**–2**	**68**

Financial assets individually determined as impaired – impairment loss allowance for the year 2021

In CHF million	Balance as at 1 January	Impairment losses/ reversals	Write-offs and disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Balance as at end of period
DEBT SECURITIES					
Corporates	–	0	–	0	1
TOTAL	–	0	–	0	1
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:					
Residential property	1	0	0	–	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	–	0
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES					
Corporates	15	11	–15	0	11
Other	31	6	–3	–1	32
TOTAL	45	17	–19	–1	43

The criteria used for the assessment of financial assets for impairment are described in note 2.8.

Exposure to credit risk of other assets

In CHF million

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total
CREDIT RATING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022						
Cash and cash equivalents	**443**	**2 026**	**2 949**	**721**	**29**	**6 168**
Derivatives	**116**	**257**	**4 568**	**186**	**–**	**5 126**
Reinsurance assets	**–**	**2 224**	**74**	**40**	**–**	**2 338**
TOTAL	**559**	**4 507**	**7 590**	**947**	**29**	**13 633**

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total
CREDIT RATING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021						
Cash and cash equivalents	245	2 771	2 776	577	0	6 369
Derivatives	89	373	2 195	111	–	2 768
Reinsurance assets	–	472	64	34	–	570
TOTAL	334	3 616	5 034	723	0	9 707

At 31 December 2022 and 2021, no reinsurance assets were past due or impaired.

Exposure to credit risk of unrecognised items

In CHF million

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total
CREDIT RATING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022						
Financial guarantees	**–**	**–**	**5**	**9**	**–**	**14**
Loan commitments	**91**	**58**	**99**	**67**	**63**	**378**
TOTAL	**91**	**58**	**104**	**76**	**63**	**392**

	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB	Total
CREDIT RATING AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021						
Financial guarantees	–	–	5	14	–	19
Loan commitments	116	111	233	55	–	515
TOTAL	116	111	238	69	–	534

Currency risk

The Swiss Life Group operates internationally and its exposures to currency risk primarily arise with respect to the euro, US dollar, British pound and Canadian dollar. Most of the investments and liabilities are denominated in Swiss francs, euros and US dollars, the values of which are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. The Group operates with various functional currencies (predominantly Swiss francs and euros). Its financial position and earnings could be significantly affected by a weakening of said foreign currencies against the Swiss franc.

The following table shows the Group's sensitivity of monetary items to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations in profit or loss before policyholder participation.

1% decrease in foreign currency exchange rate

In CHF million	Gain (+)/loss (–) [1]	
	2022	2021
EUR/CHF	**–16**	–2
USD/CHF	**–9**	–6
GBP/CHF	**2**	3
CAD/CHF	**–3**	–1

[1] before policyholder and income tax effect

The Swiss Life Group's European insurance and investment operations (excluding Switzerland) generally invest in assets denominated in the same currency as their insurance and investment contract liabilities, which mitigates the currency risk for these operations. As a result, currency risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and net investments in foreign operations. Although the Swiss Life Group actively engages in currency management to reduce the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on its assets and liabilities, particularly by hedging against the risk of such movements in relation to part of its investments denominated in euros and in US dollars, significant movements in exchange rates could adversely affect the Swiss Life Group's earnings and financial position, including the value of its investment portfolio. Foreign exchange exposure is hedged in line with the strategic asset allocation. The instruments which the Swiss Life Group uses to hedge exposure may not be perfectly correlated to the related assets, so the Group will still be exposed to losses if the value of the hedge and the value of the underlying asset or liability do not correspond appropriately.

Due to the limitations of the Swiss capital market with regards to liquidity and duration, investments in Switzerland are also made in currencies other than the Swiss franc. However, the balance sheet currency exposure is to a large extent hedged using foreign currency derivatives.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that not enough cash resources may be available to pay obligations when due (primarily obligations arising from the insurance business and debt) at a reasonable cost. The Swiss Life Group is exposed to liquidity risk which primarily arises on calls on its cash resources from claims, amounts payable at maturity and surrenders arising from insurance and investment contracts. The Swiss Life Group faces the risk of not being able to refinance its debt obligations due to unexpected long-term market disruptions.

At the operational level, rolling forecasts are in place to address situational liquidity risk, which primarily arises on unexpected calls on cash resources from claims, amounts payable at maturity and surrenders arising from insurance and investment contracts. To overcome unexpected liquidity shortfalls, when asset disposals are not desired, repurchase agreements and mitigating measures on the liability side are used to ensure short-term refinancing at minimal cost.

At the strategic level, the Swiss Life Group holds substantial liquidity and uses active debt maturity planning to ensure financial flexibility and efficient liquidity management.

The liquidity analysis of financial liabilities and commitments is based on undiscounted cash flows by remaining contractual maturities, whereas insurance and policyholder participation liabilities are analysed by estimated timing of net cash outflows. Cash outflows of derivative liabilities designated as cash flow hedging instruments are analysed on the basis of expected settlement dates for forward starting swaps, and on the basis of contractual maturity for forward starting bonds. The analysis is made for amounts for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group.

Exposure to liquidity risk as at 31 December 2022

In CHF million	Cash flows							Carrying amount
	Up to 1 month	1–3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	5–10 years	More than 10 years	Total	
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	–	–	259	993	–	84	1 336	638
Investment contracts with discretionary participation	20	35	201	2 694	1 522	5 704	10 176	10 176
Investment contracts without discretionary participation	0	0	1	3	6	200	210	210
Borrowings	–	151	613	2 291	2 049	–	5 103	4 409
Lease liabilities	4	6	29	118	30	121	308	249
Other financial liabilities	9 546	1 596	7 662	2 799	679	491	22 772	22 374
TOTAL	9 570	1 787	8 764	8 897	4 286	6 600	39 905	38 056
INSURANCE AND POLICYHOLDER PARTICIPATION LIABILITIES								
Insurance liabilities	411	418	3 712	9 518	15 606	89 018	118 683	118 683
Policyholder participation liabilities	41	55	1 267	2 829	143	928	5 263	5 263
TOTAL	452	473	4 979	12 347	15 749	89 946	123 945	123 945
GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS								
Financial guarantees	9	–	5	–	–	–	14	–
Loan commitments	183	90	72	33	0	–	378	–
Capital commitments	757	–	511	49	–	–	1 317	–
TOTAL	949	90	589	82	0	–	1 710	–

Exposure to liquidity risk as at 31 December 2021

In CHF million	Cash flows							Carrying amount
	Up to 1 month	1–3 months	3–12 months	1–5 years	5–10 years	More than 10 years	Total	
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	–	–	324	1 228	–	10	1 562	111
Investment contracts with discretionary participation	22	39	229	2 878	1 723	5 959	10 850	10 850
Investment contracts without discretionary participation	0	0	0	1	2	179	182	182
Borrowings	–	1	576	2 134	1 900	–	4 611	4 099
Lease liabilities	3	6	27	117	20	98	272	224
Other financial liabilities	10 025	2 332	4 766	2 477	716	536	20 852	20 514
TOTAL	10 050	2 378	5 922	8 834	4 361	6 782	38 328	35 980
INSURANCE AND POLICYHOLDER PARTICIPATION LIABILITIES								
Insurance liabilities	297	319	3 425	9 072	16 039	90 659	119 810	119 810
Policyholder participation liabilities	138	223	5 858	8 109	143	2 930	17 401	17 401
TOTAL	436	542	9 283	17 180	16 182	93 589	137 211	137 211
GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS								
Financial guarantees	14	–	5	–	–	–	19	–
Loan commitments	274	72	149	18	1	–	515	–
Capital commitments	772	–	390	942	–	–	2 105	–
TOTAL	1 060	72	545	960	1	–	2 639	–

Current and non-current assets and liabilities

The table below shows the expected realisation or settlement of assets and liabilities. Assets are classified as current if they are expected to be realised within twelve months after the balance sheet date. Liabilities are classified as current if they are expected to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

In CHF million	Current		Non-current		For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
ASSETS								
Cash and cash equivalents	**6 168**	6 369	**–**	–	**742**	839	**6 910**	7 208
Derivatives	**3 290**	2 032	**1 836**	736	**0**	0	**5 126**	2 768
Assets held for sale	**1**	69	**–**	–	**–**	–	**1**	69
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	**3 576**	5 083	**5 755**	4 906	**39 751**	43 324	**49 083**	53 313
Financial assets available for sale	**7 533**	8 220	**69 201**	93 251	**–**	–	**76 735**	101 471
Loans and receivables	**9 043**	6 530	**16 977**	17 730	**–**	–	**26 020**	24 260
Financial assets pledged as collateral	**194**	184	**3 041**	3 955	**–**	–	**3 234**	4 140
Investment property	**–**	–	**41 791**	40 840	**369**	394	**42 160**	41 234
Investments in associates	**–**	–	**152**	172	**–**	–	**152**	172
Reinsurance assets	**1 456**	333	**883**	237	**–**	–	**2 338**	570
Property and equipment	**–**	–	**566**	557	**–**	–	**566**	557
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	**–**	–	**3 764**	3 395	**–**	–	**3 764**	3 395
Current income tax assets	**35**	34	**–**	–	**–**	–	**35**	34
Deferred income tax assets	**–**	–	**462**	71	**–**	–	**462**	71
Other assets	**622**	461	**1 142**	703	**–**	–	**1 763**	1 164
TOTAL ASSETS	**31 917**	29 315	**145 570**	166 552	**40 862**	44 556	**218 349**	240 424
LIABILITIES								
Derivatives	**1 091**	1 103	**2 084**	643	**–**	–	**3 175**	1 746
Investment and unit-linked contracts	**256**	290	**10 130**	10 741	**29 106**	33 805	**39 492**	44 837
Borrowings	**650**	470	**3 759**	3 629	**–**	–	**4 409**	4 099
Other financial liabilities	**18 909**	16 466	**3 715**	4 272	**–**	–	**22 623**	20 738
Insurance liabilities	**5 836**	4 041	**112 846**	115 769	**11 228**	10 448	**129 911**	130 258
Policyholder participation liabilities	**1 362**	6 219	**3 900**	11 182	**–**	–	**5 263**	17 401
Employee benefit liabilities	**253**	218	**616**	1 363	**–**	–	**869**	1 581
Current income tax liabilities	**424**	341	**–**	–	**–**	–	**424**	341
Deferred income tax liabilities	**–**	–	**1 374**	2 430	**–**	–	**1 374**	2 430
Provisions	**45**	29	**21**	19	**–**	–	**66**	48
Other liabilities	**426**	379	**35**	43	**–**	–	**460**	423
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**29 251**	29 558	**138 479**	150 092	**40 334**	44 253	**208 065**	223 902

Hedging

The Swiss Life Group uses derivatives within the strict limits set by the applicable insurance legislation and by internal guidelines. Derivatives are primarily used to manage the exposure to foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity securities and counterparties. The main instruments include index futures and option structures in stock markets, bond futures, bond forwards, interest rate swaps and interest rate options in order to manage duration, currency forwards and options in order to manage currency risk and credit default swaps or credit default swap indices and options on credit default swap indices in order to manage credit spread and counterparty risk. Within certain limits, derivatives are used to enhance returns on the existing portfolio. The types of derivatives generally permitted for usage within the Swiss Life Group, as well as the list of allowed over-the-counter trading partners, have been approved by the Group Risk Committee.

Hedging strategies involve hedge accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as well as “economic hedging”. “Economic hedges” comprise derivatives in combination with financial assets and financial liabilities which have a common risk factor and give rise to opposite changes in fair value that tend to offset each other.

5.5 Insurance risk management objectives and policies

Insurance contracts are contracts under which one party (the insurer) agrees to compensate the other party (the policyholder) if a specified uncertain future event affects the policyholder. The Group’s insurance entities neither generally accept nor generally deny insurance coverage to applicants, but ensure that all the insurance risks are identified and thoroughly assessed, and that the insurance premiums accurately reflect the risk taken. The amount and type of risk taken must be in line with the Group’s risk policy and strategy, and must also meet the profitability targets.

Nature of insurance risk

When designing a new product or reviewing an existing one, care has to be taken that the product neither includes systemic risk nor provides incentives for adverse selection. The Swiss Life Group favours transparent and simple product designs with a reliable pricing basis with sufficient statistical data available. Insurance risk arises when biometric parameters deviate adversely from expectations. The uncertainty in the estimation of future benefit payments and premium receipts for long-term insurance contracts is due to the unpredictability of long-term changes in overall levels of mortality and disability, for instance. Furthermore, deviations from the expected outcome of a portfolio can also arise because of random fluctuations. The impact of random fluctuations depends on the extent of diversification within a portfolio of contracts.

The quantification of life insurance risk is based on a sensitivity analysis. Insurance risk is thus measured as the deviation of (the realisations of) the insurance risk factors from the corresponding best estimate values. Life insurance risk factors include mortality rates, disability/recovery rates and longevity.

The nature of insurance risk can be summarised as follows.

Mortality and longevity

Mortality and longevity risks reflect the financial consequences of insured people dying sooner or living longer than expected, respectively. For example, a life insurer with an annuity portfolio making payments to the policyholders until their death is financially exposed to those individuals who live longer than expected. Conversely, an insurer writing life insurance business that pays out amounts contingent on death of the policyholders is exposed to increases in mortality levels.

The Swiss occupational pensions (BVG) business of the group life insurance business in Switzerland is a significant part of the Group's overall life insurance business. The BVG business provides an example of a minimum return guarantee. The guarantee takes the form of the right to convert an assured sum into a life annuity at a guaranteed conversion rate: the prevalent annuity conversion rate for the mandatory part of the BVG business is set at 6.8% for men (retirement age 65) and 6.8% for women (retirement age 64).

With regard to mortality, morbidity and longevity risk, the most important annuities payable (annuities in payment phase) or insured (annuities in deferral phase) as well as sums insured are expected to be as follows.

Annuities payable per annum by type of annuity – individual life

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Life annuities – in payment	584	613
Life annuities – deferred	326	361
Annuities certain – in payment	5	5
Annuities certain – deferred	30	31
Disability income and other annuities – in payment	234	246
Disability income and other annuities – deferred	7 053	7 319
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL LIFE	8 231	8 574

Annuities payable per annum by type of annuity – group life

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Retirement annuities – in payment	1 148	1 119
Retirement annuities – deferred	471	443
Survivors' annuities – in payment	152	151
Survivors' annuities – deferred	3 224	3 083
Disability income and other annuities – in payment	281	283
Disability income and other annuities – deferred	19 638	19 153
TOTAL GROUP LIFE	24 914	24 231

Life benefits insured by type of insurance – individual life

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Whole life and term life	**44 313**	43 255
Disability lump-sum payment	**16**	17
Other	**137**	271
TOTAL INDIVIDUAL LIFE	**44 465**	43 543

Life benefits insured by type of insurance – group life

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Term life	**56 248**	67 221
Disability lump-sum payment	**5 515**	4 477
Other	**1 079**	1 201
TOTAL GROUP LIFE	**62 842**	72 899

Disability and morbidity

Disability risk reflects the financial consequences of groups of individuals getting disabled more often and/or recovering less quickly than expected. With regard to morbidity, the most significant risk factors are spreading diseases, mental stress, widespread changes in lifestyle, such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, and economic effects.

Embedded options

The ability of a policyholder to pay reduced or no future premiums under a contract, to terminate the contract completely or to exercise a guaranteed annuity option means that the insurer's liability is also subject to policyholder behaviour to a certain extent. On the assumption that a certain group of policyholders will make decisions rationally, overall insurance risk can be aggravated by such behaviour. For example, it is conceivable that policyholders whose health has deteriorated significantly will be less inclined to terminate contracts insuring disability or death benefits than those policyholders remaining in good health, thus contributing to an increasing trend in the expected mortality of policyholders, as the portfolio of insurance contracts is reduced due to surrender.

Underwriting strategy

Underwriting is the process of selecting and classifying insurable risks. The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the risks underwritten are profitable and well diversified in terms of type of risk and level of insured benefits. Life insurance underwriting is performed to ensure that the premiums and the general conditions of the insurance policies are adequate for the risks to be insured. The first step in the underwriting process is to determine which individual risks can be accepted. The second step is to place the accepted risks into groups of similar levels of risk. Both processes must be conducted objectively and consistently. The Group sets limits for the acceptance of insurance coverage arising from new and renewal business. Medical selection is part of the Group's underwriting procedures, whereby premiums are charged to reflect the health condition and family medical history of the applicants. The limits relate to sums at risk, maximum insured losses or present value of premiums at the contract or insured person level. Depending on the type of business and the limit exceeded, the new or renewed contract must be approved by the corresponding risk committee or senior management. Contracts exceeding the set limits are tested individually for profitability according to predefined procedures and compliance assessments are performed before approval. Certain contracts which include specific risks relating to derivatives or insurance risk factors for which no reliable data is available must be submitted for approval irrespective of the amount of coverage offered. Insurance coverage exceeding set limits is subject to regular internal reporting requirements. Additionally, the underwriting practices must be in line with local laws.

For certain group life business, local law is relevant with regard to medical examinations required before any business is written. For certain individual life business, agreements exist with regard to medical examinations of applicants before business is written. If the risk is assessed as high, exclusion of specific risks, premium adjustments and reinsurance are considered or the application may be rejected.

In the accident and health business, as well as the credit life business in France, the underwriting strategy comprises biometric and financial data of the persons to be insured, type of contract and experience.

Non-life

The Swiss Life Group has non-life operations, mainly in France, covering risks associated with accident and health (disability), property and casualty as well as credit life business.

Claims arising from the accident and health business primarily cover refunds for medical treatment, daily allowances in the case of sick leave, annuities and long-term medical care. The factors that could increase the overall liabilities in health insurance are the increase in the claim frequency due to an increase in the average age of the insured persons and negative economic and social factors. The insurance liabilities arising from accident and health insurance contracts must consider outstanding claims and claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). A large part of the insurance liabilities arising from these contracts relates to IBNR, and experience shows that health insurance contracts are sensitive to late reporting of claims in both number of claims and amounts.

The Group manages the risks arising from these contracts by means of its underwriting strategy and reinsurance arrangements.

Development of claims under non-life insurance contracts

In CHF million	Estimate of ultimate claim costs by year of loss occurrence									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total
At end of year of loss occurrence	335	342	296	267	297	331	304	295	321	**325**	n/a
1 year later	361	346	322	331	317	352	369	298	334	**–**	n/a
2 years later	296	309	322	276	282	325	306	259	–	**–**	n/a
3 years later	281	324	291	259	269	279	276	–	–	**–**	n/a
4 years later	299	296	273	255	241	262	–	–	–	**–**	n/a
5 years later	280	279	266	228	232	–	–	–	–	**–**	n/a
6 years later	264	271	227	222	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	n/a
7 years later	258	238	217	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	n/a
8 years later	231	223	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	n/a
9 years later	219	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**–**	n/a
CURRENT ESTIMATE OF CUMULATIVE CLAIMS	219	223	217	222	232	262	276	259	334	**325**	2 569
Cumulative payments to date	–205	–203	–196	–178	–183	–201	–211	–182	–191	**–137**	–1 887
LIABILITIES BEFORE DISCOUNTING	15	20	21	44	48	61	65	77	143	**189**	682
LIABILITIES FOR THE CURRENT AND 9 PREVIOUS YEARS	15	20	21	44	48	61	65	77	143	**189**	682
Liabilities for prior years											191
TOTAL GROSS CLAIMS UNDER NON-LIFE INSURANCE CONTRACTS											873

The development of claims under non-life insurance contracts comprises the non-life business in France. A minor part of the non-life business is very short-tailed. The claims incurred for this minor part are almost completely settled within one year. The amount of unpaid claims as at the balance sheet date is therefore not material and does not underlie any significant variation in its temporal development. The claims data regarding this type of business are not included in the figures above.

Acceptance rules for risks are consistent with both the Code des Assurances and the French regulations. Underwriting guidelines and tariffs are reviewed on an annual basis.

Monitoring of the risks taken is done on a monthly basis with regard to related premiums and claims. An automated claims supervision system is used for the adjustment of tariffs for risks with loss ratios above a certain level.

Reinsurance

Reinsurance is used to limit the Group's exposure to insurance risk. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as a primary insurer, and, if a reinsurer fails to pay a claim, the Group remains liable for the payments to the policyholder. A loss allowance would be recognised for any estimated unrecoverable reinsurance.

In addition, the Group holds substantial collateral under related reinsurance agreements in the form of deposited funds and securities. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the assumptions used for the underlying policy benefits and are presented in the balance sheet as a component of the reinsurance assets.

Management reviews reinsurance programmes covering treaty, type, risks covered and retention on a regular basis. A process, competencies and limits are set up for the approval of reinsurance programmes and their modification. To ensure that the Group's principles are observed, guidelines on reinsurance are in place.

In accordance with its retention policy for mortality and disability benefits, the Group limits its exposure to CHF 5 million per life. Retention limits can be lower for other products (e.g. critical illness or long-term care) or for exposure in international markets. In addition, catastrophe reinsurance is in place to protect against accumulation of losses from a single event or a series of connected events.

The reinsurance team at Group level is responsible for implementing the retention policy by way of intra-group reinsurance. Intra-group reinsurance is transacted at arm's length.

As far as property and casualty insurance is concerned, the reinsurance arrangements mostly include non-proportional coverage on any single risk and/or event, and are adapted to the specific exposure. This includes excess of loss, stop-loss and catastrophe coverage, as well as facultative reinsurance for protection against specific risks.

Approximately 3.7% in terms of earned insurance premiums was ceded as at 31 December 2022 (2021: 1.2%).

5.6 Strategic risk management

Swiss Life uses a structured process to ensure that strategic risks are dealt with adequately in what continues to be a very challenging economic environment. In its strategic risk management process, Swiss Life incorporates all the information on risks and corresponding return characteristics in its strategic decisions. An understanding of the interplay of individual risks is essential in order to take into account the factors influencing risks during strategy development and address them accordingly.

5.7 Operational risk management and internal control system

Operational risk management at Swiss Life includes the methods and processes used for the identification, assessment, monitoring and steering of operational risks. Operational risk management defines operational risk as the adverse impacts from shortcomings or failures stemming from internal processes, people, systems or external events. Reliability of information and ensuring confidentiality, availability and integrity of data are integral parts of operational risk management. Swiss Life's internal control system consists of the entirety of procedures, methods and measures prescribed by the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board to ensure the orderly conduct of business. The focus is on the reliability of financial reporting, the effectiveness of business processes and compliance with laws and regulations issued to protect the Swiss Life Group's assets.

5.8 Risk concentrations

Asset allocation shows a concentration of bonds. The remaining investments are mainly distributed among property, equities and mortgages.

In addition to asset allocation, the main exposures are at counterparty level.

5.9 Applied instruments for risk minimisation

Reinsurance
The Group assumes and/or cedes reinsurance risks during the normal course of business. For reasons of diversification, some risks are ceded and others are assumed.

Risk transfer primarily takes the form of reinsurance. Alternative forms of risk transfer (such as securitisation) require the formal approval of the Group Risk Committee. No significant alternative form of risk transfer is used by the Group at present.

Derivative financial market instruments
Derivatives held for risk management purposes primarily comprise derivatives sharing a risk with other financial instruments and lead to opposite changes in fair value, which normally cancel each other out (economic hedges), although the cancellation effect is not always simultaneous.

The Group defines risk categories for risk management in connection with derivatives transactions and monitors those risk positions. Price risks for derivatives and their underlying instruments are managed according to the risk limits defined by management for the purchase or sale of instruments or closing of positions. The risks arise through open positions in interest rates, credit, currencies and equity instruments dependent on general and specific market movements.

5.10 Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis is based on how IFRS profit or loss and other comprehensive income would have been affected if changes in the relevant risk variables that were reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period had occurred.

The sensitivity analysis with regard to market risk is as follows.

At 31 December 2022, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher, profit or loss would have been CHF 34 million lower (2021: CHF 36 million lower) and other comprehensive income would have been CHF 884 million lower (2021: CHF 1472 million lower). If interest rates had been 50 basis points lower, profit or loss would have been CHF 35 million higher (2021: CHF 40 million higher) and other comprehensive income would have been CHF 955 million higher (2021: CHF 1686 million higher). These impacts are net after policyholder participation and tax. The sensitivity includes financial assets as well as insurance liabilities. "Investment funds – debt" and investment funds with substantial investment in debt instruments are included in the analysis. This sensitivity measures the impact of a parallel shift of the bond interest rates at the closing date.

At 31 December 2022, if equity prices had been higher by 10%, profit or loss would have been CHF 99 million higher (2021: CHF 217 million lower) and other comprehensive income would have been CHF 514 million higher (2021: CHF 759 million higher). If equity prices had been lower by 10%, profit or loss would have been CHF 173 million lower (2021: CHF 27 million higher) and other comprehensive income would have been CHF 474 million lower (2021: CHF 720 million lower). These impacts are gross before policyholder participation and tax. This sensitivity measures the impact of an increase/decrease in the market value of equities (incl. hedge funds and private equity) at the closing date. Investment funds with substantial investment in equities are included in the analysis, as are hedging effects.

The sensitivity analysis with regard to insurance risk is as follows.

At 31 December 2022, if mortality rates for life assurance had been higher by 5%, profit or loss would have been CHF 1 million lower (2021: CHF 1 million lower). This sensitivity measures the impact of an increase in the mortality rates in life assurance, e.g. endowments and term life insurance products where the net amount at risk is positive. If mortality rates for the annuity business had been lower by 5%, profit or loss would have been CHF 6 million lower (2021: CHF 5 million lower). This sensitivity concerns annuities in payment and future annuities. Whether policies are affected already during the savings accumulation period might depend on technical implementation issues, e.g. whether the accumulation and annuity phases are driven by the same mortality table. These impacts are net after policyholder participation and tax.

At 31 December 2022, if morbidity rates had been higher by 5%, profit or loss would have been CHF 27 million lower (2021: CHF 30 million lower). If morbidity rates had been lower by 5%, profit or loss would have been CHF 27 million higher (2021: CHF 30 million higher). These impacts are net after policyholder participation and tax.

6 Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) are calculated on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period, excluding the average number of shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share include shares contingently issuable under equity compensation plans calculated on the basis of the expected fulfilment of predefined conditions. For further information on the equity compensation plans please refer to note 23 Employee Benefits.

In CHF million (if not noted otherwise)

	2022	2021
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Net result attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding	**1 449**	1 247
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**30 248 426**	31 131 512
BASIC EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR THE NET RESULT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF SWISS LIFE HOLDING (IN CHF)	**47.90**	40.05
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE		
Net result attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding	**1 449**	1 247
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**30 248 426**	31 131 512
Adjustments (number of shares)		
Equity compensation plans	**90 153**	89 528
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING FOR DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	**30 338 579**	31 221 040
DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE FOR THE NET RESULT ATTRIBUTABLE TO EQUITY HOLDERS OF SWISS LIFE HOLDING (IN CHF)	**47.76**	39.93

7 Premiums, Policy Fees and Deposits Received

Written premiums

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Direct	**13 421**	13 926
Assumed	**698**	650
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS	**14 118**	14 576
Ceded	**–211**	–179
NET WRITTEN PREMIUMS	**13 907**	14 397

Earned premiums

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Direct	**13 739**	13 925
Assumed	**695**	642
GROSS EARNED PREMIUMS	**14 434**	14 568
Ceded	**–527**	–179
NET EARNED PREMIUMS	**13 907**	14 389

Written policy fees

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Direct	**438**	455
GROSS WRITTEN POLICY FEES	**438**	455
Ceded	**0**	0
NET WRITTEN POLICY FEES	**438**	455

Earned policy fees

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Direct	**423**	443
Assumed	**–**	0
GROSS EARNED POLICY FEES	**423**	443
Ceded	**0**	0
NET EARNED POLICY FEES	**423**	443

Under the accounting principles adopted, deposits received under insurance and investment contracts for which deposit accounting is used are not recognised as income:

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Gross written premiums and policy fees	**14 556**	15 031
Deposits received under insurance and investment contracts	**5 048**	5 157
GROSS WRITTEN PREMIUMS, POLICY FEES AND DEPOSITS RECEIVED	**19 604**	20 188

8 Details of Certain Items in the Consolidated Statement of Income

Commission income

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Brokerage commissions	**879**	907
Asset management commissions	**706**	643
Other commissions and fees	**362**	303
TOTAL COMMISSION INCOME	**1 947**	1 853

Investment income

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
Interest income on financial assets available for sale		**2 056**	2 081
Interest income on loans and receivables		**425**	456
Other interest income		**11**	–9
Dividend income on financial assets available for sale		**340**	345
Net income on investment property		**1 085**	1 045
TOTAL INVESTMENT INCOME	5	**3 917**	3 918

Net gains/losses on financial assets

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
Sale of			
financial assets available for sale		**–147**	717
loans and receivables		**103**	138
Net gains/losses from sales		**–44**	855
Impairment losses on			
debt instruments available for sale		**–27**	–11
equity instruments available for sale		**–514**	–181
loans and receivables		**–3**	–2
Impairment losses on financial assets		**–544**	–195
Hedging gains/losses reclassified from other comprehensive income		**228**	–15
Foreign currency gains/losses		**–543**	70
TOTAL NET GAINS/LOSSES ON FINANCIAL ASSETS	5	**–903**	715

Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
Currency derivatives		–65	–436
Interest rate derivatives		383	77
Equity derivatives		468	–1 088
Other derivatives		4	0
Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss [1]		–38	698
Investments in associates [2]		33	2
Investment contracts without discretionary participation		–5	42
Third-party interests in consolidated investment funds		–48	–275
Other financial liabilities		–	0
Assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		–4 379	4 143
Liabilities linked to assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		4 361	–4 116
TOTAL NET GAINS/LOSSES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS	5	713	–953

[1] Includes interest and dividend income of CHF 169 million (2021: CHF 245 million)
[2] Includes dividend income of CHF 15 million (2021: CHF 0 million)

Other income

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Realised gains/losses on sales of subsidiaries, associates and other assets	53	32
Revenue from sale of inventory property	99	133
Other foreign currency gains/losses	138	153
Other	17	22
TOTAL OTHER INCOME	307	340

Net insurance benefits and claims

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Benefits and claims under insurance contracts		
Life benefits and claims paid, gross	13 421	12 144
Change in future life policyholder benefits and claims, gross	–776	1 259
Non-life claims paid, gross	266	265
Change in non-life claims, gross	45	–10
Benefits and claims recovered from reinsurers	–405	–115
Net benefits and claims under insurance contracts	12 552	13 543
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation		
Life benefits and claims paid, gross	686	735
Change in future life policyholder benefits and claims, gross	57	65
Net benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation	742	800
TOTAL NET INSURANCE BENEFITS AND CLAIMS	13 294	14 343

Interest expense

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
Interest expense on deposits		**35**	20
Negative interest on repurchase agreements		**–16**	–28
Interest expense on due to banks		**61**	38
Interest expense on investment contracts		**57**	66
Interest expense on deposits under insurance contracts	22	**22**	55
Interest expense on lease liabilities		**4**	4
Other interest expense		**16**	16
TOTAL INTEREST EXPENSE		**180**	172

Commission expense

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Insurance agent and broker commissions	**1 308**	1 292
Asset management commissions	**114**	104
Other commissions and fees	**145**	124
TOTAL COMMISSION EXPENSE	**1 567**	1 520

Employee benefits expense

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
Wages and salaries		**916**	862
Social security		**172**	177
Defined benefit plans	23	**88**	97
Defined contribution plans		**6**	5
Other employee benefits		**72**	69
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE		**1 255**	1 210

Depreciation and amortisation expense

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
Depreciation of property and equipment [1]	16	**66**	67
Amortisation of present value of future profits (PVP)	17	**0**	3
Amortisation of deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	17	**122**	342
Amortisation of deferred origination costs (DOC)	17	**36**	26
Amortisation of other intangible assets	17	**49**	28
TOTAL DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE		**274**	466

[1] including depreciation of right-of-use assets arising from leases of CHF 37 million (2021: CHF 38 million)

Other expenses

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Marketing and advertising	**67**	53
Information technology and systems	**140**	137
Maintenance and repair	**32**	32
Short-term leases	**6**	3
Leases of low-value assets	**1**	1
Professional services	**245**	238
Cost of inventory property sold	**93**	100
Premium taxes and other non-income taxes	**69**	74
Other	**178**	71
TOTAL OTHER EXPENSES	**830**	709

9 Derivatives and Hedge Accounting

In CHF million	Notes	Fair value assets		Fair value liabilities		Notional amount/exposure	
		31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
CURRENCY DERIVATIVES							
Forward contracts		**1 438**	797	**395**	297	**49 694**	51 096
Futures		**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Options (over-the-counter)		**59**	94	**42**	117	**3 125**	6 424
TOTAL CURRENCY DERIVATIVES		**1 497**	891	**437**	413	**52 819**	57 519
INTEREST RATE DERIVATIVES							
Forward contracts		**–**	74	**505**	93	**1 203**	1 544
Swaps		**1 747**	585	**1 660**	555	**25 485**	55 362
Futures		**7**	3	**7**	2	**342**	349
Options (over-the-counter)		**118**	143	**–**	3	**830**	587
Other		**5**	3	**3**	1	**1 779**	520
TOTAL INTEREST RATE DERIVATIVES		**1 877**	807	**2 175**	654	**29 640**	58 362
EQUITY/INDEX DERIVATIVES							
Futures		**78**	46	**83**	79	**5 874**	6 622
Options (over-the-counter)		**6**	–	**6**	0	**150**	9
Options (exchange-traded)		**1 655**	973	**462**	597	**9 818**	10 222
Other		**13**	51	**2**	4	**1 921**	1 845
TOTAL EQUITY/INDEX DERIVATIVES		**1 752**	1 071	**554**	679	**17 763**	18 697
OTHER DERIVATIVES							
Credit derivatives		**–**	–	**9**	–	**–85**	–
TOTAL OTHER DERIVATIVES		**–**	–	**9**	–	**–85**	–
DERIVATIVES FOR THE ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SWISS LIFE GROUP'S CUSTOMERS	5	**0**	0	**–**	–	**0**	0
TOTAL DERIVATIVES		**5 126**	2 768	**3 175**	1 746	**100 136**	134 578
of which derivatives designated and accounted for as hedging instruments							
Derivatives designated as fair value hedges		**11**	29	**4**	3	**5 031**	6 909
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges		**–**	76	**638**	111	**2 569**	1 974
Derivatives designated as net investment hedges		**190**	99	**14**	13	**6 776**	5 824

Derivatives held for risk management

Derivatives held for risk management primarily comprise derivatives that share a risk with other financial instruments and give rise to opposite changes in fair value that tend to offset each other ("economic hedges"). The timing of the offset does not match in all cases.

To manage the risks associated with derivative activity, the Group establishes and monitors exposure and risk limits. Exposure to price risk on both derivatives and their underlyings is managed in accordance with risk limits set by risk committees for buying or selling instruments or closing out positions. The risks arise from open positions in interest rates, currencies and equity instruments, all of which are exposed to general and specific market movements.

Derivatives designated and accounted for as hedging instruments

Derivatives designated and accounted for as hedging instruments comprise derivatives associated with fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and net investment hedges that qualify for hedge accounting.

Derivatives designated as fair value hedges as at 31 December 2022

In CHF million	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Hedging instruments		Hedged items	
	Assets	Liabilities		Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Interest rate risk							
Interest rate swaps to hedge bond portfolios	–	–	–	137	–	–	–137
Foreign currency risk							
Currency forwards to hedge non-monetary investments	11	4	5 031	596	–506	506	–596
TOTAL DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS FAIR VALUE HEDGES	11	4	5 031	733	–506	506	–733

Derivatives designated as fair value hedges as at 31 December 2021

In CHF million	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Hedging instruments		Hedged items	
	Assets	Liabilities		Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
Interest rate risk							
Interest rate swaps to hedge bond portfolios	0	3	261	10	–3	3	–10
Foreign currency risk							
Currency forwards to hedge non-monetary investments	29	1	6 648	430	–452	452	–430
TOTAL DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS FAIR VALUE HEDGES	29	3	6 909	441	–455	455	–441

The Swiss Life Group used interest rate swaps to hedge available-for-sale fixed-rate bonds and bonds classified as loans in Swiss francs, euro, British pounds and US dollars against changes in the fair value attributable to interest rate risk. The nominal amount of these bonds as at 31 December 2022 was nil (2021: CHF 270 million).

Forward contracts are used as hedging instruments to protect non-monetary investments against adverse movements in euro, British pound, US dollar and Japanese yen exchange rates. Such investments include equity securities, investment funds (equity funds and loan funds) and hedge funds.

Foreign currency debt designated as fair value hedge

In CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	Fair value	Nominal amount	Hedging instruments		Hedged items	
		EUR	Gains	Losses	Gains	Losses
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022						
Foreign currency borrowing to hedge currency risk of non-monetary investments	–	–	**3**	–	–	**–3**
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021						
Foreign currency borrowing to hedge currency risk of non-monetary investments	83	80	4	–	–	–4

Hybrid debt denominated in euro was used to protect non-monetary investments (hedge funds, equity securities and investment funds) against adverse movements in euro exchange rates.

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as at 31 December 2022

In CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Fair value gains (+)/ losses (–)		Hedged cash flows	
	Assets	Liabilities		Effective portion recognised in other comprehensive income	Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss	Years expected to occur	Years expected to affect profit or loss
INTEREST RATE RISK							
Forward starting swaps/bonds							
Swiss franc	–	**48**	**1 119**	**–82**	**–**	**2023–2027**	**2023–2051**
Euro	–	**589**	**1 450**	**–639**	**–**	**2023–2027**	**2023–2063**
Total interest rate risk	–	**638**	**2 569**	**–721**	**–**	**n/a**	**n/a**
TOTAL DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS CASH FLOW HEDGES	–	**638**	**2 569**	**–721**	**–**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges as at 31 December 2021

In CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Fair value gains (+)/ losses (–)		Hedged cash flows	
	Assets	Liabilities		Effective portion recognised in other comprehensive income	Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss	Years expected to occur	Years expected to affect profit or loss
INTEREST RATE RISK							
Forward starting swaps/bonds							
Swiss franc	–	5	150	–52	–	2022–2026	2022–2051
Euro	76	106	1 824	–215	–	2022–2026	2022–2063
Total interest rate risk	76	111	1 974	–267	–	n/a	n/a
TOTAL DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS CASH FLOW HEDGES	76	111	1 974	–267	–	n/a	n/a

The Group used forward starting swaps and forward starting bonds to hedge the exposure to variability in interest cash flows arising on the highly probable purchase of bonds in order to achieve an adequate yield level for reinvestments.

Amounts recognised in OCI are reclassified into profit or loss as investment income over the life of the hedged financial assets and as gains/losses on financial assets when a hedged financial asset is derecognised. In 2022, a gain of CHF 289 million was reclassified from other comprehensive income to profit or loss (2021: CHF 49 million), of which a gain of CHF 60 million was included in investment income (2021: gain of CHF 64 million), and a gain of CHF 229 million in net gains/losses on financial assets (2021: loss of CHF 15 million).

Derivatives designated as net investment hedges of foreign operations

In CHF million	Fair value		Contract/ notional amount	Fair value gains (+)/losses (–)	
	Assets	Liabilities		Effective portion recognised in other comprehensive income	Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022					
Currency forwards	**190**	**14**	**6 776**	**89**	**–**
TOTAL DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS NET INVESTMENT HEDGES	**190**	**14**	**6 776**	**89**	**–**
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021					
Currency forwards	99	13	5 824	–19	–
TOTAL DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS NET INVESTMENT HEDGES	99	13	5 824	–19	–

In 2022, investments in fixed-income funds of USD 3869 million (2021: USD 4219 million) and EUR 1358 million (2021: EUR 971 million) and investments in real estate funds of EUR 1269 million (2021: EUR 956 million) were hedged.

Foreign currency debt designated as net investment hedges of foreign operations

In CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	Fair value	Nominal amount	Fair value gains (+)/losses (–)	
		EUR	Effective portion recognised in other comprehensive income	Ineffective portion recognised in profit or loss
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022				
Foreign currency borrowing to hedge net investments in foreign entities	**172**	**169**	**9**	**–**
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021				
Foreign currency borrowing to hedge net investments in foreign entities	185	164	7	–

Hybrid debt denominated in euro was used to protect real estate funds against adverse movements in euro exchange rates.

10 Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

In CHF million		Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	
	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Debt securities		**374**	527
Equity securities		**133**	136
Investment funds – debt		**1 342**	1 518
Investment funds – equity		**1 195**	1 827 [1]
Real estate funds		**1 714**	2 717
Alternative investments		**4 573**	3 263 [2]
Financial assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	5	**39 751**	43 324
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS		**49 083**	53 313

[1] Including CHF 214 million previously classified as investment funds – balanced
[2] Including CHF 3238 million previously classified as infrastructure investments and CHF 24 million previously classified as private equity and hedge funds

11 Financial Assets Available for Sale

In CHF million	Cost/amortised cost		Net unrealised gains/losses		Fair value (carrying amount)	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Debt securities	**66 993**	70 800	**–7 280**	10 506	**59 713**	81 306
Senior secured loans	**4 489**	4 477	**–196**	–21	**4 293**	4 455
Equity securities	**6 075**	7 563	**1 411**	2 510	**7 486**	10 073
Investment funds – debt	**2 133**	1 442	**–217**	90	**1 917**	1 532
Investment funds – equity	**2 421**	2 551	**115**	799	**2 536**	3 350
Real estate funds	**589**	553	**81**	70	**670**	623
Alternative investments	**62**	75 [1]	**59**	57 [2]	**121**	132 [3]
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS AVAILABLE FOR SALE	**82 761**	87 460	**–6 027**	14 011	**76 735**	101 471

[1] Including CHF 58 million previously classified as private equity and CHF 16 million previously classified as hedge funds
[2] Including CHF 51 million previously classified as private equity and CHF 6 million previously classified as hedge funds
[3] Including CHF 109 million previously classified as private equity and CHF 22 million previously classified as hedge funds

Financial assets available for sale that have been sold under a repurchase agreement or lent under an agreement to return them, and where the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the financial assets given as collateral, were reclassified to financial assets pledged as collateral.

12 Loans and Receivables

In CHF million	Notes	Gross carrying amount 31.12.2022	Gross carrying amount 31.12.2021	Allowance for impairment losses 31.12.2022	Allowance for impairment losses 31.12.2021	Carrying amount 31.12.2022	Carrying amount 31.12.2021
LOANS							
Mortgages		**12 057**	12 000	**–23**	–23	**12 034**	11 977
Note loans		**4 124**	4 465	**–**	–	**4 124**	4 465
Corporate and other loans		**4 041**	2 502	**–**	–1	**4 041**	2 501
Reverse repurchase agreements	33	**227**	–	**–**	–	**227**	–
Debt securities previously classified as available for sale		**625**	726	**–**	–	**625**	726
Other debt securities classified as loans		**108**	151	**–**	–	**108**	151
TOTAL LOANS	30	**21 183**	19 845	**–23**	–24	**21 160**	19 821
RECEIVABLES							
Insurance receivables		**1 622**	1 612	**–25**	–27	**1 597**	1 585
Reinsurance receivables		**513**	433	**–**	–	**513**	433
Accrued investment income		**964**	1 048	**–**	–	**964**	1 048
Settlement accounts		**78**	73	**–**	–	**78**	73
Other receivables		**1 717**	1 307	**–9**	–8	**1 708**	1 299
TOTAL RECEIVABLES	30	**4 894**	4 474	**–35**	–35	**4 860**	4 439
TOTAL LOANS AND RECEIVABLES		**26 077**	24 319	**–57**	–59	**26 020**	24 260

Allowance for impairment losses

In CHF million	Individual evaluation of impairment 2022	Individual evaluation of impairment 2021	Collective evaluation of impairment 2022	Collective evaluation of impairment 2021	Total 2022	Total 2021
LOANS						
Balance as at 1 January	**1**	2	**23**	20	**24**	23
Impairment losses/reversals	**0**	0	**0**	2	**0**	2
Write-offs and disposals	**–1**	–1	**–**	–	**–1**	–1
Foreign currency translation differences	**0**	0	**–**	–	**0**	0
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**0**	1	**23**	23	**23**	24
RECEIVABLES						
Balance as at 1 January	**31**	29	**5**	8	**35**	37
Impairment losses/reversals	**5**	6	**–2**	–6	**3**	0
Write-offs and disposals	**–3**	–3	**0**	3	**–2**	0
Foreign currency translation differences	**–1**	–1	**0**	0	**–2**	–1
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**32**	31	**3**	5	**35**	35
TOTAL ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT LOSSES	**32**	32	**26**	27	**57**	59

Interest income accrued on impaired loans was CHF 0.04 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: CHF 0.01 million). The Group's loan portfolio is monitored closely through the review of information such as debt service, annual reports and assessments. This information is evaluated in light of current economic conditions and other factors, such as diversification of the property portfolio. This evaluation is part of the regular review to determine whether the allowance for potential loan losses is warranted. Management believes that the allowance for loan losses is sufficient. However, management cannot predict with assurance the impact of future economic circumstances or how the mortgage and real estate portfolios would be affected by various economic circumstances.

As at 1 July 2008, certain financial assets were reclassified from financial assets available for sale to loans and receivables due to the disappearance of an active market. The financial assets reclassified primarily consist of corporate debt instruments and debt instruments relating to emerging markets.

Details with regard to the financial assets reclassified are as follows.

Debt securities previously classified as available for sale

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Carrying amount as at 31 December	625	726
Fair value as at end of period	684	1 002
Gains (+)/losses (–) that would have been recognised in other comprehensive income if the assets had not been reclassified (before policyholder participation and income tax effect)	–212	–36
Gains (+)/losses (–) recognised in profit or loss (including impairment)	6	0
Interest income	48	49

13 Financial Assets Pledged as Collateral

In CHF million	Carrying amount	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Debt securities reclassified from		
financial assets available for sale	3 234	4 140
Total debt securities pledged as collateral	3 234	4 140
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL	3 234	4 140

Financial assets that have been sold under a repurchase agreement or lent under an agreement to return them are not derecognised when all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained substantially by the Swiss Life Group. If the transferee has the right to sell or repledge the financial assets given as collateral, they are reclassified in the balance sheet as financial assets pledged at their respective carrying amounts.

14 Investment Property

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**41 234**	38 120
Additions	**1 708**	2 813
Capitalised subsequent expenditure	**250**	238
Disposals	**–1 515**	–935
Gains/losses from fair value adjustments	**1 047**	1 505
Transfers from own-use property	**6**	–
Transfers to inventory property	**–54**	–
Classification as assets held for sale	**–1**	–69
Foreign currency translation differences	**–516**	–439
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**42 160**	41 234
of which pledged as security for mortgage loans	**2 528**	2 342
Investment property consists of		
completed investment property	**40 916**	40 395
investment property under construction	**928**	727
Right-of-use investment property	**315**	112
TOTAL INVESTMENT PROPERTY	**42 160**	41 234

Investment property held by the Group includes residential, commercial and mixed-use properties primarily located within Switzerland, and comprises both completed investment property and investment property under construction. Property held for investment purposes comprises land and buildings owned by the Group to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation. Property that is used by the Group itself or leased to, and occupied by, another entity of the Group is classified as owner-occupied property under property and equipment. Property acquired with a view to its subsequent disposal in the near future is carried under assets held for sale.

Rental income from investment property was CHF 1391 million for the period ended 31 December 2022 (2021: CHF 1361 million). Operating expenses arising from investment property that generated rental income amounted to CHF 307 million for the period ended 31 December 2022 (2021: CHF 316 million).

The undiscounted lease payments to be received under operating leases were as follows.

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Less than 1 year	**842**	767
1 to 2 years	**799**	761
2 to 3 years	**750**	705
3 to 4 years	**685**	656
4 to 5 years	**634**	595
More than 5 years	**2 477**	2 410
TOTAL UNDISCOUNTED LEASE PAYMENTS	**6 186**	5 893

15 Investments in Associates

Summarised financial information for the year 2022

Amounts in CHF million	Ownership interest	Carrying amount	Dividends received	Share of profit or loss	Share of other comprehensive income	Share of total comprehensive income
EQUITY METHOD ASSOCIATES						
Crédit et Services Financiers (CRESERFI), Paris	**33.4%**	**43**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**0**
Other associates	**n/a**	**38**	**12**	**1**	**0**	**1**
TOTAL	**n/a**	**80**	**12**	**0**	**0**	**0**
ASSOCIATES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Agrippa Quartier GmbH & Co. Geschlossene InvKG, Frankfurt am Main	**35.8%**	**70**	**–**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
SCI Tour LM, Marseille	**33.3%**	**2**	**15**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**
TOTAL	**n/a**	**72**	**15**	**n/a**	**n/a**	**n/a**

Summarised financial information for the year 2021

Amounts in CHF million	Ownership interest	Carrying amount	Dividends received	Share of profit or loss	Share of other comprehensive income	Share of total comprehensive income
EQUITY METHOD ASSOCIATES						
Crédit et Services Financiers (CRESERFI), Paris	33.4%	45	0	0	–	0
Other associates	n/a	60	4	8	–	8
TOTAL	n/a	105	4	8	–	8
ASSOCIATES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS						
Agrippa Quartier GmbH & Co. Geschlossene InvKG, Frankfurt am Main	36.4%	47	–	n/a	n/a	n/a
SCI Tour LM, Marseille	33.3%	20	–	n/a	n/a	n/a
TOTAL	n/a	67	–	n/a	n/a	n/a

Summarised financial information relating to material associates was as follows.

Amounts in CHF million	Crédit et Services Financiers (CRESERFI) Paris		Agrippa Quartier GmbH & Co. Geschlossene InvKG Frankfurt am Main		SCI TOUR LM Marseille	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION						
Current assets	**131**	167	**0**	4	**38**	7
Non-current assets	**42**	17	**179**	130	**–**	239
Current liabilities	**–12**	–42	**0**	–2	**–33**	–1
Non-current liabilities	**–33**	–8	**–40**	–38	**–**	–185
Revenue	**0**	32	**–1**	–1	**5**	13
Profit or loss	**0**	1	**55**	0	**69**	11
Total comprehensive income	**0**	1	**55**	0	**69**	11
RECONCILIATION						
Net assets	**129**	135	**n/a**	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Ownership interest	**33.4%**	33.4%	**n/a**	n/a	**n/a**	n/a
Share of net assets (carrying amount)	**43**	45	**n/a**	n/a	**n/a**	n/a

16 Property and Equipment

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Property and equipment owned	427	417
Right-of-use property and equipment	140	139
TOTAL PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	566	557

Property and equipment owned for the year 2022

In CHF million

	Notes	Land and buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Hardware	Other equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 January		362	21	15	19	417
Additions		45	8	6	2	60
Additions from business combinations	28	0	–	2	–	2
Disposals	28	–4	–1	0	–1	–7
Transfers from/to investment property	14	–6	–	–	–	–6
Reclassifications		–	4	–	–4	–
Depreciation		–13	–5	–7	–4	–29
Foreign currency translation differences		–9	–1	–1	–1	–11
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		374	26	15	12	427
Cost		635	71	78	36	820
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–260	–45	–63	–25	–394
TOTAL PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AS AT END OF PERIOD		374	26	15	12	427
of which buildings in the course of construction		1				

Property and equipment owned for the year 2021

In CHF million

	Notes	Land and buildings	Furniture and fixtures	Hardware	Other equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 January		325	21	15	24	384
Additions		57	5	8	3	72
Additions from business combinations	28	–	0	0	–	0
Disposals		–	0	0	–1	–1
Reclassifications		–	–	–	–	–
Depreciation		–12	–5	–7	–6	–29
Foreign currency translation differences		–8	0	0	–1	–9
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		362	21	15	19	417
Cost		612	73	80	46	811
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		–250	–52	–65	–27	–394
TOTAL PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT AS AT END OF PERIOD		362	21	15	19	417
of which buildings in the course of construction		22				

No borrowing costs were capitalised in property and equipment in 2022 and 2021.

Right-of-use property and equipment for the year 2022

In CHF million

	Notes	Premises	IT equipment	Vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 January		**129**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**139**
Additions		**45**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**49**
Additions from business combinations	28	**2**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**2**
Depreciation		**–32**	**–2**	**–3**	**–1**	**–37**
Impairment		**0**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**0**
Other changes		**–7**	**–1**	**0**	**0**	**–8**
Foreign currency translation differences		**–5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**–5**
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		**133**	**2**	**4**	**1**	**140**

Right-of-use property and equipment for the year 2021

In CHF million

	Premises	IT equipment	Vehicles	Other equipment	Total
Balance as at 1 January	124	1	4	2	131
Additions	45	4	5	0	53
Depreciation	–33	–1	–3	–1	–38
Other changes	–4	0	–	–	–4
Foreign currency translation differences	–3	0	0	0	–3
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	129	4	5	1	139

17 Intangible Assets including Intangible Insurance Assets

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Intangible insurance assets	**2 050**	1 637
Other intangible assets	**1 714**	1 758
TOTAL INTANGIBLE ASSETS	**3 764**	3 395

Intangible insurance assets

In CHF million	Present value of future profits from acquired insurance portfolios (PVP)		Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)		Deferred origination costs (DOC)		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**3**	6	**1 499**	1 363	**135**	89	**1 637**	1 459
Additions	**–**	–	**346**	411	**88**	72	**434**	483
Amortisation	**0**	–3	**–122**	–342	**–36**	–26	**–159**	–371
Impairment	**–2**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–2**	–
Effect of shadow accounting	**0**	0	**195**	110	**–**	–	**195**	110
Foreign currency translation differences	**0**	0	**–56**	–44	**0**	0	**–56**	–44
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**1**	3	**1 861**	1 499	**187**	135	**2 050**	1 637

Present value of future profits (PVP)
The present value of future profits relates to portfolios of insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation acquired in a business combination or transfer of portfolios. It relates to contracts acquired in Germany and is amortised in proportion to gross profits or margins over the effective life of the acquired insurance and investment contracts.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)
Certain acquisition costs relating to new and renewed insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation are deferred.

Deferred origination costs (DOC)
These costs are recoverable and are directly attributable to securing the right to investment management services within investment contract policies. They relate to contracts in Switzerland, Luxembourg and Singapore.

Other intangible assets for the year 2022

In CHF million

	Notes	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Brands and other	Total
COST						
Balance as at 1 January		**1 575**	**123**	**35**	**25**	**1 758**
Additions		**–**	**0**	**21**	**2**	**23**
Additions from internal development		**–**	**–**	**0**	**–**	**0**
Additions from business combinations	28	**52**	**17**	**0**	**0**	**71**
Disposals	28	**–3**	**0**	**–3**	**–16**	**–22**
Amortisation		**–**	**–36**	**–11**	**–1**	**–49**
Foreign currency translation differences		**–56**	**–8**	**–1**	**0**	**–66**
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		**1 568**	**96**	**40**	**10**	**1 714**
Cost		**2 020**	**300**	**231**	**30**	**2 581**
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		**–452**	**–204**	**–191**	**–21**	**–867**
TOTAL OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AS AT END OF PERIOD		**1 568**	**96**	**40**	**10**	**1 714**

Other intangible assets for the year 2021

In CHF million

	Notes	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Computer software	Brands and other	Total
COST						
Balance as at 1 January		1 452	76	40	32	1 600
Additions		–	–	16	1	17
Additions from business combinations	28	149	70	–	–	220
Disposals		–	–	–6	0	–6
Amortisation		–	–13	–14	–1	–28
Impairment		–	–8	–	–7	–15
Foreign currency translation differences		–26	–3	–1	0	–31
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD		1 575	123	35	25	1 758
Cost		2 043	298	222	45	2 608
Accumulated amortisation and impairment		–468	–174	–187	–21	–850
TOTAL OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS AS AT END OF PERIOD		1 575	123	35	25	1 758

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised, if applicable, over the fair value of the assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition. Goodwill includes amounts relating to both the Swiss Life Group's interest and the non-controlling interest in the business acquired in the case where non-controlling interest is measured at fair value. Goodwill on acquisition of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

In July 2022, Swiss Life acquired elipsLife, an insurance company for institutional clients headquartered in Liechtenstein. The acquisition resulted in goodwill of CHF 51 million in the segment "International".

In November 2021, goodwill of CHF 99 million was recognised in the segment "Asset Managers" resulting from the acquisition of the real estate business of Ness, Risan & Partners (NRP) in Oslo.

In June 2021, goodwill of CHF 64 million was recognised in the segment "International" in relation to the acquisition of the Edinburgh based Principal & Prosper IFA Holdings Ltd. The amount of CHF 64 million, that was the result of a preliminary purchase price allocation, was adjusted to CHF 46 million in the second half of 2021 and CHF 47 million in the first half of 2022.

Following an adjustment of the consideration, goodwill in relation to the Nestor Financial Group Limited acquisition, which had been closed in October 2020, increased by CHF 4 million in March 2021.

The calculations relating to the recoverable amounts, which have been determined on a value-in-use basis, use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management. The projection covers a three-year period. The calculations are based on present values that use a single set of estimated cash flows and a single discount rate.

Goodwill

In CHF million	Switzerland		France		Germany		International		Asset Managers	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Net carrying amount of goodwill	**152**	152	**294**	298	**399**	419	**379**	340	**344**	366
Impairment	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
KEY ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR IMPAIRMENT TESTS										
Eternal growth rate	**1.0%**	1.0%	**1.6%**	1.5%	**2.0%**	2.0%	**2.0%**	2.0%	**2.0%**	2.0%
Discount rate	**8.3%**	7.5%	**10.8%**	8.6%	**10.4%**	8.4%	**9.9%**	8.0%	**8.6%**	8.0%

The discount rates used for the value-in-use calculations are based on weighted average cost of capital (WACC) derived from the Capital Asset Pricing Model. Peer group comparisons and the beta of the Swiss Life Group are used for determining the beta used in the calculation. Capital structure reflected in the WACC calculation is in line with the target capital structure of the Swiss Life Group.

The growth rates reflect the long-term inflation expectations of the International Monetary Fund.

Customer relationships
As at 31 December 2022, the “France” segment comprises customer relationships of CHF 2 million (31.12.2021: CHF 4 million) and the “Asset Managers” segment comprises customer relationships of CHF 58 million (31.12.2021: CHF 77 million), of which CHF 34 million were acquired with Ness, Risan & Partners in November 2021. The “International” segment comprises customer relationships of CHF 36 million (31.12.2021: CHF 41 million). The amount includes CHF 17 million of customer relationships acquired with elipsLife in July 2022, which was fully amortised in the second half of 2022, and CHF 36 million of customer relationships added with the acquisition of Principal & Prosper IFA Holdings Ltd. in June 2021. Customer relationships are amortised over their useful lives.

Brands and other
As at 31 December 2022, “Brands and other” comprises the brands Mayfair, Beos and Fincentrum, as well as an intangible asset representing a performance fee related to the acquisition of Fontavis, which was fully earned in the second half of 2022. Brands are amortised over their useful lives. Following a reorganisation, the Corpus Sireo brand was fully impaired, resulting in an impairment loss of CHF 7 million in the first half of 2021.

18 Other Assets and Liabilities

Other assets

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses	**124**	186
Employee benefit assets	**41**	43
Inventory property [1]	**1 408**	733
VAT and other tax receivables	**180**	196
Sundry assets	**10**	6
TOTAL OTHER ASSETS	**1 763**	1 164

1 of which CHF 827 million pledged as security for loans (2021: CHF 463 million)

Other liabilities

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Deferred income	**190**	198
VAT and other tax payables	**248**	208
Sundry liabilities	**22**	17
TOTAL OTHER LIABILITIES	**460**	423

19 Investment and Unit-Linked Contracts

In CHF million		Gross		Ceded		Net	
	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Unit-linked contracts	30	**23 900**	27 592	**–**	–	**23 900**	27 592
Investment contracts with discretionary participation		**14 885**	16 627	**118**	119	**14 767**	16 508
Investment contracts without discretionary participation at FVPL	30	**687**	613	**–**	–	**687**	613
Investment contracts without discretionary participation at amortised cost	30	**20**	5	**–**	–	**20**	5
TOTAL INVESTMENT AND UNIT-LINKED CONTRACTS		**39 492**	44 837	**118**	119	**39 374**	44 718
of which for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers							
unit-linked contracts	5	**23 900**	27 592	**–**	–	**23 900**	27 592
investment contracts	5	**5 206**	6 213	**–**	–	**5 206**	6 213

Unit-linked contracts

In CHF million	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**27 592**	25 693
Deposits received	**1 807**	1 696
Fair value changes	**–2 650**	2 636
Policy fees and other charges	**–146**	–131
Deposits released	**–1 968**	–1 622
Other movements	**–9**	19
Reclassifications	**13**	2
Foreign currency translation differences	**–739**	–702
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**23 900**	27 592

Investment contracts with discretionary participation – gross

In CHF million	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**16 627**	15 717
Premiums and deposits received	**4 035**	4 363
Interest and bonuses credited	**332**	224
Policy fees and other charges	**–223**	–240
Liabilities released for payments on death, surrender and other terminations	**–2 529**	–2 361
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions and other movements	**–1 357**	1 165
Reclassifications	**–1 382**	–1 680
Foreign currency translation differences	**–617**	–560
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**14 885**	16 627

Investment contracts without discretionary participation – gross

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**618**	614
Deposits received	**189**	143
Fair value changes	**–8**	–16
Interest and bonuses credited	**0**	0
Policy fees and other charges	**–7**	–5
Deposits released	**–47**	–95
Reclassifications	**–17**	–4
Foreign currency translation differences	**–23**	–19
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**707**	618

In the case of contracts that do not have significant insurance risk but contain discretionary participation features, the Swiss Life Group primarily bases its accounting policies on the requirements of the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States (status of US GAAP as of the first application of IFRS 4).

In the case of traditional contracts in the life insurance business, future life policy benefit liabilities are determined by using the net-level-premium method on the basis of actuarial assumptions as to mortality, persistency, expenses and investment return, including a margin for adverse deviation. For participating contracts where the contribution principle applies to the allocation of the policyholder bonus, future life policy benefit liabilities are determined by using the net-level-premium method on the basis of appropriate mortality and interest rate assumptions. These amounts relate to contracts issued in Switzerland.

Certain contracts that do not contain significant insurance risk and do not have discretionary participation features are carried at amortised cost or fair value.

20 Borrowings

In CHF million

	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Hybrid debt		**2 089**	2 634
Senior bonds		**2 120**	1 466
Bank loans		**200**	–
TOTAL BORROWINGS	30	**4 409**	4 099

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

In CHF million	Hybrid debt		Senior bonds		Bank loans		Lease liabilities[1]		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**2 634**	2 900	**1 466**	1 049	**–**	–	**224**	220	**4 323**	4 169
Cash flows										
Issuance	**–**	248	**678**	646	**200**	–	**–**	–	**878**	894
Redemption	**–470**	–450	**–**	–200	**–**	–	**–37**	–38	**–507**	–688
Other changes										
New leases	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**77**	52	**77**	52
Premium/discount amortisation	**3**	3	**1**	0	**–**	–	**4**	4	**8**	8
Other movements	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–8**	–8	**–8**	–8
Acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–2**	–	**–2**	–
Foreign currency translation differences	**–77**	–68	**–25**	–29	**–**	–	**–10**	–7	**–112**	–104
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**2 089**	2 634	**2 120**	1 466	**200**	–	**249**	224	**4 658**	4 323

[1] Included in other financial liabilities

Hybrid debt

On 29 March 2021, Swiss Life Ltd issued subordinated dated callable bonds in the amount of CHF 250 million. The bonds are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding, have their maturity date on 30 September 2041 and are first callable on 30 September 2031 or at each interest payment date thereafter at the option of the issuer, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 2.125% p.a. until 30 September 2031. If the bonds are not redeemed on 30 September 2031, the interest resets at a rate fixed for the subsequent five years, consisting of the aggregate of the then-prevailing five-year CHF mid-market swap rate vs. SARON plus initial margin (216.7 bps) plus 100 bps step-up.

On 22 March 2018, Swiss Life Ltd issued subordinated dated callable bonds in the amount of CHF 175 million. The bonds are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding, have their maturity date on 25 September 2048 and are first callable on 25 September 2028 or at each interest payment date thereafter at the option of the issuer, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 2.625% p.a. until 25 September 2028. If the bonds are not redeemed on 25 September 2028, the interest resets at a rate fixed for the subsequent five years, consisting of the aggregate of the then-prevailing five-year CHF swap rate and the initial margin of 2.113% p.a.

On 27 September 2016, ELM B.V., a Dutch repackaging vehicle, issued EUR 600 million in fixed to floating rate subordinated perpetual notes (at an issue price of 99.707%) secured by loan notes granted to Swiss Life Ltd, which are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding. Swiss Life Ltd may repay the loan notes in full on 19 May 2027 or on any interest payment date thereafter, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 4.50% p.a. until 19 May 2027. If the notes are not redeemed on 19 May 2027, the interest will be the aggregate of the three-month Euribor and a margin of 5.10% p.a.

On 24 March 2016, Swiss Life Ltd issued subordinated dated callable bonds in the amount of CHF 150 million. The bonds are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding, have their maturity date on 24 September 2046 and are first callable on 24 September 2026 or at each interest payment date thereafter at the option of the issuer, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 4.375% p.a. until 24 September 2026. If the bonds are not redeemed on 24 September 2026, the interest resets at a rate fixed for the subsequent five years, consisting of the aggregate of the then-prevailing five-year CHF swap rate and the initial margin of 4.538% p.a.

On 16 June 2015, Demeter Investments B.V., a Dutch repackaging vehicle, issued EUR 750 million in fixed to floating rate subordinated perpetual notes (at an issue price of 99.105%) secured by loan notes granted to Swiss Life Ltd, which are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding. Swiss Life Ltd may repay the loan notes in full on 16 June 2025 or on any interest payment date thereafter, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 4.375% p.a. until 16 June 2025. If the notes are not redeemed on 16 June 2025, the interest will be the aggregate of three-month Euribor and a margin of 4.30% p.a.

In November 2012, Swiss Life Insurance Finance Ltd. offered to existing lenders under the subordinated perpetual step-up loan placed in 1999 by Swiss Life Ltd, to purchase their loan holdings against a consideration consisting of both a cash component and a credit component. Altogether, EUR 265 million and CHF 290 million were purchased from lenders. The cash component amounted to a total of CHF 139 million. The credit component consists of a tranche of a subordinated dated step-up loan newly issued by Swiss Life Ltd. The subordinated dated step-up loan placed in connection with the offer amounts to CHF 471 million, is guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding, has a tenor of thirty years and is first repayable on 30 November 2022 at the option of the issuer, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest rate is six-month Libor plus a margin of 4.20% p.a. until 30 May 2022. The bonds were redeemed on 30 November 2022, their first call date.

In March 1999, Swiss Life Ltd privately placed a subordinated perpetual step-up loan comprising three simultaneous advances of EUR 443 million (at a rate of interest of Euribor plus a margin of 1.05% p.a., increased by 100 basis points as from April 2009), CHF 290 million (at a rate of interest of Libor plus a margin of 1.05% p.a., increased by 100 basis points as from April 2009) and EUR 215 million (at a rate of interest of Euribor plus a margin of 1.05% p.a., increased by 100 basis points as from October 2009). In 2009, Swiss Life Ltd renounced the right to call the loan on its first call date. Following the purchase offer by Swiss Life Insurance Finance Ltd. in 2012, EUR 193 million remain outstanding. Swiss Life Ltd renounced the right to call the loan on the call dates falling in April 2014 and 2019, and can next call it in 2024, or at five-year intervals thereafter, at its discretion, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority.

Amounts in CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	Nominal value in year of issue	Nominal value at 31.12.2022	Interest rate	Year of issue	Optional redemption	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Borrower						**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Swiss Life AG	CHF 250	CHF 250	2.125%	2021	2031	**249**	248
Swiss Life AG	CHF 175	CHF 175	2.625%	2018	2028	**174**	174
Swiss Life AG	EUR 600	EUR 600	4.500%	2016	2027	**589**	619
Swiss Life AG	CHF 150	CHF 150	4.375%	2016	2026	**150**	149
Swiss Life AG	EUR 750	EUR 750	4.375%	2015	2025	**737**	773
Swiss Life AG	CHF 471	CHF 471	Libor +4.200%	2012	2022	**–**	470
Swiss Life AG	EUR 443	EUR 193	Euribor +2.050%	1999	2024	**190**	200
TOTAL						**2 089**	2 634

Senior bonds

On 31 August 2022, Swiss Life Finance I Ltd, a subsidiary of Swiss Life Holding AG, issued a EUR 700 million senior bond with a tenor of seven years and a coupon of 3.25%.

On 15 September 2021, Swiss Life Finance I Ltd, a subsidiary of SL Holding AG, issued a EUR 600 million senior green bond with a tenor of 10 years and coupon of 0.5% p.a.

On 6 December 2019, Swiss Life Holding issued three tranches of senior green bonds totalling CHF 600 million: one CHF 200 million tranche with a tenor of 2 years and floating rate coupon (floored at 0.00% capped at 0.05%), one CHF 250 million tranche with a tenor of 5.5 years and 0% coupon, and one CHF 150 million tranche with a tenor of 9.25 years and coupon of 0.35% p.a. On 6 December 2021, the CHF 200 million tranche matured and was redeemed.

On 13 March 2019, Swiss Life Holding issued a CHF 250 million senior bond with a tenor of 4.6 years and coupon of 0.25% p.a.

On 21 June 2013, Swiss Life Holding issued two tranches of senior bonds totalling CHF 425 million: one CHF 225 million tranche with a tenor of 6 years and coupon of 1.125% p.a. and one CHF 200 million tranche with a tenor of 10 years and coupon of 1.875% p.a. On 21 June 2019, the CHF 225 million tranche matured and was redeemed.

Amounts in CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	Nominal value	Interest rate	Year of issue	Redemption	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Issuer					**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Swiss Life Finance I AG	EUR 700	3.250%	2022	2029	**683**	–
Swiss Life Finance I AG	EUR 600	0.500%	2021	2031	**588**	617
Swiss Life Holding AG	CHF 150	0.350%	2019	2029	**150**	150
Swiss Life Holding AG	CHF 250	0.000%	2019	2025	**250**	249
Swiss Life Holding AG	CHF 250	0.250%	2019	2023	**250**	250
Swiss Life Holding AG	CHF 200	1.875%	2013	2023	**200**	200
TOTAL					**2 120**	1 466

Bank loans

On 3 October 2022, Swiss Life AG entered into a CHF 500 million multicurrency revolving credit facility with a tenor of 5 years and 2 years of extension option. The interest paid on the drawn part is based on SARON or Euribor plus a margin of 30 basis points on the drawn part. The commitment fee on the undrawn part amounts up to 15 basis points. As at 31 December 2022, CHF 200 million have been drawn.

21 Other Financial Liabilities

In CHF million

	Notes	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Insurance payables		**3 040**	2 768
Policyholder deposits		**817**	875
Reinsurance deposits		**187**	177
Customer deposits		**2 611**	2 712
Repurchase agreements		**2 887**	4 067
Amounts due to banks		**6 607**	3 954
Lease liabilities		**249**	224
Third-party interests in consolidated investment funds	30	**4 093**	4 033
Accrued expenses		**508**	573
Settlement accounts		**314**	441
Other		**1 310**	912
TOTAL OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		**22 623**	20 738

22 Insurance Liabilities

In CHF million	Gross		Ceded		Net	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Claims under non-life insurance contracts	**873**	871	**194**	185	**680**	686
Unearned premiums non-life	**38**	42	**1**	1	**37**	40
Claims under life insurance contracts	**8 121**	6 537	**1 795**	119	**6 326**	6 418
Future life policyholder benefits	**107 546**	109 669	**146**	144	**107 400**	109 525
Unearned premiums life	**100**	70	**27**	0	**72**	70
Deposits under insurance contracts	**13 233**	13 070	**–**	–	**13 233**	13 070
TOTAL INSURANCE LIABILITIES	**129 911**	130 258	**2 163**	449	**127 748**	129 809
of which for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	**11 228**	10 448	**1**	1	**11 227**	10 447

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums represent the portion of the premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage.

Claims under life insurance contracts

Claims under life insurance contracts represent the liability for unpaid portions of claims incurred. The liability includes an estimate for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). The measurement at reporting date is a best estimate of ultimate future claim payments.

Claims under non-life insurance contracts – gross

In CHF million	**2022**	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**871**	918
Claims and claim settlement costs incurred		
Reporting period	**331**	334
Prior reporting periods	**–3**	–64
Claims and claim settlement costs paid		
Reporting period	**–139**	–139
Prior reporting periods	**–143**	–141
Foreign currency translation differences	**–43**	–37
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**873**	871

Claims under non-life insurance contracts represent the liability needed to provide for the estimated ultimate cost of settling claims relating to insured events that have occurred on or before the financial reporting date. The estimated liability includes the amount that will be required for future payments on both claims that have been reported to the insurer and claims relating to insured events that have occurred but have not been reported to the insurer as at the date the liability is estimated. Loss development tables are generally used to make these estimates.

Future life policyholder benefits and claims – gross

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**116 206**	116 123
Additions from business combinations	**1 618**	–
Premiums received	**9 503**	10 063
Interest credited	**1 558**	1 625
Claims incurred, benefits paid and surrenders	**–11 713**	–10 701
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions and other movements	**–408**	256
Reclassifications	**276**	11
Foreign currency translation differences	**–1 373**	–1 172
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**115 667**	116 206

For participating contracts where the contribution principle applies to the allocation of the policyholder bonus, future life policy benefit liabilities are determined by using the net-level-premium method on the basis of appropriate mortality and interest rate assumptions.

The valuation of other long-duration contracts is also based on the net-level-premium method with actuarial assumptions as to mortality, persistency, expenses and investment returns including provisions for adverse deviation.

Deposits under insurance contracts – gross

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**13 070**	11 629
Deposits received	**228**	235
Interest credited	**22**	55
Participating bonuses	**3**	4
Policy fees and insurance charges	**–46**	–47
Deposits released for payments on death, surrender and other terminations during the year	**–195**	–226
Other movements	**–335**	282
Reclassifications	**1 109**	1 672
Foreign currency translation differences	**–624**	–536
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**13 233**	13 070

For investment-type contracts with significant insurance risk, savings premiums collected are reported as deposits (deposit accounting).

Insurance liabilities with and without discretionary participation

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Insurance liabilities with discretionary participation	**102 012**	104 565
Insurance liabilities without discretionary participation	**16 671**	15 245
Insurance liabilities linked to assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	**11 228**	10 448
TOTAL INSURANCE LIABILITIES	**129 911**	130 258

23 Employee Benefits

Employee benefit liabilities

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Employee benefit liabilities consist of		
gross defined benefit liabilities	607	1 349
other employee benefit liabilities	262	232
TOTAL EMPLOYEE BENEFIT LIABILITIES	869	1 581

Defined benefit plans

Employees are covered under various funded and unfunded pension plans which operate under local regulations and practice. The major part of the defined benefit liability recognised arises from the plans covering employees in Switzerland. The impact on the consolidated financial statements arising from the plans covering employees in Germany and France is far less significant. Generally, the level of benefits is based on years of service and average compensation preceding retirement, and the main benefit is a pension after retirement or a lump-sum payment at the time of retirement. Most plans are funded and the funding is governed by local requirements and with respect to the liability (determined based on actuarial methods) based on the plans' benefit promises. For several plans, contributions are not only made by the employer, but also by the employee (generally as a part of gross salaries).

In Switzerland, France and Germany, insurance contracts have been issued to defined benefit plans covering own employees, which reinsure a part of the benefit promises made by the plans. Due to the requirements of IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts in combination with IAS 19 Employee Benefits, such insurance contracts are eliminated (self-insurance, non-eligibility as plan asset). To the extent the affected plans are funded by self-insurance, the defined benefit liabilities are backed by the investments relating to the eliminated insurance contracts. These investments are part of the investments presented in the consolidated balance sheet of the Swiss Life Group.

Plan descriptions

Switzerland

Pension plans in Switzerland are governed by the Swiss Federal Law on Occupational Retirement, Survivors' and Disability Pension Plans (BVG). Pension plans must be managed by independent, legally autonomous entities and are under regulatory supervision. The plans covering the Group's employees in Switzerland are set up as foundations. The foundation board as the most senior governing body must be composed of equal numbers of employee and employer representatives. Main responsibilities of the foundation board are the definition of plan benefits, funding system and the setting of actuarial parameters and investment policies for the plan assets. The BVG defines minimum levels with regard to benefits (including conversion rate for old-age pensions), employer/employee contributions and the interest rate for the accrual of the employee's pension account. An annual actuarial report according to BVG requirements is prepared which shows the funding level of the respective plan. The measurement basis for the plan's assets and benefit obligations for this purpose is in accordance with BVG rules.

The primary benefit of Swiss Life's plans is an old-age pension after reaching retirement age. The level of the old-age pension is determined by the plan's conversion rate applied to the employee's individual pension account accumulated at retirement age. There are options for early retirement (with actuarially determined reduction of the conversion rate) and for choosing to receive a lump-sum payment instead of a pension. This old-age pension is funded by monthly contributions from the employer and the employee (deducted from salary) to an individual pension account, which in addition is increased by a yearly interest accrual. The contributions are based on age and on a percentage of the contributory salary. Further funding of an individual pension account comprises mandatory transfers of funds made by new employees from plans of their former employers and discretionary contributions from the employees (with restrictions to maximum amounts). As a consequence of plan amendments in the past, certain age groups are granted guarantees of a minimum level of old-age pensions in case of early retirement. The cost with respect to early retirement of members from these age groups is borne by the employer.

Other benefits comprise survivors'/orphans' pensions and/or lump-sum payments in case of death as well as disability pensions (if disabled before retirement age) and transfer of vested benefits in case of job changes. In these plans, which cover nearly all of the Group's employees in Switzerland, the cost of the benefits is funded by payment of insurance premiums to group insurance contracts issued by Swiss Life Ltd (self-insurance) and is borne by the employer. In addition, the administration expenses of the plans are also borne by the employer, since the personnel managing the plans are Swiss Life employees.

France

Pension plans in France are covered by various national agreements. Defined benefit plans in France cover retirement benefits for employees, including executive officers, based on the last salary, length of service, cause of termination and the respective national agreement. Furthermore, service anniversary bonuses are based on employee category and length of service.

Germany

Pension plans in Germany are governed by the Law on Occupational Retirement (BetrAVG). The BetrAVG is part of the general labour legislation, which means that the BetrAVG establishes no rules on funding benefit obligations. It only describes the various possible ways of funding benefit obligations without further details on the practice of funding.

There are various defined benefit plans in place. They provide pension benefits after reaching retirement age.

For some plans, the level of the pension benefits is determined by the years of service and the last salary before retirement according to the benefit formula as defined in the pension plan. Other benefits comprise widows'/widowers' pensions in case of death as well as disability pensions (if disabled before retirement age). The levels of these benefits are determined similar to the old-age pensions assuming service up to normal retirement age. Widows'/widowers' pensions are 60% of the old age/disability pension benefits.

For some plans, the level of old-age pensions is determined by yearly amounts. Contributions are made in the form of premiums to an individual insurance contract with Swiss Life Germany. The premium is a fixed amount, determined by the rules of the pension plan, and depends on the employee's status. Every three years there is an adjustment of the contribution amount due to the general development of salaries in the German insurance industry. There is a risk that the employer has to make additional payments in case the benefits of the individual insurance contract do not cover the benefits promised by the plan. Other benefits comprise lump-sum payments in case of death as well as disability pensions (if disabled before retirement age). The levels of these benefits are determined as fixed amounts by the plan depending on the employee's status. This part of the plan is also covered by insurance contracts with Swiss Life Germany.

For some plans, a lump-sum benefit is provided when reaching retirement age. The capital benefit amount depends on the contributions and the performance of an underlying portfolio of assets. The benefit payable is the amount originally paid in plus interest.

Risks covered

With respect to its defined benefit plans the Group faces the risks of adverse development of the prominent actuarial/financial assumptions, such as discount rates, mortality assumptions and future salary growth, inherent in the measurement of plan liabilities. If the high-quality corporate bond yields (which are the basis for assessing the discount rate) decrease, the present value of the defined benefit obligation would increase, which would lead to a higher defined benefit liability in the consolidated balance sheet. However, this effect would be partly offset by the increase in the value of bonds in the plan assets. A higher defined benefit obligation would also result if the average life expectancy (longevity) or the rate of future salary growth were higher than the corresponding values reflected in the financial/actuarial parameters.

With respect to funded plans, the Group faces investment risk. In general, the return of plan assets – together with contributions – must be sufficient to cover the plan's benefit promises. In particular, if the return is below the discount rate, an actuarial loss would be created with negative impact on the net benefit liability/asset and other comprehensive income. The mitigation of this risk depends on the nature of the benefit promises and the regulatory/legal framework of the plan, and is therefore country-specific.

Switzerland

The responsibility for maintaining a sufficient funding status lies with the foundations. In the case of underfunding (as assessed according to BVG rules, not IFRS) the foundations are required to take appropriate measures to restore a sufficient funding status. Potential measures that could be taken are adjustments to the pension accounts' interest rate, benefit levels and regular employer/employee contributions. Furthermore, the foundations could require additional contributions from the employer and the employees. Because the funding status of the foundations in Switzerland is sufficient, it is not expected that any such additional contributions will be required in the near future.

The investment risk inherent in achieving an adequate return on the plan assets covering the pension accounts of active employees is borne by the foundations. In addition, the investment risk and actuarial risk relating to old-age pensions lie with the foundations. However, for the major plan, all pensions which were already in payout before 1 January 2011 are fully covered under a group insurance contract issued by Swiss Life Ltd. Furthermore, all insurance risk relating to death/survivors'/disability benefits is fully covered by several group contracts issued by Swiss Life Ltd.

The objective of the investment process is to ensure that the return on the plan assets – together with the contributions – will be sufficient to fulfil the benefit promises. The investment strategy must be in line with the related BVG rules and regulations (e.g. requirements regarding diversification). The foundations are responsible for defining the investment strategy taking into account the objectives, benefit obligations and risk capacity. The implementation of the investment policy is delegated to an investment committee.

France

The investment risk inherent in achieving an adequate return on the plan assets in order to pay the promised benefits to employees, as well as the mortality risk, is borne by the company.

Germany

According to the German BetrAVG there are no specific rules regarding funding of pension obligations. The defined benefit plans are funded by individual insurance contracts with Swiss Life Germany that cover the promised benefits. Because of tax limitations, the individual insurance contracts do not cover the whole level of the benefit promises. Therefore, Swiss Life Germany has established a contractual trust arrangement to cover the additional risks from the pension plan. Plan risks mainly arise from salary increases and from an increase in pension payments.

For the plans that provide lump-sum benefits based on separate asset portfolios, the most significant but low risk is from capital markets fluctuations. The asset portfolios are broadly diversified with corporate bonds, German government bonds, covered bonds and exchange-traded funds.

Amounts recognised as defined benefit assets / liabilities

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Present value of defined benefit obligation	–3 012	–3 796
Fair value of plan assets	2 446	2 490
NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY	–566	–1 307
Insurance contracts not eligible as plan assets under IFRS	1 088	1 193
NET DEFINED BENEFIT SURPLUS (+)/DEFICIT (–) (ECONOMIC VIEW)	522	–113
The net defined benefit liability consists of		
gross defined benefit liabilities	–607	–1 349
gross defined benefit assets	41	42

To assess the funding situation of the defined benefit plans in total, plan assets as well as insurance contracts not eligible as plan assets under IFRS must be set off against the present value of the defined benefit obligation. The total deficit taking into consideration insurance contracts not eligible as plan assets under IFRS amounted to a surplus of CHF 522 million as at 31 December 2022 (2021: deficit of CHF 113 million).

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Current service cost	129	139
Past service cost	–5	–6
Net interest cost	6	4
Gains/losses settlements	–	0
Employee contributions	–42	–40
TOTAL DEFINED BENEFIT EXPENSE	88	97

Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Actuarial gains and losses on the defined benefit obligation	785	194
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	–154	132
TOTAL REMEASUREMENTS OF THE NET DEFINED BENEFIT LIABILITY	632	327

Defined benefit plans

In CHF million

	2022	2021
CHANGES IN THE PRESENT VALUE OF THE DEFINED BENEFIT OBLIGATION		
Balance as at 1 January	**–3 796**	–4 041
Current service cost	**–129**	–139
Past service cost including curtailments	**5**	8
Interest cost	**–16**	–8
Contributions by plan participants	**–69**	–88
Actuarial gains (+)/losses (–) arising from		
experience adjustments	**–61**	–76
changes in demographic assumptions	**0**	145
changes in financial assumptions	**846**	125
Benefit payments	**215**	226
Settlements	**–**	36
Effect of business combinations	**–56**	–
Effect of reclassifications and other disposals	**33**	0
Foreign currency translation differences	**15**	14
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**–3 012**	–3 796
of which amounts owing to		
active plan participants	**–1 644**	–1 978
retired plan participants	**–1 368**	–1 818
CHANGES IN THE FAIR VALUE OF PLAN ASSETS		
Balance as at 1 January	**2 490**	2 306
Interest income	**10**	4
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	**–154**	132
Contributions by the employer	**111**	147
Contributions by plan participants	**63**	83
Benefit payments	**–128**	–139
Curtailments	**–**	–2
Settlements	**–**	–36
Effect of business combinations	**50**	–
Effect of reclassifications and other disposals	**11**	0
Foreign currency translation differences	**–6**	–5
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**2 446**	2 490

Plan assets

In CHF million	Quoted market price		Other		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Cash and cash equivalents	**–**	–	**45**	42	**45**	42
Debt securities						
Governments	**4**	4	**–**	–	**4**	4
Equity securities						
Financials	**1**	1	**–**	–	**1**	1
Investment funds						
Debt	**596**	848	**–**	–	**596**	848
Equity	**721**	644	**–**	–	**721**	644
Balanced	**86**	67	**–**	–	**86**	67
Real estate	**–**	–	**646**	611	**646**	611
Other	**–**	–	**153**	122	**153**	122
Derivatives						
Currency	**–**	–	**–1**	1	**–1**	1
Property						
located in Switzerland	**–**	–	**22**	22	**22**	22
Qualifying insurance policies	**–**	–	**173**	128	**173**	128
TOTAL PLAN ASSETS	**1 408**	1 564	**1 038**	926	**2 446**	2 490
Plan assets include						
own equity instruments	**1**	1	**–**	–	**1**	1

Principal actuarial assumptions

	Switzerland/Liechtenstein		Other countries	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Discount rate	**1.9-2.3%**	0.0-0.4%	**3.8-3.9%**	1.0-2.0%
Future salary increases	**0.9-1.5%**	0.6-1.5%	**1.0-3.5%**	1.0-5.0%
Future pension increases	**0.0%**	0.0%	**1.0-2.0%**	1.0-1.8%
Ordinary retirement age (women)	**64**	64	**63–65**	63–65
Ordinary retirement age (men)	**65**	65	**63–65**	63–65
Average life expectation at ordinary retirement age (women)	**25.4-25.5**	25.4	**25.7-28.5**	25.7-28.5
Average life expectation at ordinary retirement age (men)	**22.6-23.8**	22.6-23.7	**22.4-25.1**	22.3-25.1

A sensitivity analysis was performed for each significant actuarial assumption showing the impact on the defined benefit obligation of changes in the respective actuarial assumptions that were reasonably possible at the balance sheet date. The calculation is done by leaving all other assumptions unchanged (i.e. at their value used in the calculation of the defined benefit obligation implicit in the net defined benefit asset/liability in the consolidated balance sheet as at end of period). In reality, it is unlikely that a change in assumption would happen in isolation. Some assumptions may well be correlated. In addition, the net effect in the consolidated balance sheet would also be driven by the change in the value of the plan assets.

At 31 December 2022, if the discount rate had been 50 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would have decreased by CHF 170 million (increase CHF 190 million). At 31 December 2021, if the discount rate had been 50 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would have decreased by CHF 255 million (increase CHF 289 million).

At 31 December 2022, if the future expected salary growth had increased (decreased) by 50 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would have increased by CHF 9 million (decrease CHF 11 million). At 31 December 2021, if the future expected salary growth had increased (decreased) by 50 basis points, the defined benefit obligation would have increased by CHF 17 million (decrease CHF 18 million).

At 31 December 2022, if the average life expectancy had increased by one year (for both men and women), the defined benefit obligation would have increased by CHF 75 million. At 31 December 2021, if the average life expectancy had increased by one year (for both men and women), the defined benefit obligation would have increased by CHF 115 million.

Expected benefit payments

Amounts in CHF million (if not noted otherwise)

	2022	2021
Duration of the defined benefit obligation (weighted average no. of years)	**12.1**	14.2
Benefits expected to be paid (undiscounted amounts)		
within 12 months	**201**	194
between 1 and 2 years	**189**	181
between 3 and 5 years	**561**	551
between 6 and 10 years	**910**	905

The contributions expected to be paid for the year ending 31 December 2023 are CHF 88 million. These contributions include amounts payable under insurance contracts issued to defined benefit plans covering own employees.

Defined contribution plans

Certain subsidiaries sponsor various defined contribution plans. Participation in the various plans is based either on completion of a specific period of continuous service or on the date of hire. The plans stipulate contributions by both employers and employees. The expenses under these plans amounted to CHF 6 million in 2022 (2021: CHF 5 million).

Equity compensation plans

For 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019 and 2018 participants in the group share-based payment programme are allocated restricted share units (RSUs). RSUs grant the holder future subscription rights, entitling him or her to receive Swiss Life Holding shares free of charge after a three-year period has elapsed and if certain conditions are fulfilled.

The 2022 equity compensation plan is based on the Group-wide programme “Swiss Life 2024”, which was announced on 25 November 2021. The 2019, 2020 and 2021 equity compensation plans are based on the Group-wide programme “Swiss Life 2021”. The 2018 equity compensation plan is based on the Group-wide programme “Swiss Life 2018”. For the purpose of supporting the achievement of the respective corporate goals, the following performance criteria have been determined by the Board of Directors for the 2019, 2020 and 2021 plans: IFRS profit (50% weighting), risk and fee result (25% weighting) and cash to Swiss Life Holding for further strengthening of the financial substance and payout capacity (25% weighting). For the 2022 equity compensation plan the Board of Directors determined the following performance criteria: IFRS profit (25% weighting), fee result (25% weighting) and cash to Swiss Life Holding (50% weighting).

Since 1 March 2021, a separate equity compensation plan (LTI-AM) has been in place for employees in key positions in the Swiss Life Asset Managers segment who are not participating in the Group’s equity compensation plan, specifically aligned to the targets for the Group-wide asset management and real estate services activity of Swiss Life Asset Managers. Participants in the LTI-AM equity compensation plan are granted restricted share units (AM RSU). AM RSUs grant the holder future subscription rights, entitling him or her to receive Swiss Life Holding shares free of charge after a three-year period has elapsed and if certain conditions are fulfilled. For the purpose of supporting the achievement of the targets, performance criteria have been determined as follows: IFRS profit of the Asset Managers segment (50% weighting), net new assets under third party asset management (25% weighting) and the Asset Managers segment’s cash remittance to Swiss Life Holding (25% weighting).

While the Group equity compensation plan and the LTI-AM equity compensation plan have different groups of participants and are aligned to different targets, they have the same mechanisms.

After expiry of the three-year period of the plan, the target value for each performance criterion is compared with the actual result achieved. The share allocation corresponds to the number of allocated RSUs (1 RSU = 1 share) if all three performance criteria have been achieved or exceeded after the three-year period has elapsed; overperformance does not lead to a higher share allocation. If the targets are only partly achieved, the share allocation is correspondingly reduced in accordance with the weighting of the performance target concerned, or the RSUs expire worthless.

Both programmes also provide for adjustment and reclaiming mechanisms (clawback).

The fair value of the RSUs granted for each programme is determined at the grant date. The fair value was determined by an independent consulting company using the Black-Scholes formula taking into account input factors such as the dividend yield and the historical volatility of the Swiss Life Holding share. The associated expense during the vesting period is recognised under employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in share premium.

In 2018, the number of RSUs granted under this programme amounted to 43 649. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 300.66. The date of grant was 1 March 2018.

In 2019, the number of RSUs granted under this programme amounted to 40 840. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 380.66. The date of grant was 1 March 2019.

In 2020, the number of RSUs granted under this programme amounted to 42 553. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 377.24. The date of grant was 1 March 2020.

In 2021, the number of RSUs granted under the Group programme amounted to 37 436 and the number of AM RSUs granted to the LTI-AM programme amounted to 7744. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 394.51. The date of grant was 1 March 2021.

In 2022, the number of RSUs granted under the Group programme amounted to 31 276 and the number of AM RSUs granted to the LTI-AM programme amounted to 8431. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 481.90. The date of grant was 1 March 2022.

The expense recognised for share-based payment amounted to CHF 18 million in 2022 (2021: CHF 17 million).

Group share-based payment programme (RSU, restricted share units)

Number of restricted share units	Balance as at 1 January	Issued	Employee departures	Vested	Balance as at end of period
2022					
Granted in 2019	**40 419**	**–**	**–**	**–40 419**	**–**
Granted in 2020	**41 796**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**41 796** [1]
Granted in 2021	**37 436**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**37 436**
Granted in 2022	**–**	**31 276**	**–**	**–**	**31 276**

[1] Number of restricted share units to be vested on 1 March 2023 based on circumstances as at 31 December 2022

Number of restricted share units	Balance as at 1 January	Issued	Employee departures	Vested	Balance as at end of period
2021					
Granted in 2018	43 150	–	–	–43 150	–
Granted in 2019	40 419	–	–	–	40 419
Granted in 2020	41 796	–	–	–	41 796
Granted in 2021	–	37 436	–	–	37 436
2020					
Granted in 2018	43 649	–	–499	–	43 150
Granted in 2019	40 840	–	–421	–	40 419
Granted in 2020	–	42 553	–757	–	41 796
2019					
Granted in 2018	43 649	–	–	–	43 649
Granted in 2019	–	40 840	–	–	40 840
2018					
Granted in 2018	–	43 649	–	–	43 649

Asset Managers share-based payment programme (LTI-AM, restricted share units)

Number of restricted share units	Balance as at 1 January	Issued	Employee departures	Vested	Balance as at end of period
2022					
Granted in 2021	**7 480**	**–**	**–274**	**–**	**7 206**
Granted in 2022	**–**	**8 431**	**–416**	**–**	**8 015**
2021					
Granted in 2021	–	7 744	–264	–	7 480

24 Income Taxes

Income tax expense

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Current income tax expense	347	345
Deferred income tax expense	132	61
TOTAL INCOME TAX EXPENSE	479	406

The expected weighted-average tax rate for the Group in 2022 was 20.0% (2021: 22.1%). This rate was derived by obtaining a weighted average of the expected income tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which the Group operates. The change of the weighted-average tax rate is due to the geographical allocation of the profits and the different tax rates in these jurisdictions. The actual income tax expense differs from the expected amount as follows.

Reconciliation of income tax expense

In CHF million

	2022	2021
PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX	1 934	1 663
Income tax calculated using the expected weighted-average tax rate	388	367
Increase/reduction in taxes resulting from		
lower taxed income	–131	–102
non-deductible expenses	131	54
other income taxes (incl. withholding taxes)	40	41
change in unrecognised tax losses	28	9
adjustments for current tax of prior periods	24	25
changes in tax rates	10	15
intercompany effects	–47	–27
other	37	24
INCOME TAX EXPENSE	479	406

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income taxes relate to the same tax authority.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

In CHF million	Deferred income tax assets		Deferred income tax liabilities	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Financial assets	**1 044**	339	**394**	1 368
Investment property	**114**	110	**1 496**	1 310
Intangible assets	**19**	32	**228**	201
Property and equipment	**13**	13	**25**	19
Financial liabilities	**129**	104	**14**	24
Insurance liabilities	**50**	53	**437**	178
Employee benefits	**68**	120	**81**	84
Other	**284**	46	**17**	39
Tax losses	**58**	48		
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES	**1 779**	864	**2 691**	3 223
Offset	**–1 317**	–793	**–1 317**	–793
TOTAL DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES	**462**	71	**1 374**	2 430

The movements in net deferred income tax assets/liabilities during the period were as follows.

In CHF million	Balance as at 1 January	Profit or loss	Other comprehensive income	Acquisitions and disposals	Foreign currency translation differences	Balance as at end of period
MOVEMENTS BY TYPE OF TEMPORARY DIFFERENCE DURING THE YEAR 2022						
Financial assets	**–1 028**	**78**	**1 596**	**6**	**–2**	**650**
Investment property	**–1 200**	**–183**	**3**	**–17**	**15**	**–1 382**
Intangible assets	**–170**	**–13**	**–20**	**–11**	**5**	**–209**
Property and equipment	**–6**	**–8**	**–**	**1**	**1**	**–12**
Financial liabilities	**79**	**1**	**39**	**–1**	**–3**	**115**
Insurance liabilities	**–125**	**–265**	**–1**	**–**	**3**	**–387**
Employee benefits	**36**	**11**	**–50**	**–8**	**–2**	**–13**
Other	**6**	**240**	**–**	**23**	**–2**	**267**
Tax losses	**48**	**5**	**–**	**7**	**–2**	**58**
NET DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES	**–2 358**	**–132**	**1 567**	**–1**	**12**	**–912**
MOVEMENT BY TYPE OF TEMPORARY DIFFERENCE DURING THE YEAR 2021						
Financial assets	–1 358	24	295	–	10	–1 029
Investment property	–1 127	–80	–1	–2	10	–1 200
Intangible assets	–143	–15	–7	–7	2	–169
Property and equipment	–10	3	–	1	0	–6
Financial liabilities	68	9	5	0	–2	80
Insurance liabilities	–145	18	–1	–	3	–125
Employee benefits	66	3	–31	–	–2	36
Other	39	–23	–	–9	–1	7
Tax losses	52	–1	–	–1	–2	48
NET DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES	–2 557	–61	260	–18	19	–2 359

Deferred income tax liabilities have not been recognised on the aggregate amount of temporary differences with consolidated investments in subsidiaries to the extent the Group considers such undistributed earnings as being indefinitely reinvested. The amount of such temporary differences was approximately CHF 6.4 billion as at 31 December 2022 (2021: CHF 12.0 billion). If such amounts from entities controlled by the Group are ever distributed, no material tax liabilities would be incurred due to participation exemption rules, unrecognised tax loss carryforwards and applicable double taxation treaties.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for tax-loss carryforwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. Swiss tax assets are calculated in accordance with cantonal and municipal tax legislation. The uncertainty of the utilisation of tax losses is taken into account in establishing the valuation allowance. For the following tax-loss carryforwards, which will expire as follows, no deferred income tax asset has been recognised.

Unrecognised tax losses

Amounts in CHF million	Tax losses		Tax rate	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
2023	**8**	2	**19.7%**	19.7%
2024	**9**	2	**19.7%**	19.7%
2025	**23**	2	**20.1%**	19.7%
Thereafter	**314**	194	**23.0%**	20.4%
TOTAL	**354**	200	**n/a**	n/a

25 Provisions

In CHF million	Restructuring		Litigation		Other		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**9**	10	**17**	22	**22**	89	**48**	121
Additions	**1**	1	**4**	6	**16**	8	**21**	15
Additions from business combinations	**7**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**7**	–
Amounts used	**–1**	–2	**–2**	–2	**–1**	–70	**–4**	–74
Reversals	**0**	0	**–3**	–9	**–2**	–4	**–5**	–13
Unwinding of discount and effect of change in discount rate	**–**	–	**0**	0	**0**	–	**0**	0
Reclassifications and other disposals	**–**	–	**0**	1	**0**	–1	**0**	–
Foreign currency translation differences	**0**	0	**0**	–1	**0**	0	**–1**	–1
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**15**	9	**15**	17	**35**	22	**66**	48

Restructuring

Provisions for restructuring were set up in 2022 in the segment Germany (2021: Germany). A provision for restructuring in the segment International was part of the newly acquired elipsLife in 2022. The outflow of the amounts is expected within the following one to two years.

Litigation

"Litigation" relates to several proceedings in several jurisdictions with uncertain outcome including customer claims relating to the distribution units in Germany. Litigation provisions have been set up to cover legal and administrative proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. These provisions concern numerous cases that are not of public knowledge or whose detailed disclosure could prejudice the interests of the Group.

Other

"Other" comprises various liabilities of uncertain timing or amount (e.g. indemnification provision relating to property development and management). The balance of 2020 included a provision of CHF 70 million in relation to the expected resolution with the US Department of Justice (DOJ) inquiry concerning prior business with US clients that had been charged against the 2020 results. As disclosed in a press release dated 14 May 2021, Swiss Life reached a resolution with the DOJ. The resolution was in the form of a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with a three-year term. The financial payments required as part of this resolution were in line with the provision of CHF 70 million.

26 Equity

Share capital

As at 31 December 2022, the share capital of Swiss Life Holding consisted of 30 825 887 fully-paid shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each (2021: 31 528 567 fully-paid shares with a par value of CHF 0.10 each). In exercising voting rights, no shareholder can collect more than 10% of the total share capital directly or indirectly in respect of own shares or shares they represent. Conditional share capital was CHF 385 794.80 as at 31 December 2022 (2021: CHF 385 794.80).

Share premium

Share premium comprises additional paid-in capital in excess of the par value (net of transaction costs), gains/losses on own equity instruments and equity compensation benefits.

Share buyback programmes

As announced during the investor's day on 25 November 2021, Swiss Life started a new CHF 1 billion share buyback programme in December 2021. By 31 December 2022, 1 403 881 shares had been purchased for CHF 739 million at an average price of CHF 525.80 per share, of which 1 335 881 shares for CHF 701 million in 2022 and 68 000 shares for CHF 38 million in 2021. The programme will be completed in May 2023.

In May 2021, Swiss Life completed the CHF 400 million share buyback programme, which had been announced in February 2020. Between March 2020 and May 2021 a total of 908 423 own shares were repurchased at an average purchase price of CHF 440.32 per share. In 2021, 829 099 shares were purchased for CHF 371 million.

702 680 of the repurchased shares were cancelled in July 2022 and 485 824 shares were cancelled in July 2021.

Number of shares

The following table shows the development of Swiss Life Holding shares issued and treasury shares held by the Swiss Life Group during the period.

Number of shares

	2022	2021
SHARES ISSUED		
Balance as at 1 January	**31 528 567**	32 014 391
Cancellation of treasury shares	**–702 680**	–485 824
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**30 825 887**	31 528 567
TREASURY SHARES		
Balance as at 1 January	**620 842**	219 132
Purchases of treasury shares	**50 000**	35 000
Share buyback	**1 335 881**	897 099
Allocation under equity compensation plans	**–41 912**	–44 565
Cancellation of treasury shares	**–702 680**	–485 824
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**1 262 131**	620 842

Accumulated other comprehensive income

Accumulated other comprehensive income comprises items of income and expense that are recognised outside of profit or loss, as required or permitted by certain IFRSs.

Items presented in other comprehensive income are grouped on the basis of whether they will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met, and those that will not be reclassified.

The amounts are presented net of certain policyholder bonuses and other policyholder liabilities, deferred acquisition costs, deferred income taxes and non-controlling interests.

Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss comprise:

- Foreign currency translation differences arising on the translation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Group entities denominated in foreign currencies into Swiss francs.
- Gains and losses from fair value changes of financial assets available for sale.
- Effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments in qualifying cash flow hedges.
- Unrealised losses on financial assets reclassified from available for sale to loans and receivables in 2008 due to disappearance of an active market.

Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss comprise:

- Revaluation surplus on the transfer of owner-occupied property to investment property following a change in use evidenced by the end of owner-occupation.
- Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability relating to employee benefit plans.

The following table provides information relating to amounts recognised in accumulated other comprehensive income.

Accumulated other comprehensive income for the year 2022

In CHF million	Items that may be reclassified to the income statement					Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			Total
	Foreign currency translation differences	Gains/losses financial assets available for sale	Gains/losses cash flow hedges	Gains/losses debt securities reclassified to loans and receivables	Total	Revaluation surplus investment property	Remeasurements net defined benefit liability	Total	
Net balance as at 1 January	**–1 351**	**4 066**	**314**	**–9**	**3 020**	**45**	**–261**	**–216**	**2 804**
Transfer to retained earnings	–	–	–	–	–	–46	–3	–50	–50
Net other comprehensive income	–228	–6 011	–212	3	–6 447	42	205	247	–6 200
NET BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**–1 579**	**–1 945**	**102**	**–5**	**–3 427**	**40**	**–59**	**–19**	**–3 446**
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING:									
Revaluation – gross	–324	–21 473	–721	–	–22 517	–	632	632	–21 886
Net investment hedges – gross	89	–	–	–	89	–	–	–	89
Share of other comprehensive income of associates – gross	–	–	–	0	0	–	–	–	0
Reclassification to profit or loss – gross	1	688	–289	6	406	–	–	–	406
Effects of									
policyholder participation	2	13 010	729	–1	13 740	40	–378	–338	13 403
shadow accounting	–	205	5	0	210	0	–	0	210
income tax	0	1 552	64	–1	1 615	2	–50	–48	1 567
foreign currency translation differences	–	6	–1	0	6	–1	1	0	6
Net other comprehensive income before non-controlling interests	–232	–6 011	–212	3	–6 452	42	205	247	–6 205
Non-controlling interests	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	**–228**	**–6 011**	**–212**	**3**	**–6 447**	**42**	**205**	**247**	**–6 200**

Accumulated other comprehensive income for the year 2021

In CHF million	Items that may be reclassified to the income statement					Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement			Total
	Foreign currency translation differences	Gains/losses financial assets available for sale	Gains/losses cash flow hedges	Gains/losses debt securities reclassified to loans and receivables	Total	Revaluation surplus investment property	Remeasurements net defined benefit liability	Total	
Net balance as at 1 January	–1 178	5 118	383	6	4 328	64	–397	–333	3 995
Net other comprehensive income	–173	–1 052	–69	–14	–1 308	–19	136	117	–1 191
NET BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	–1 351	4 066	314	–9	3 020	45	–261	–216	2 804
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING:									
Revaluation – gross	–153	–3 364	–267	–	–3 784	–	327	327	–3 457
Net investment hedges – gross	–19	–	–	–	–19	–	–	–	–19
Reclassification to profit or loss – gross	–3	–525	–49	2	–574	–	–	–	–574
Effects of									
policyholder participation	1	2 476	228	–16	2 688	–18	–161	–179	2 509
shadow accounting	–	122	3	0	125	0	–	0	125
income tax	0	274	18	0	292	–1	–31	–32	260
foreign currency translation differences	–	–36	–2	0	–38	–1	2	1	–38
Net other comprehensive income before non-controlling interests	–175	–1 052	–69	–14	–1 310	–19	136	117	–1 193
Non-controlling interests	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
NET OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	–173	–1 052	–69	–14	–1 308	–19	136	117	–1 191

Retained earnings

Retained earnings comprise accumulated retained earnings of the Group entities which have not been distributed to the shareholders. The distribution of profit is subject to restrictions in the various jurisdictions where the Group entities are located.

The Group's insurance subsidiaries are subject to regulatory restrictions on the amount of dividends, cash loans and advances which can be remitted to the Group. Certain foreign jurisdictions have restrictions that allow the payment of dividends but may cause a delay in their remittance. Dividends payable are not accrued until they have been ratified at the General Meeting.

In 2022, a dividend payment of CHF 764 million or CHF 25.00 per registered share was made (2021: CHF 654 million or CHF 21.00 per registered share).

Hybrid equity

On 29 March 2021, Swiss Life Ltd placed a perpetual subordinated bond in the amount of CHF 250 million, presented in equity. The bonds are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding and are first callable on 30 September 2026 or at each interest payment date thereafter at the option of the issuer, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 1.75% p.a. until 30 September 2026. If the bonds are not redeemed on 30 September 2031, the interest resets at a rate fixed for the subsequent five years, consisting of the aggregate of the then-prevailing five-year CHF mid-market swap rate vs. SARON plus initial margin (218.2 bps).

On 22 March 2018, Swiss Life Ltd issued subordinated perpetual callable bonds in the amount of CHF 425 million. The bonds are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding, have no fixed maturity date and are first callable on 25 September 2024 or at each interest payment date thereafter at the option of the issuer, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The interest has been fixed at 2.00% p.a. until 25 September 2024. If the bonds are not redeemed on 25 September 2024, the interest resets at a rate fixed for the subsequent five years, consisting of the aggregate of the then-prevailing five-year CHF swap rate and the initial margin of 1.842% p.a. The bonds are classified as equity instruments.

Interest payments for hybrid equity become mandatory depending on other transactions, which are themselves at the discretion of the Swiss Life Group, such as dividend payments. There is no accrual of interest to be recorded for the annual financial statements. The interest net of tax of CHF 11 million (2021: CHF 9 million) is accounted for as a deduction from equity.

Non-controlling interests

Summarised financial information for subsidiaries with material non-controlling interests is as follows.

In CHF million	SwissLife Banque Privée Paris		TECHNOPARK Real Estate LTD Zurich		Swiss Life Asset Managers Holding (Nordic) AS Oslo	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Principal place of business	**France**	France	**Switzerland**	Switzerland	**Norway**	Norway
Ownership interests held by non-controlling interests	**40.0%**	40.0%	**33.3%**	33.3%	**10.0%**	10.0%
Voting rights held by non-controlling interests	**40.0%**	40.0%	**33.3%**	33.3%	**10.0%**	10.0%
SUMMARISED FINANCIAL INFORMATION BEFORE INTRAGROUP ELIMINATIONS						
Current assets	**2 405**	2 875	**16**	11	**23**	22
Non-current assets	**597**	395	**232**	231	**116**	134
Current liabilities	**–2 606**	–3 139	**–69**	–68	**–17**	–16
Non-current liabilities	**–270**	–16	**–25**	–24	**–6**	–9
NET ASSETS	**126**	115	**154**	150	**116**	131
Accumulated non-controlling interests	**50**	46	**51**	49	**12**	13
Revenue	**161**	139	**11**	16	**27**	–
Profit or loss	**25**	15	**7**	13	**4**	–
Total comprehensive income	**25**	15	**7**	13	**4**	–
Profit or loss allocated to non-controlling interests	**10**	6	**2**	4	**0**	–
Net cash flows from operating activities	**–408**	788	**7**	6	**3**	–
Net cash flows from investing activities	**–1**	–1	**0**	0	**0**	–
Net cash flows from financing activities	**–6**	–5	**–1**	–1	**0**	–
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**–415**	782	**6**	5	**3**	–
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	**–4**	–2	**–1**	–1	**–**	–

27 Capital Management

Swiss Life's objectives when managing capital are as follows: to comply with the legal and regulatory requirements, to manage economic capital, to fulfil the company's rating capital target and to optimise capital efficiency. The company also actively manages the composition and quality of the capital to continuously optimise its capital structure and interest coverage ratio.

Swiss Solvency Test

The Swiss Solvency Test (SST) is the Swiss legislation which governs the capital requirements of insurance companies and groups. It is a principle-based framework whose main objective is the alignment of the required capital with the underlying risks. The SST capital requirement underpins a high level of confidence that insurers will meet their obligations towards policyholders even in adverse circumstances. Since 1 January 2019 Swiss Life has used the SST standard model with some company-specific adjustments for the determination of the regulatory solvency.

Continuous monitoring of solvency under the SST is conducted on an ongoing basis and calibration is updated based on the full SST calculations as at the beginning of each calendar year.

Regulatory requirements

Swiss Life reports to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA. The reporting covers risk management and solvency, liquidity, legal structure, management organisation and intra-group transactions. The reporting is submitted on an ad-hoc, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly basis depending on the topic and is reviewed on a yearly basis by the statutory auditor according to the legal requirements. As at 31 December 2022 and 2021, Swiss Life was compliant with the legal requirements.

In addition to the Group's solvency requirements, constraints at local level such as Solvency II are considered to address the specific situation of each country and business unit.

Economic capital

The value of a life insurance company for its shareholders comprises the economic net worth and the present value of future profits. The optimal amount of economic capital an insurance company needs to hold in order to maximise the company value is based on a risk/reward trade-off. For risk and capital management decisions, Swiss Life uses an integrated approach. The economic risk capital is determined bottom-up for each large business unit and takes into account market risk, credit risk and insurance risk. These risks are calculated on the basis of loss distributions using a specified risk measure. The overall capital requirement is obtained by taking into consideration respective diversification effects.

Economic and statutory capital requirements and the profit target are the main elements determining the risk budgets. Based on the overall risk budget set by the Investment and Risk Committee of the Board of Directors, the Group Risk Committee of the Corporate Executive Board defines the risk limits for the particular business units. Adherence to these limits is checked on an ongoing basis.

Standard & Poor’s rating capital

In Standard & Poor’s risk-based capital model, the total adjusted capital (TAC) is the measure used for available capital. TAC is set against the capital required given the company’s target rating category (target capital). The calculation of target capital takes into account, in particular, insurance risks, asset value volatility and credit risks. Swiss Life has established a target capital level in line with its rating ambition. Within the capital analysis, in addition to assessing capital adequacy, Standard & Poor’s also evaluates the quality of capital with respect to its structure. Capital adequacy is monitored on an ongoing basis according to Standard & Poor’s capital model.

Managing the capital structure and flows

The Group has defined a reference capital structure based on IFRS with the goal of optimising the return on equity and the interest coverage ratio, while taking into account restrictions such as regulatory and rating agency targets. The capital components include shareholders’ equity, hybrid capital and senior debt. The Swiss Life Group seeks to maintain its capital structure close to the reference levels.

Swiss Life Holding is the ultimate parent of all of the Group’s legal entities. Capital and cash held at Swiss Life Holding have the highest fungibility. Therefore, the Group aims to hold an appropriate capital buffer at the holding level. Under consideration of legal and regulatory restrictions, internal limits and local capital buffers, the legal entities of the Group transfer cash and capital to Swiss Life Holding, in the form of dividends, interest on loans and fees (cash remittance). Capital at Swiss Life Holding is used as a buffer to ensure financial flexibility of the Group, to purchase treasury shares, to pay dividends to shareholders and to finance growth.

Capital planning

Capital planning is an integral part of the Group’s yearly mid-term plan. Intercompany and external capital flows are planned based on the Group’s objectives and according to the frameworks set out above. In this context, the Swiss Life Group also plans to fund transactions in accordance with its reference capital structure and its debt maturity profile.

28 Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities from acquisitions

In CHF million

	Notes	2022	2021
CONSIDERATION			
Cash consideration		133	159
Contingent consideration arrangement(s)		1	38
TOTAL CONSIDERATION		134	196
TOTAL		134	196
ACQUISITION-RELATED COSTS			
Other expenses		0	0
TOTAL		0	0
IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS ACQUIRED AND LIABILITIES ASSUMED			
Cash and cash equivalents		139	16
Loans and receivables		519	1
Investments in associates		3	–
Reinsurance assets		1 914	–
Property and equipment	16	4	0
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	17	17	70
Income taxes and other assets		10	0
Other financial liabilities		–492	–6
Insurance liabilities		–1 956	–
Policyholder participation liabilities		–35	–
Provisions and employee benefit liabilities		–17	–1
Provisions	25	–7	–
Deferred income tax liabilities		–	–15
Other liabilities		–15	–5
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE NET ASSETS		83	60
Non-controlling interests		–	–13
Goodwill and other intangible assets	17	51	149
TOTAL		134	196
ACQUIRED LOANS AND RECEIVABLES			
Fair value		519	1
Gross contractual amounts receivable		520	1
Estimated uncollectible cash flows		1	–

On 10 December 2021 Swiss Life and Swiss Re announced a long-term partnership for European employee benefits solutions. The partnership aims to provide biometric risk solutions to corporates. In this context, on 1 July 2022, Swiss Life acquired 100% of the shares of elipsLife from Swiss Re and simultaneously entered into a long-term reinsurance arrangement with Swiss Re.

elipsLife, headquartered in Liechtenstein and other locations in various European countries, is an insurance company for institutional clients such as pension funds and corporates. The company focuses on insurance products that cover the financial consequences of death and disability. With that, Swiss Life International further strengthens its presence in core employee benefits markets and scales its operational platform.

The transaction is still in the measurement period, therefore purchase price, insurance/reinsurance assets and liabilities, goodwill and other intangible assets are not yet final. The purchase agreement includes a contingent consideration which depends on realisation of tax losses carried forward.

On 30 November 2021, Swiss Life acquired 90% of the shares of the real estate business of Ness, Risan & Partners (NRP), a leading provider of real estate projects and funds in the Nordics, based in Oslo, Norway. With the acquisition Swiss Life Asset Managers expands its geographic footprint and strengthens access to new investors in the Nordic region and further enhances its position as Europe's leading real estate manager.

On 1 June 2021, Swiss Life completed the acquisition of 100% of the shares of Principal & Prosper IFA Holdings Ltd, an independent financial advisor based in Edinburgh, United Kingdom.

Since the two transactions are individually immaterial, their information is disclosed in aggregate form in the table above. The settlement of the above contingent consideration liability depends on certain revenue targets that are expected to be fully met. CHF 11 million were paid in 2022. The remaining fair value as at 31 December 2022 was CHF 25 million, approximately a third of which is expected to be paid in each of the years 2023 to 2025.

Assets and liabilities from disposals

In CHF million

	2022
CONSIDERATION	
Consideration received in cash	57
TOTAL CONSIDERATION RECEIVED	57
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DISPOSED	
Cash and cash equivalents	4
Financial assets available for sale	0
Loans and receivables	6
Property and equipment	5
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	6
Other assets	56
Other financial liabilities	–20
Employee benefit liabilities	–52
Provisions	0
Other liabilities	–2
NET ASSETS DISPOSED OF	3
GAIN/LOSS ON DISPOSALS	
Consideration received	57
Net assets disposed of	–3
Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income	–1
GAIN (+)/LOSS (–) ON DISPOSALS	53

On 28 October 2022, Swiss Life sold the facility management service provider Livit FM Services AG to ISS Facility Services. On 15 November 2022, Swiss Life sold Cegema to the Kereis Group.

There were no significant disposals of subsidiaries in 2021.

29 Related Party Transactions

Consolidated statement of income

In CHF million	Associates	Key management personnel	Other	Total	Total
				2022	2021
Asset management and other commission income	**1**	–	–	**1**	1
Investment income	**0**	–	–	**0**	0
Other income	**1**	–	–	**1**	0

Consolidated balance sheet

In CHF million	Associates	Key management personnel	Other	Total	Total
				31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Loans and receivables	**12**	–	–	**12**	27
Other assets	–	–	**0**	**0**	–
Other financial liabilities	**–1**	–	–	**–1**	–2

For the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, no impairment allowance has been made for doubtful debts in respect of the amounts owed by related parties. This assessment is undertaken each financial year by examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

Guarantees and commitments

In CHF million	Associates	Key management personnel	Other	Total	Total
				31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Commitments	–	–	**0**	**0**	0

Key management compensation

In CHF million	**2022**	2021
Short-term employee benefits	**14**	14
Post-employment benefits	**2**	2
Equity-settled share-based payments	**5**	5
TOTAL	**21**	21

Key management comprises the members of the Board of Directors of Swiss Life Holding and the members of the Corporate Executive Board of Swiss Life Holding. These individuals have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Swiss Life Group, directly or indirectly.

The details regarding key management compensation in accordance with Article 663b^{bis} of the Swiss Code of Obligations or the Ordinance against Excessive Compensation in Listed Stock Companies (Compensation Ordinance, VegüV), respectively, are set out in the Compensation Report, which forms part of the Corporate Governance section of the Annual Report 2022 of the Swiss Life Group. The information according to Article 663c of the Swiss Code of Obligations is shown in the Notes to the Swiss Life Holding Financial Statements.

30 Fair Value Measurements

For reporting purposes, a fair value hierarchy is established that categorises the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into level 1, 2 or 3. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs).

The fair value of assets or liabilities included in level 1 is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The fair value of assets or liabilities which are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. If all significant inputs to these valuation techniques are observable (directly and indirectly) in the market, the assets or liabilities are included in level 2.

If one or more significant inputs to these valuation techniques are not observable in the market, the assets or liabilities are included in level 3. Such inputs may include information that is derived through extrapolation which is not substantiated by observable market data or that reflects own assumptions about what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

30.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Financial instruments

As a general rule, fair values of financial instruments are based on quoted prices sourced from well-known independent price providers such as Bloomberg. Model-based level 2 and level 3 valuations of financial instruments are applied to a minority of the assets.

Fair value hierarchy

In CHF million	Quoted prices (level 1)		Valuation technique - observable inputs (level 2)		Valuation technique - unobservable inputs (level 3)		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS								
Derivatives								
Currency	**–**	–	**1 497**	891	**–**	–	**1 497**	891
Interest rate	**7**	3	**1 871**	804	**–**	–	**1 877**	807
Equity	**1 733**	1 020	**19**	51	**–**	–	**1 752**	1 071
Other	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	–
Total derivatives	**1 740**	1 023	**3 386**	1 745	**–**	–	**5 126**	2 768
Debt instruments								
Governments and supranationals	**34 481**	51 734	**245**	300	**–**	–	**34 726**	52 034
Corporates	**31 933**	37 707	**819**	521	**106**	122	**32 859**	38 350
Other	**2**	6	**27**	38	**–**	–	**29**	44
Total debt instruments	**66 416**	89 448	**1 092**	858	**106**	122	**67 614**	90 428
Equity instruments								
Equity securities	**6 975**	9 553	**15**	15	**629**	641	**7 619**	10 209
Investment funds	**6 108**	7 072	**1 121**	1 526	**2 144**	2 970	**9 374**	11 567
Alternative investments	**–**	–	**4**	352	**4 689**	3 042	**4 694**	3 393
Total equity instruments	**13 083**	16 625	**1 141**	1 893	**7 463**	6 652	**21 686**	25 171
Assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	**34 297**	37 736	**1 134**	1 219	**4 319**	4 369	**39 751**	43 324
TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS	**115 536**	144 831	**6 753**	5 716	**11 888**	11 144	**134 178**	161 691
INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES								
Associates at fair value through profit or loss	**–**	–	**–**	–	**72**	67	**72**	67
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES								
Derivatives								
Currency	**–**	–	**437**	413	**–**	–	**437**	413
Interest rate	**–**	1	**2 175**	652	**–**	–	**2 175**	654
Equity	**546**	676	**8**	4	**–**	–	**554**	679
Other	**–**	–	**9**	–	**–**	–	**9**	–
Total derivatives	**546**	677	**2 629**	1 069	**–**	–	**3 175**	1 746
Investment contracts without discretionary participation	**–**	–	**687**	613	**–**	–	**687**	613
Unit-linked contracts	**–**	–	**23 880**	27 468	**20**	124	**23 900**	27 592
Third-party interests in consolidated investment funds	**–**	–	**1 103**	826	**2 991**	3 208	**4 093**	4 033
TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	**546**	677	**28 299**	29 976	**3 010**	3 331	**31 855**	33 984

The fair value hierarchy of assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers is consistent with the categorisation of assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group.

The following sections outline the valuation techniques and significant inputs used in the fair value measurement of financial instruments categorised within level 2 and level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2: Valuation techniques and inputs
Level 2 financial instruments carried at fair value include debt instruments, equity securities, investment funds, alternative investments and over-the-counter derivatives.

Debt instruments: Debt instruments categorised as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy comprise government, supranational and corporate bonds for which prices are only available on an irregular basis or with a significant time lag. The price for such assets is obtained from an independent, acknowledged market data provider, which refers to quotes of recent transactions with the same or similar actively traded bonds and systematically derives a comparable price for those less liquid securities.

Equity securities: Equity securities categorised as level 2 of the fair value hierarchy comprise unlisted equities for which the prices are not available in the exchange market. The instruments are valuated by counterparties or third-party independent agencies based on market consistent valuation parameters.

Investment funds: Some fair value measurements of fund units, including unlisted fixed-income funds, are only available on an irregular basis and are therefore categorised as level 2. Prices are provided by independent external market data providers who measure the fair value using market-consistent parameters.

Alternative investments: Alternative investments classified as level 2 assets comprise hedge funds of funds and leveraged loan funds based on third-party quotes substantiated by observable market data, such as recent transactions or valuation techniques that reflect the market participant's assumptions. The level 2 classification is chosen because those funds maintain an irregular basis of price and are valuated with some time lag.

Over-the-counter derivatives: Level 2 fair values of over-the-counter derivatives on currencies, interest rates and equities are based on theoretical valuations with observable market data from well-known data providers as inputs. The fair value measurement is based on acknowledged, well-established models.

Currency derivatives:
- Foreign currency options are valued on the basis of the Garman-Kohlhagen model with the spot foreign exchange rate, the interest rates of the underlying currencies and the foreign exchange rate volatility as main inputs.
- The fair value of foreign currency forwards is derived from the foreign exchange spot rate and actively traded foreign exchange tics.

Interest rate derivatives:
- Interest rate swaps are valued on a discounted cash flow basis. Main inputs used to derive the discount factors and forward curves are the overnight index/swap rates.
- Swaptions are theoretically valued with a model based on normal distributed interest rates. Main inputs are the current par swap rate and the implied volatility that is derived from observable volatility curves.
- Forward starting bonds are valued on a cost-of-carry basis using the discounted cash flow method. Main inputs to calculate the current forward rate are the spot price of the underlying bond and the discount factors to coupon payment dates/maturity date.

Equity derivatives:
Over-the-counter equity-index options are valued using the Black-Scholes model. Main inputs are the current spot value and the dividend yield of the underlying index. The implied volatility is taken from similar exchange-traded equity index options.

Other derivatives:
Other derivatives mainly comprise credit default swap indices. CDS indices are valued using the discounted cash flow method for the fee and the contingent leg. Main inputs for the valuation are the swap curve and the CDS par spreads quoted in the market.

In the exceptional case that a theoretical valuation of an OTC derivative is not available in Swiss Life's asset management system, the fair value is provided by counterparties. The appropriateness of such quotes is validated by Swiss Life based on established models using observable market data as input.

Level 3: Valuation techniques and inputs

The exposure of level 3 financial instruments primarily consists of alternative investments (private equity, hedge funds) and real estate funds.

Debt instruments: Debt instruments categorised as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy mainly comprise instruments with embedded derivatives to guarantee the participation on a defined underlying (hedge fund of funds or equity basket). The valuation, which is provided by banks, is derived from valuation techniques that take into account the market value of the underlying assets, transaction prices and other information, such as market participants' assumptions.

Equity securities: The fair values of equity securities, which are not traded in an active market and are determined using unobservable inputs, classify as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. These fair values are based on generally accepted valuation techniques. Valuation techniques aim at using a maximum of market inputs and include discounted cash flow analysis (e.g. profit situation, investment plans, investment property) and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants.

Investment funds: Level 3 fair values of investment funds are primarily related to real estate funds. The valuation of the underlying property investments is done by independent appraisers using generally accepted valuation techniques (mainly discounted cash flow). The appraisers consider the general economic situation and the individual condition of the property investments. Main input factors applied in the discounted cash flow method are estimates on rental income and vacancies, projections of non-recoverable running costs (e.g. property taxes), maintenance costs and risk-adjusted discount rates, which are determined individually for each property.

Alternative investments: The fair values of private equity and infrastructure equity investments are based on generally accepted valuation techniques. Valuation techniques use a maximum of market inputs and include the use of comparable recent arm's length transactions, discounted cash flow analysis and other valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. Because of the inherent valuation uncertainty, those estimated fair values may differ significantly from the values that would be used if a ready market for the financial assets existed, and those differences could be material. The fair values are determined by the general partner in the partnership and reviewed by management. In determining the fair value of fund investments, the partnership considers the funds as transparent holding vehicles. The fair values of the underlying investments are determined using the general partner valuation. These fair value measurements are generally categorised as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy.

To measure the fair value of hedge funds for which no quoted market price is available, valuation techniques are used that take into account the market value of the underlying assets, transaction prices and other information.

Investments in associates: The valuation methods of investments in associates categorised as level 3 of the fair value hierarchy are identical to the methods outlined for level 3 real estate funds.

Financial liabilities

Investment contracts without discretionary participation: The fair value of investment contracts, which are carried at fair value, is measured using market consistent, risk-neutral economic option price models, i.e. Monte Carlo simulations based on scenarios of capital market variables (share price and interest rate indices, interest rates and foreign currency rates). These inputs to fair value measurements are generally categorised as level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

Unit-linked contracts: The fair value of liabilities arising from unit-linked insurance and investment contracts is measured by reference to the fair value of the underlying assets. Unit-linked contract liabilities are generally categorised as level 2, except for contracts that are backed predominantly by assets categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Investment property

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy of investment property as at 31 December.

In CHF million	Quoted prices (level 1)		Valuation technique – observable inputs (level 2)		Valuation technique – unobservable inputs (level 3)		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Commercial	**–**	–	**–**	–	**19 863**	19 775	**19 863**	19 775
Residential	**–**	–	**–**	–	**11 734**	11 602	**11 734**	11 602
Mixed use	**–**	–	**–**	–	**10 562**	9 858	**10 562**	9 858
TOTAL INVESTMENT PROPERTY	**–**	–	**–**	–	**42 160**	41 234	**42 160**	41 234

Level 3: Valuation techniques and inputs

Discounted cash flow models used for investment property consider the present value of net cash flows to be generated from the property, taking into account expected rent growth rate, vacancy rate, rent-free periods, other costs not paid by tenants, maintenance costs and investment plans. The expected net cash flows are discounted using risk-adjusted discount rates. Location- and property-related criteria are reflected in the discount rate for each property. The criteria reflect the micro- and macro-location characteristics as well as the relevant parameters of the current management situation.

Trends in fair value are determined by various fundamental parameters. A distinction has to be made between property-specific factors and exogenous factors that relate to the real estate and finance market environments. Changes in the property management situation on both the income and the cost side directly trigger an adjustment in the reported market value. Key determinants are new and expiring leases, change in the vacancy situation, as well as movements in running, maintenance and repair costs. Developments in the relevant local real estate market have an impact on the calculation of potential rental values. Changes in the capital or transaction markets have an influence on discount rates. Property ageing is another key factor.

Significant unobservable inputs

	Switzerland		Other countries	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021
Rent growth p.a.	**0.4 – 2.8%**	0.1 – 1.6%	**-**	-
Long-term vacancy rate	**3.5 – 6.4%**	3.7 – 6.2%	**-**	-
Discount rate	**1.85 – 3.8%**	1.9 – 4.6%	**2.4 – 5.5%**	2.6 – 5.5%
Market rental value p.a. (price/m²/year)	**CHF 277 – 317**	CHF 277 – 309	**EUR 79 – 500**	EUR 79 – 400

Significant increases or decreases in estimated rental value and rent growth per annum would result in a higher or lower fair value of investment property. Significant decreases or increases in the discount rate would result in a higher or lower fair value. The following sensitivity information shows how the fair value of investment property would have been affected if changes in certain parameters that are used in the discounted cash flow model for the determination of fair value had occurred. At 31 December 2022, if rental income that can be earned in the long term had decreased by 5%, the fair value of investment property would have been CHF 2879 million lower (2021: CHF 2811 million). At 31 December 2022, if discount rates had been 10 basis points higher, the fair value of investment property would have been CHF 1564 million lower (2021: CHF 1469 million).

Deferred application of IFRS 9

Financial assets that on a specific date give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding meet the SPPI criterion. The fair value of such assets and those that do not meet the SPPI criterion as well as the change in fair value are disclosed in the following table.

Fair value of debt instruments

In CHF million	Change in the fair value		Fair value	
	2022	2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
DEBT INSTRUMENTS THAT MEET THE SPPI CRITERION				
Governments and supranationals	**–15 382**	–4 644	**37 468**	55 881
Corporates	**–6 669**	–1 431	**40 300**	45 435
Other	**–992**	–444	**12 406**	13 118
TOTAL	**–23 043**	–6 519	**90 173**	114 435
DEBT INSTRUMENTS THAT DO NOT MEET THE SPPI CRITERION				
Governments and supranationals	**–24**	–12	**57**	129
Corporates	**–205**	–60	**1 387**	1 551
Other	**–5**	–1	**27**	38
TOTAL	**–234**	–73	**1 471**	1 717
DEBT INSTRUMENTS AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS				
Debt instruments managed on a fair value basis	**–28**	–2	**374**	527
Debt instruments for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	**–515**	736	**7 782**	7 275
TOTAL	**–543**	734	**8 156**	7 802

The fair value and gross carrying amount of debt instruments that meet the SPPI criterion and have a credit rating below investment grade are disclosed in the following table.

Debt instruments SPPI below investment grade

In CHF million	Gross carrying amount		Fair value	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
DEBT SECURITIES				
Governments and supranationals	**465**	229	**465**	229
Corporates	**538**	918	**538**	919
Other	**2**	–	**2**	–
TOTAL	**1 004**	1 148	**1 004**	1 148
MORTGAGES SECURED BY:				
Residential property	**5**	4	**5**	4
TOTAL	**5**	4	**5**	4
OTHER LOANS AND RECEIVABLES				
Governments and supranationals	**4**	0	**4**	0
Corporates	**4 139**	4 582	**4 132**	4 579
Other	**70**	66	**41**	37
TOTAL	**4 212**	4 648	**4 177**	4 616

Reconciliation of fair value measurements categorised within level 3
The following tables show a reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances for fair value measurements categorised within level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Assets measured at fair value based on level 3 for the year 2022

In CHF million	Derivatives	Debt instruments		Equity instruments		Financial assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	Investment property	Total
		At fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	At fair value through profit or loss[1]	Available for sale			
Balance as at 1 January	–	–	122	5 487	1 232	4 369	41 234	52 445
Total gains/losses recognised in profit or loss	–	–	–3	144	–124	55	1 047	1 119
Total gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	–8	–	189	–	–	181
Additions	–	–	0	1 859	511	498	1 964	4 831
Disposals	–	–	–1	–1 047	–489	–455	–1 570	–3 562
Transfers out of level 3	–	–	–	–	–3	–	–	–3
Foreign currency translation differences	–	–	–4	–172	–53	–148	–516	–892
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	–	–	106	6 272	1 263	4 319	42 160	54 120
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the period	–	–	–4	152	–7	55	915	1 112

[1] including associates at fair value through profit or loss

Assets measured at fair value based on level 3 for the year 2021

In CHF million	Derivatives	Debt instruments		Equity instruments		Financial assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	Investment property	Total
		At fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	At fair value through profit or loss[1]	Available for sale			
Balance as at 1 January	–	–	156	5 677	1 238	3 862	38 120	49 053
Total gains/losses recognised in profit or loss	–	–	1	332	11	349	1 505	2 198
Total gains/losses recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	0	–	59	–	–	59
Additions	–	–	–	928	84	598	3 051	4 661
Disposals	–	–	–32	–1 296	–116	–313	–1 004	–2 761
Transfers out of level 3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Foreign currency translation differences	–	–	–3	–154	–43	–127	–439	–766
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	–	–	122	5 487	1 232	4 369	41 234	52 445
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the period	–	–	0	247	–4	349	1 481	2 073

[1] including associates at fair value through profit or loss

During 2022, debt securities of CHF 646 million (2021: CHF 264 million) were transferred from level 1 into level 2 as prices are based on a model, or due to reduced frequency of price quotations. In addition, debt securities of CHF 52 million (2021: CHF 56 million) were transferred from level 2 into level 1 due to new liquid price sources. Assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers of CHF 130 million (2021: CHF 35 million) were transferred from level 2 into level 1 due to available quoted prices.

The transfers between the levels of the fair value hierarchy were made at the end of the reporting period.

Liabilities measured at fair value based on level 3

In CHF million	Derivatives		Unit-linked contracts		Third-party interests in consolidated investment funds		Total	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
Balance as at 1 January	**–**	–	**124**	126	**3 208**	3 062	**3 331**	3 188
Total gains/losses recognised in profit or loss	**–**	–	**0**	1	**137**	213	**138**	213
Additions	**–**	–	**3**	4	**231**	427	**234**	431
Disposals	**–**	–	**–106**	–6	**–494**	–409	**–600**	–415
Foreign currency translation differences	**–**	–	**–1**	–1	**–92**	–85	**–93**	–86
BALANCE AS AT END OF PERIOD	**–**	–	**20**	124	**2 991**	3 208	**3 010**	3 331
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss for liabilities held at the end of the period	**–**	–	**0**	1	**125**	201	**125**	201

Gains/losses recognised in profit or loss

Gains/losses on level 3 fair value measurements recognised in profit or loss are presented in the income statement as follows.

In CHF million	Financial assets		Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss		Investment property	
	2022	2021	**2022**	2021	**2022**	2021
ASSETS						
Total gains/losses recognised in profit or loss	**–127**	12	**199**	681	**1 047**	1 505
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss for assets held at the end of the period	**–11**	–4	**207**	596	**915**	1 481
LIABILITIES						
Total gains/losses recognised in profit or loss	**–**	–	**–138**	–213	**–**	–
Unrealised gains/losses recognised in profit or loss for liabilities held at the end of the period	**–**	–	**–125**	–201	**–**	–

30.2 Fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not measured at fair value in the Group's balance sheet.

In CHF million	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
ASSETS				
Loans	**21 160**	19 821	**19 544**	21 812
Receivables [1]	**4 860**	4 439	**4 860**	4 439
LIABILITIES				
Investment contracts without discretionary participation [1]	**20**	5	**20**	5
Borrowings	**4 409**	4 099	**4 372**	4 406
Other financial liabilities [1,2]	**18 530**	16 705	**18 530**	16 705

[1] Carrying amount approximates fair value.
[2] Excluding third-party interests in consolidated investment funds

Fair value hierarchy

In CHF million	Quoted prices (level 1)		Valuation technique – observable inputs (level 2)		Valuation technique – unobservable inputs (level 3)		Total fair value	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
ASSETS								
Loans	**719**	1 224	**6 492**	6 952	**12 333**	13 636	**19 544**	21 812
LIABILITIES								
Borrowings	**2 290**	3 720	**2 082**	687	**–**	–	**4 372**	4 406

Receivables, investment contracts and other financial liabilities

The carrying amounts of receivables and other financial liabilities represent a reasonable estimate of fair value as the effect of discounting is immaterial and changes in credit risk are not significant. Such instruments include insurance receivables and payables, demand and short-term deposits and repurchase agreements. The carrying amount of investment contracts without discretionary participation approximates the fair value at reporting date. The disclosure of the fair value hierarchy is not applicable for these instruments.

Loans

Level 1: This category consists of debt securities reclassified from financial assets available for sale due to the disappearance of an active market and where the market has become active again. Additionally, debt securities not quoted in an active market at initial recognition and where the market has become active again are included in this category.

Level 2: This category mainly consists of note loans *(Schuldscheindarlehen)* classified as loans. The fair values are measured on a discounted cash flow basis with zero coupon yield curves and credit spreads as main inputs.

Level 3: The fair values of mortgages and other loans are estimated using the discounted cash flow method.

For mortgages, the discount factors are derived from the SARON-swap curve and a flat spread. Contract-specific spreads are based on an internal model that covers both risk and administration costs. Main inputs to that model are characteristics of the underlying property, the financial situation of the debtor and the duration of the contract. If no contract-specific spread is available a standard spread is applied that shall cover the marketability disadvantages and the administration costs, as mortgages are less standardised and tradable than exchange-traded bonds.

The discount factors for other loans are derived from the Group's current lending rates for similar loans. For variable-rate loans that reprice frequently and have no significant change in credit risk, fair values equal the carrying values.

Borrowings

Level 1: This category consists of senior bonds and hybrid debt listed on the stock exchange.

Level 2: Privately placed hybrid debt and bank loans are categorised as level 2. The fair value of Swiss Life's privately placed hybrid debt (subordinated step-up loans) is calculated as the present value of the prospective cash flows to the lenders. The discount rate used for the calculation consists of a relevant government bond rate plus a credit spread. The fair value of bank loans is determined on the basis of discounted cash flows, using a SARON yield curve and credit spreads as the main inputs.

31 Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Swiss Life Group enters into separate collateral management and netting agreements with counterparties to manage the credit risks associated with repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions, securities lending and over-the-counter and exchange-traded derivatives transactions. These agreements and similar arrangements generally enable the counterparties to set off liabilities in connection with the respective agreement against assets received in the event that the counterparty to the transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. The right to setoff is a legal right to settle or otherwise eliminate all or a portion of an amount due by applying an amount receivable from the same counterparty against it to reduce credit exposure.

The following financial assets and liabilities are subject to offsetting, enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements.

Offsetting financial assets

in CHF million	Derivatives		Reverse repurchase agreements		Other financial instruments		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Gross amounts of recognised financial assets before offsetting	**5 126**	2 768	**227**	–	**–**	4	**5 353**	2 772
Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities set off	**0**	–	**–**	–	**–**	0	**0**	0
NET AMOUNTS PRESENTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET	**5 126**	2 768	**227**	–	**–**	4	**5 353**	2 772
Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet:								
Financial liabilities	**–421**	–646	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–421**	–646
Collateral received	**–4 509**	–2 072	**–227**	–	**–**	–	**–4 736**	–2 072
Net amounts	**196**	49	**–**	–	**–**	4	**196**	53

Offsetting financial liabilities

In CHF million	Derivatives		Repurchase agreements		Other financial instruments		Total	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021	**31.12.2022**	31.12.2021
Gross amounts of recognised financial liabilities before offsetting	**3 175**	1 746	**2 887**	4 067	**–**	0	**6 061**	5 814
Gross amounts of recognised financial assets set off	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–**	0	**–**	0
NET AMOUNTS PRESENTED IN THE BALANCE SHEET	**3 175**	1 746	**2 887**	4 067	**–**	–	**6 061**	5 814
Related amounts not set off in the balance sheet:								
Financial assets	**–421**	–646	**–**	–	**–**	–	**–421**	–646
Collateral pledged [1]	**–2 685**	–1 082	**–2 847**	–4 037	**–**	–	**–5 532**	–5 119
Net amounts	**69**	18	**40**	30	**–**	–	**109**	49

[1] Including cash collateral pledged as well as non-cash collateral pledged, which was previously included in „financial assets"

32 Guarantees and Commitments

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Financial guarantees[1]	14	19
Loan commitments	378	515
Capital commitments for alternative investments	568	1 300
Capital commitments for real estate investments	611	672
Other capital commitments	138	133
Contractual obligations to purchase or construct investment property	1 077	711
Commitments to construct inventory property	261	372
Other contingent liabilities and commitments	147	167
TOTAL	3 195	3 889
[1]of which relating to investments in associates	–	–

Financial guarantees

The Group has issued financial guarantees and similar instruments. Financial guarantees provide for specified payments to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss incurred in the event that a client fails to make payment when due.

Loan commitments

The Group has also entered into irrevocable commitments to extend credit in the form of loans and other instruments. They represent undrawn credit lines which are available to clients to secure their liquidity needs. With respect to credit risk, these commitments are contingent upon clients maintaining certain credit standards, and the Group monitors its exposure on a regular basis.

The total amount of credit commitments includes commitments to lend at fixed rates, which expose the Group to interest rate risk. These commitments are entered into for restricted periods of time. As at 31 December 2022, committed principal amounts totalled CHF 89 million for commitments in Swiss francs (2021: CHF 232 million) and CHF 158 million for commitments in euro (2021: CHF 227 million). The range of committed interest rates is 0.80% to 3.47% for commitments in Swiss francs and 1.15% to 3.34% for commitments in euro.

Capital commitments for real estate and alternative investments

They represent unfunded commitments to make investments in direct private equity, private equity funds, infrastructure and hedge funds. Such commitments do not involve credit or market risk, as the Group purchases investments at market value at the time the commitments are invoked.

Other capital commitments

They represent agreements to provide liquidity to protection funds in the insurance industry, commitments to make investments in real estate funds and other commitments.

Contractual obligations to purchase or construct investment property

They mainly relate to projects for the purchase or construction of investment property in Switzerland and Germany.

Commitments to construct inventory property

Contractual obligations for repairs and maintenance of investment property amounted to CHF 109 million as at 31 December 2022, which are included in this line item (2021: CHF 121 million).

Other contingent liabilities and commitments

The Group is involved in various legal proceedings, claims and litigation generally relating to its insurance operations. The outcome of such current legal proceedings, claims and litigation could have a material effect on operating results or cash flows when resolved in a future period. However, in the opinion of the management these matters are adequately provided for as at the balance sheet date.

It had been announced in the media release of 14 September 2017 that Swiss Life was engaged in discussions with the US Department of Justice (DOJ) concerning its prior cross-border business with US clients. As a result of the advanced discussions with the DOJ about the resolution of their inquiry, Swiss Life had taken a provision of CHF 70 million charged against the 2020 results to address the financial component of the expected resolution. As disclosed in a press release dated 14 May 2021, Swiss Life reached a resolution with the DOJ. The resolution is in the form of a Deferred Prosecution Agreement (DPA) with a three-year term. The financial payments required as part of this resolution were in line with the provision of CHF 70 million, see note 25 to the consolidated financial statements.

33 Collateral

Financial assets pledged as collateral

The following table provides details of financial assets which have been sold or otherwise transferred, but which do not qualify for derecognition because substantially all risks and rewards of ownership are retained. Repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions are discussed in notes 2.7 and 13. Other securities pledged include debt securities pledged as collateral under reinsurance contracts issued and debt securities pledged as collateral to cover margins due in respect of derivative transactions.

In CHF million	Pledged amount		Fair value	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Securities pledged under repurchase agreements[1]	3 234	4 140	3 234	4 140
Securities lent in exchange for securities received	755	2 498	755	2 498
Other securities pledged	543	789	543	789
TOTAL	4 533	7 427	4 533	7 427
[1] of which can be sold or repledged by transferee	3 234	4 140	3 234	4 140

Collateral held

The table below presents marketable securities received from third parties that are not recognised in the balance sheet, but are held as collateral in respect of the following transactions.

In CHF million	Fair value	
	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Securities received under reverse repurchase agreements[1]	227	–
Securities received as collateral in exchange for securities lent	755	2 498
Securities received for loans and receivables	291	276
Securities received for reinsurance assets	295	279
Other securities received	71	26
TOTAL	1 638	3 079
[1] of which sold or repledged	–	–

34 Events after the Reporting Period

Assets and liabilities from acquisitions after the reporting period

In CHF million

	2022
CONSIDERATION	
Cash consideration	50
TOTAL CONSIDERATION	50
ACQUISITION-RELATED COSTS	
Other expenses	–1
TOTAL	–1
IDENTIFIABLE ASSETS ACQUIRED AND LIABILITIES ASSUMED	
Cash and cash equivalents	5
Loans and receivables	0
Investments in associates	0
Property and equipment	0
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	10
Other assets	0
Other financial liabilities	–1
Employee benefit liabilities	0
Deferred income tax liabilities	–3
Other liabilities	–5
TOTAL IDENTIFIABLE NET ASSETS	7
Goodwill	43
TOTAL	50
ACQUIRED LOANS AND RECEIVABLES	
Fair value	0
Gross contractual amounts receivable	0
Estimated uncollectible cash flows	0

On 1 January 2023, Swiss Life Holding Deutschland GmbH acquired 100% of the shares of fb research GmbH, based in Hanover, Germany.

The transaction is still in the measurement period, therefore the amounts of the purchase price, the acquired assets and liabilities, goodwill and other intangible assets are not yet final.

35 Scope of Consolidation

Switzerland

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Adroit Private Equity AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Private equity	CHF	5 000 000
aXenta AG, Baden	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Information technology	CHF	150 000
Climatch AG, Zürich	AM	from	26.11.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Services	CHF	100 000
Elips Life AG, Vaduz, Zweigniederlassung Schweiz in Zürich (Branch Elips Life AG), Zürich	IN	from	01.07.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance		n/a
Fontavis AG, Baar	AM	until	03.12.2021	–	–			
LIVIT AG, Zürich	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	CHF	3 000 000
Livit FM Services AG, Zürich	AM	until	28.10.2022	–	–			
Oscar Weber AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	CHF	5 000 000
Rhein-Wiese AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	CHF	160 000 000
SLIM Real Estate Beteiligungen AG, Zürich	AM			89.0%	89.0%	Services	CHF	100 000
Swiss Life AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	CHF	587 350 000
Swiss Life Asset Management AG, Zürich	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Finance	CHF	20 000 000
Swiss Life Capital Holding AG, Zürich	Other			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	CHF	5 514 000
Swiss Life Holding AG, Zürich	Other			–	–	Holding	CHF	3 082 589
Swiss Life Intellectual Property Management AG, Zürich	Other			100.0%	100.0%	Services	CHF	250 000
Swiss Life International Holding AG, Zürich	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	CHF	1 000 000
Swiss Life International Services AG, Ruggell, Zweigniederlassung Zürich (Branch Swiss Life International Services AG), Zürich	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Services		n/a
Swiss Life Investment Management Holding AG, Zürich	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	CHF	50 000 000
Swiss Life Lab AG, Zürich	CH	from	27.09.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Information technology	CHF	100 000
Swiss Life Pension Services AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Services	CHF	250 000
Swiss Life Private Equity Partners AG, Zürich	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	CHF	250 000
Swiss Life REF (CH) European Properties, Zürich	CH			47.7%	47.7%	Investment funds	EUR	583 333 100
Swiss Life Schweiz Holding AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	CHF	250 000
Swiss Life Select Schweiz AG, Zug	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Services	CHF	5 600 000
SwissFEX AG, Zürich	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Information technology	CHF	300 000
TECHNOPARK Immobilien AG, Zürich	CH			66.7%	66.7%	Real estate	CHF	40 000 000

Liechtenstein

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Elips Life AG, Vaduz	IN	from	01.07.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	CHF	12 400 000
Swiss Life (Liechtenstein) AG, Ruggell	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	CHF	5 000 000
Swiss Life Finance I AG, Ruggell	Other			100.0%	100.0%	Finance	CHF	100 000
Swiss Life Finance II AG, Ruggell	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Finance	CHF	100 000
Swiss Life International Services AG, Ruggell	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Services	CHF	100 000

[1] Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

France

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
AGAMI, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Services and broker	EUR	1 250 055
ATIM Université SCI, Paris	FR			99.9%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	77 947 601
Cegema, Villeneuve-Loubet	FR	until	15.11.2022	–	–			
CLUB PRIME HOSPITALITY, Paris	CH/FR			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	191 328 396
CrossQuantum, Levallois-Perret	FR	until	30.11.2021	–	–			
ESG GRAND PARIS HARMONY OPCI, Paris	CH	from	01.04.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	EUR	343 500 000
ESG PARIS PRIME OFFICE (formerly PARIS PRIME OFFICE), Paris	CH			41.6%	55.4%	Real estate	EUR	426 165 000
GRAND PARIS HARMONY HOLDING, Paris	CH	from	01.04.2022	87.1%	100.0%	Investment funds	EUR	14 190 800
MA Santé Facile, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Services and broker	EUR	600 000
Mont Nébo Invest, Paris	AM	from	17.02.2022	90.0%	90.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	22 455 600
OWELLO, Levallois-Perret	FR	until	24.05.2022	–	–			
PARIS PRIME OFFICE 1, Paris	CH			41.6%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	76 096 000
SAS Placement Direct, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Services and broker	EUR	250 000
SCI SWISSLIFE 148 UNIVERSITE, Paris	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	1 000
Swiss Life (Luxembourg) (Branch SWISS LIFE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A., Luxembourg), Levallois-Perret	FR	from	15.04.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance		n/a
SWISS LIFE ASSET MANAGERS France, Marseille	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	EUR	671 167
SwissLife Agence Nationale, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	EUR	101 000
SwissLife Assurance et Patrimoine, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	EUR	169 036 086
SwissLife Assurance Retraite, Levallois-Perret	FR	from	01.10.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	EUR	114 877 636
SwissLife Assurances de Biens, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Non-life insurance	EUR	80 000 000
SwissLife Banque Privée, Paris	FR			60.0%	60.0%	Bank	EUR	37 902 080
SwissLife France, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	267 767 057
SwissLife Gestion Privée, Paris	FR			60.0%	100.0%	Bank	EUR	277 171
SwissLife Prestigimmo, Levallois-Perret	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	583 377 121
SwissLife Prévoyance et Santé, Levallois-Perret	FR			99.8%	99.8%	Non-life insurance	EUR	150 000 000

[1] Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

Germany

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
BCP Adlershof Objektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	from	01.04.2022	89.9%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BCP Fixture GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	until	01.01.2022	–	–			
BCP GP GmbH, Berlin	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
BCP Siebte Objektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BCP Steinerne Furt GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BEOS AG, Berlin	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	500 000
BEOS Berlin Prime Industrial GmbH & Co. Geschlossene Investmentkommanditgesellschaft, Frankfurt	DE	from	01.10.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	EUR	105 605 100
BEOS Logistics Dritte Projektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	from	12.05.2021	82.5%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BEOS Logistics Erste Projektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	from	12.05.2021	82.5%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BEOS Logistics Fünfte Projektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	from	12.05.2021	82.5%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BEOS Logistics Sechste Projektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	from	11.06.2021	82.5%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BEOS Logistics Vierte Projektgesellschaft GmbH & Co. KG, Berlin	AM	from	01.04.2022	82.5%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
BEREM Property Management GmbH, Berlin	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 300
BVIFG I General Partner GmbH, Berlin	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
Climatch GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	AM	from	23.03.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	25 000
DEUTSCHE PROVENTUS AG, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	511 292
Elips Life AG, Vaduz, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland (Branch Elips Life AG), Köln	IN	from	01.07.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance		n/a
Financial Solutions AG Service & Vermittlung, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	200 000
Horbach Wirtschaftsberatung GmbH, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	260 000
IC Investment Commercial No. 5 GmbH, Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	250 100
Karriere Campus & Gastronomie GmbH (formerly Swiss Life Gastronomie GmbH), Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Staff restaurant/Canteen	EUR	25 000
Kurfürstendamm 47 Grundbesitz GmbH, Berlin	AM	from	02.11.2021	89.9%	89.9%	Real estate	EUR	25 000
Maicor Projektentwicklung Winterhafen GmbH, Mainz	AM			74.2%	74.2%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 600
RheinCOR Projektentwicklung GmbH, Köln	AM			55.0%	55.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
Schwabengalerie GmbH & Co. Geschlossene Investmentkommanditgesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main	DE			99.9%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	10 100
SL AM Aurum GmbH & Co. KG, Köln	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
SL AM Development Bergedorf 1 GmbH, Köln	AM	from	01.03.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
SL AM Development Bergedorf 2 GmbH, Köln	AM	from	01.03.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
SL AM Development Commercial GmbH, Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
SL AM Development Corporate Real Estate GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	AM	from	09.02.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
SL AM Development Logistics GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	25 000
SL AM Development Residential GmbH, Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	30 000
SL AM Firmwerk GmbH, Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
SL AM Immobilien Beteiligungs GmbH, Köln	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	25 000
SL AM Investment Residential No. 2 GmbH, Köln	AM	until	18.03.2022	–	–			
SL AM Projektentwicklung Firmwerk GmbH & Co. KG, Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	100 000
SL AM Projektentwicklung Wohnen GmbH (formerly CORPUS SIREO Projektentwicklung Wohnen GmbH), Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	4 000 000

1 Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

Germany (continued)

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Grundstücksverwaltung KG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	50 000
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien II KG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	10 000
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien III KG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	10 000
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien IV KG, Garching b. München	DE	until	18.10.2022	–	–			
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien Ost KG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	50 000
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien V KG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	10 000
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien VI KG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	10 000
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien VII KG, Garching b. München	DE	until	12.12.2022	–	–			
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien VIII KG, Garching b. München	DE	from	25.11.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	10 000
SL Immobilien-Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft mbH, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	25 000
SL Private Equity GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	DE	until	01.01.2021	–	–			
SLP Swiss Life Partner Vertriebs GmbH, Hamburg	DE			51.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	76 694
SLPM Schweizer Leben PensionsManagement GmbH, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	150 000
Swiss Compare GmbH, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	100 000
Swiss Life AG (Branch Swiss Life AG), Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance		n/a
Swiss Life Asset Managers Deutschland GmbH, Köln	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	49 230 768
Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg Niederlassung Deutschland (Branch Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg), Frankfurt am Main	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds		n/a
Swiss Life Deutschland erste Vermögensverwaltung GmbH, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	50 000
Swiss Life Deutschland Holding GmbH, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	25 000
Swiss Life Deutschland Operations GmbH, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	25 000
Swiss Life Deutschland Vertriebsservice GmbH, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	25 000
Swiss Life Healthcare Immo I GmbH & Co. Geschlossene Investmentkommanditgesellschaft, Heusenstamm	DE/FR/ CH			82.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	20 100
Swiss Life Insurance Asset Managers GmbH, Garching b. München	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	1 000 000
Swiss Life Invest GmbH, München	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	EUR	700 000
Swiss Life Investment Management Deutschland Holding GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	AM	until	31.08.2021	–	–			
Swiss Life Kapitalverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Frankfurt am Main	AM			89.0%	89.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	125 000
Swiss Life Partner Service- und Finanzvermittlungs GmbH, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	300 000
Swiss Life Pensionsfonds AG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	EUR	3 000 000
Swiss Life Pensionskasse AG, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	EUR	3 000 000
Swiss Life Select Deutschland GmbH, Hannover	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	2 700 000
Swiss Life Service GmbH, Leipzig	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	50 000
Swiss Life Vermittlungs GmbH, Garching b. München	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	50 000
tecis Finanzdienstleistungen Aktiengesellschaft, Hamburg	DE			100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	500 000
Verwaltung SLP Swiss Life Partner Vertriebs GmbH, Hamburg	DE			51.0%	51.0%	Services	EUR	25 600

[1] Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

Luxembourg

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
EVER.S München S.C.S., Munsbach	DE			99.9%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	1 000
Fontavis Capital Partners, Luxembourg	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	EUR	12 000
German Office Landmark Properties Partnership S.C.S., Luxembourg	DE/CH	from	01.10.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	EUR	150 780 874
Heralux S.A., Luxembourg	FR			99.8%	100.0%	Reinsurance	EUR	3 500 000
SchwabenGalerie Stuttgart S.C.S., Munsbach	DE			99.9%	100.0%	Asset management & Real estate	EUR	1 000
SL Institutional Fund SICAV-SIF, S.A., Luxembourg	CH/FR			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	USD	40 000
SLAM Consilium S.à r.l., Luxembourg	AM	from	19.04.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	12 000
SLIC Infra EV S.A., SICAF-SIF, Luxembourg	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	CHF	10 080 738
SLIC Infra KV S.A., SICAF-SIF, Luxembourg	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	CHF	20 345 922
SLIC Real Estate KV S.A., SICAF-SIF, Luxembourg	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	CHF	29 220 975
SWISS LIFE (LUXEMBOURG) S.A., Luxembourg	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	EUR	23 000 000
Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg, Luxembourg	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	EUR	2 399 300
Swiss Life Funds (Lux) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Management S.à r.l., Luxembourg	AM	until	30.09.2022	–	–			
Swiss Life Funds (Lux) Global Infrastructure Opportunities S.C.A., SICAV-SIF, Luxembourg	AM			82.7%	82.7%	Asset management	EUR	1 011 944 079
Swiss Life High Voltage Holding S.à r.l., Luxembourg	DE/CH	from	07.06.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	EUR	41 506 400
Swiss Life Invest Luxembourg S.A., Luxembourg	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	60 211 000
Swiss Life Loan Fund (LUX) S.A., SICAV-SIF, Luxembourg	CH/DE/ FR			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	USD	40 000
Swiss Life Products (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance/Reinsurance	EUR	86 538 000
Swiss Life Real Estate Funds (LUX) Feeder S.A., SICAV-SIF, Luxembourg	CH			100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds		n/a
Swiss Life Real Estate Funds (LUX) S.A., SICAV-SIF - ESG European Thematic Income & Growth, Luxembourg	CH/DE			92.0%	92.0%	Investment funds	EUR	327 175 000
Swiss Life Real Estate Funds (LUX) Feeder S.A., SICAVSIF - ESG Grand Paris Harmony Feeder, Luxembourg	CH	from	01.10.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Investment funds	EUR	162 169 200
Swiss Life Real Estate Funds (LUX) S.A., SICAV-SIF - ESG Grand Paris Harmony, Luxembourg	CH	from	01.10.2022	73.7%	73.7%	Investment funds	EUR	180 393 580
Swiss Life REF (LUX) ESG German Core Real Estate SCS, Société en Commandite simple sous la forme d'une SICAV (formerly Swiss Life REF (LUX) German Core Real Estate SCS, Société en Commandite simple sous la forme d'une SICAV), Luxembourg	AM/DE/ FR/CH			57.4%	57.4%	Real estate	EUR	695 481 000
Swiss Life REF (LUX) European Retail SCS, SICAV-SIF, Luxembourg	FR/DE			56.5%	56.5%	Real estate	EUR	197 251 000
SwissLife Co-Invest, Luxembourg	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	2 017 547
SwissLife LuxCo 2, Luxembourg	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	936 504
SwissLife LuxCo S.à r.l., Luxembourg	FR			100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	12 000

[1] Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

United Kingdom

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period		Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Chase de Vere Consulting Limited, Manchester	IN			100.0%	100.0%	n/a	GBP	15 000
Chase de Vere IFA Group Plc, London	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Finance	GBP	71 500 000
Chase de Vere Independent Financial Advisers Limited, London	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Broker	GBP	17 000 000
Chase de Vere Private Client Trustees Limited, London	IN			100.0%	100.0%	n/a	GBP	1
Ferguson Oliver Limited, Angus	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Services	GBP	23 000
MAYFAIR CAPITAL INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT LIMITED, London	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	GBP	22 123
MAYFAIR CAPITAL PARTNERS LIMITED, London	AM			100.0%	100.0%	n/a	GBP	1
MAYFAIR CAPITAL SELF STORAGE LIMITED, London	AM	from	09.11.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	GBP	100
MAYFAIR CAPITAL TGF GENERAL PARTNER LLP, London	AM			100.0%	100.0%	n/a	GBP	1
MAYFAIR CAPITAL TRUST MANAGER (JERSEY) LIMITED, St. Helier	AM			100.0%	100.0%	Asset management	GBP	10 000
MCIM CORPORATE TRUSTEES LIMITED, London	AM			100.0%	100.0%	n/a	GBP	1
Nestor Financial Group Limited, London	IN			100.0%	100.0%	Broker	GBP	1 000
Oakfield Wealth Holdings Limited, London	IN	until	09.08.2022	–	–			
Oakfield Wealth Management Limited, London	IN	until	02.08.2022	–	–			
Principal & Prosper IFA Holdings Ltd, London	IN	from	01.06.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Holding	GBP	4 401 000
Principal & Prosper Ltd, London	IN	from	01.06.2021	100.0%	100.0%	Broker	GBP	193 713

Austria

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Select INVESTMENT GmbH, Wien	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	127 000
Swiss Life Select CEE Holding GmbH, Wien	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Holding	EUR	35 000
Swiss Life Select Österreich GmbH, Wien	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	726 728

Belgium

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Forest 1, Bruxelles	FR		100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	61 500
MONTOYER 51 LEASEHOLD, Bruxelles (formerly Etterbeek)	FR		100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	7 787 081
RENAISSANCE OFFICE SPRL, Bruxelles	FR		100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	2 484 148
Swiss Life BelCo, Bruxelles	FR		100.0%	100.0%	Real estate	EUR	3 889 340

Cayman Islands

	Segment[1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Adroit Investment (Offshore) Ltd., Grand Cayman	CH		100.0%	100.0%	Private equity	CHF	192
Adroit Partnerships (Offshore) L.P., Grand Cayman	CH		100.0%	100.0%	Private equity	CHF	6 579 948
Swiss Life Financial Services (Cayman) Ltd., Grand Cayman	Other		100.0%	100.0%	Services	CHF	100
Swiss Life Insurance Finance Ltd., Grand Cayman	Other		100.0%	100.0%	Finance	EUR	5 000

1 Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

Czech Republic

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Fincentrum & Swiss Life Select a.s., Praha	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Services	CZK	700 700 000
Fincentrum Reality s.r.o., Praha	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Services	CZK	200 000

Italy

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
ELIPS LIFE LTD, SEDE SECONDARIA ITALIANA (Branch Elips Life AG, Vaduz), Milano	IN	from 01.07.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance		n/a

Netherlands

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Elips Life AG (Branch Elips Life AG, Vaduz), Hoofddorp	IN	from 01.07.2022	100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance		n/a

Norway

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Aker Drift AS, Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	100.0%	Services	NOK	100 000
Swiss Life Asset Managers Business Management AS, Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	100.0%	Services	NOK	133 250
Swiss Life Asset Managers Facility Management AS (formerly AED Eiendom AS), Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	100.0%	Services	NOK	30 000
Swiss Life Asset Managers Funds AS (formerly Swiss Life Asset Managers Nordic AS), Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	100.0%	Asset management	NOK	3 587 100
Swiss Life Asset Managers Nordic AS (formerly Swiss Life Asset Managers Holding (Nordic) AS), Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	90.0%	Holding	NOK	300 000
Swiss Life Asset Managers Property Management AS (formerly Aker Eiendomsdrift AS), Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	100.0%	Services	NOK	468 300
Swiss Life Asset Managers Transactions AS, Oslo	AM	from 30.11.2021	90.0%	100.0%	Services	NOK	99 856

Singapore

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Swiss Life (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Life insurance	SGD	23 000 000
Swiss Life Network (Asia) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Services	SGD	1

Slovakia

	Segment [1]	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share/ Voting rights	Principal activity	Currency	Subscribed capital
Swiss Life Select Slovensko, a.s., Bratislava	IN		100.0%	100.0%	Services	EUR	33 200

[1] Segment (CH = Switzerland, AM = Asset Managers, IN = International, FR = France, DE = Germany)

Report of the Statutory Auditor

Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding Ltd

Zürich

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Swiss Life Holding Ltd and its subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated statement of income and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022, the consolidated balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, the consolidated statement of cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements (pages 194-353) give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2022 and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and comply with Swiss law.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law, International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, as well as the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall Group materiality: CHF 130 million

We concluded full scope audit work at 11 reporting units in 5 countries. Our audit scope addressed over 84% of the Group's total assets and 99% of the Group's total net earned premiums. In addition, specified procedures were performed on further six reporting units.

As key audit matters the following areas of focus have been identified:

- Models and assumptions used to calculate future life policyholder benefits
- Recoverability of Goodwill
- Valuation of investment property

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Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They 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 the consolidated financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall Group materiality for the consolidated financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Overall Group materiality	CHF 130 million
Benchmark applied	Profit before tax and policyholder participation
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose a 3-year average (2020-2022) of profit before tax and policyholder participation as the benchmark because, in our view, it is a prevailing indicator for the performance of the Group as it is free from management's decisions regarding profit allocation.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them profit relevant misstatements above CHF 5 million identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the Group, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the Group operates.

We continuously adjusted our audit approach to the developments of the Swiss Life Group and its subsidiaries. While all material positions in the consolidated financial statements are audited, emphasis is placed on matters identified during our risk assessment process. We have described such matters further below in section “Key audit matters”.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Models and assumptions used to calculate future life policyholder benefits

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As set out in note 22 – Insurance Liabilities – total gross future life policyholder benefits of the Swiss Life Group amount to CHF 107’546 million. We consider the future life policyholder benefits of the Swiss operations, which make up 77% of the future life policyholder benefits on the Group's balance sheet as a key audit matter. Policyholders’ benefits represent the estimated future benefit liability for traditional life insurance policies and include the value of accumulated declared bonuses or dividends that have vested to policyholders. The reserves for life benefits for participating traditional life insurance policies are calculated using a net level premium valuation model. The	Our audit procedures relating to actuarially determined future life policyholder benefits primarily consist of testing the models used in developing these balances, reviewing management’s assumptions in light of current economic conditions, industry developments and policyholder behaviour and performing procedures over the completeness and accuracy of underlying data used in the calculations. We were supported by actuaries in our audit work. We assessed the biometric assumptions, such as mortality and disability for reasonableness.

Swiss Life Holding Ltd | Report of the statutory auditor to the General Meeting

actuarially determined liabilities depend on the type of profit participation and are based on actuarial assumptions, such as guaranteed mortality benefits, interest rates, discount rates, persistency, expenses and investment return, plus a margin for adverse deviations. Management assesses the appropriateness of the main assumptions used for the calculation of these liabilities at each reporting date. Management's process for updating assumptions varies by product. We focused our audit on these liabilities due to their significance to the consolidated financial statements, the sensitivity to changes in the economic conditions, and the level of judgment involved in setting assumptions.	As the future life policyholder benefits are calculated using a discount rate, we have assessed significant assumption changes made during the year with a focus on the interest rate used in the traditional life insurance policies. In assessing the interest rate used, we tested that the interest rates are supported by the anticipated economic performance of the assets backing the liability when considering any planned changes in asset strategy and reinvestment. We assessed the different components of the discount rate on a portfolio level. Our audit procedures for the discount rate included, but were not limited to: • Assessment of the estimated future expected returns for all major investment classes, such as bonds, investment property, loans, mortgages, equity, and alternative investments • Comparison of the allocation of the major asset classes to the strategic asset allocation as determined by management • Verification of the consistency of the assumptions made by management with assumptions made elsewhere • Assessment of the methodology for determining the selected discount rate, based on the above input parameters. Based on the work performed, we determined that the models and assumptions used in the valuation of actuarially determined future life policyholder benefits are reasonable and in line with financial reporting requirements and industry accepted practice.

Recoverability of Goodwill

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As elaborated in note 17 - Intangible Assets including Intangible Insurance Assets - Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration transferred and the amount of any non-controlling interest recognised, if applicable, over the fair value of the assets and liabilities recognised at the date of acquisition. The existing goodwill amounts to CHF 1'568 million as a result of various business combinations. Goodwill is subject to management testing, at least annually, for impairment at the cash generating unit level. The recoverable amounts have been determined on a value-in-use basis and use cash flow projections based on financial budgets approved by management and the board of directors. The calculations are based on present values that use a single set of estimated cash flows and a single discount rate per cash generating unit. The cash flow projections cover a three -year period, and consider a terminal	We have obtained the cash flow projections based on financial budgets for the individual cash generating units approved by management and the board of directors. We challenged management as to the feasibility of reaching the cash flows. Further evidence of reasonableness of planned cash flows was to validate if these were met in the past. Where actual results were significantly below planned results, we inquired as to the reasons and potential impact they may have, in reaching future goals. We critically assessed the deviations from planned results. In addition, with the support of our valuation experts, we assessed the main parameters used in the calculation of the weighted average costs of capital, from which the discount rates are derived. We identified the market data inputs used by the Group and tested these against independent data. As for the long-term growth rates used at the end of the mid-term planning period, we compared them to the economic environment and industry trends.

value after such period, based on long-term growth assumptions in the various geographical markets, which is material to the overall value-in-use. In addition, a significant driver of the value-in-use is the discount rate, which is based on the weighted average cost of capital. As the actual cash flows naturally vary from planned projections, management have created detailed sensitivity analysis. This sensitivity analysis provides insights as to the recoverability of goodwill when the assumptions used in the planned projections, individually or as a whole, are not met. We focused on goodwill, since the cash flow projections extending into the future are based on significant management judgement, as to the development of the acquired businesses.	We critically assessed management's sensitivity analyses to ascertain the level of reliability of the assumptions when compared to past performance. We consider the valuation approach, and the assumptions and parameters used within, as a reasonable and adequate basis for management's assessment of the recoverability of goodwill. The audit evidence obtained through our audit procedures was sufficient and suitable to assess the recoverability of goodwill.

Valuation of investment property

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
As set out in note 14 Investment Property - property held for investment amount to CHF 42'160 million for the Swiss Life Group. We focused on investment property due to the size of such property with respect to the total amount of invested assets and the fact that there is a high degree of judgement involved in determining the fair value. Further, we consider the investment property held by Swiss Life Switzerland as a key audit matter, as the value makes up a substantial part of the investment property on the Group's balance sheet. The fair value is usually derived using the generally accepted discounted cash flow method. Ordinarily the valuation of each investment property is determined on an annual basis by an independent valuation expert. Consideration is given to the expected rental revenue, over the period in use, and discounted using a rate which reflects the risk assessment of the investment property, such as location and market value. The fair value of investment property is essentially sensitive to a) the development of the investment property market for residential, commercial, and mixed-use properties in general, to b) the expected rental revenue, and c) the discount rate.	We assessed the overall portfolio structure, compared the current portfolio to the prior year, and assessed the overall process of determining the fair values. Based on the overall risk assessment, we selected investment properties for an individual valuation testing. Our sample selection was conducted using specified criteria, such as location, market value, market value deviation compared to the previous year, type of use, and acquisitions of investment property during the reporting period. During the audit we have been supported by our real estate valuation experts. Our valuation testing included the following: • Assessment of the completeness and appropriateness of the valuation report • Evaluation of the competence, objectivity and independence of the valuation expert • Examination of the formal aspects, in particular the compliance with investment property valuation standards • Amongst other procedures, we examined the valuation assumptions for expected rental income, with regards to reasonableness and market conformity • Test of the mathematical correctness of fundamental calculation steps through the reperformance of such calculations • Examination of the appropriateness of the valuation methodology used

- Examination of the valuation parameters (discount rate and operating costs) used and comparison of the same to market data

In addition, we assessed the average gross profit margin resulting from valuing the investment property portfolio and compared it to market data.

We compared the booked values with the valuation results of the valuation experts. We examined if valuation adjustments (if applicable) were correctly booked.

We consider the valuation methodology, and the underlying valuation parameters used, to be reasonable. The audit evidence obtained through our audit procedures was sufficient and suitable to assess the valuation of investment property.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, but does not include the financial statements, the consolidated financial statements, the remuneration report and our auditor's reports thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the consolidated financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS and the provisions of Swiss law, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 Swiss law, ISAs and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements can be found on the EXPERTsuisse website: http://www.expertsuisse.ch/en/audit-report. This description forms an integral part of our report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of consolidated financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We recommend that the consolidated financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Peter Eberli	Beat Walter
Audit expert Auditor in charge	Audit expert

Zürich, 15 March 2023

Swiss Life Holding Financial Statements

Management Report

Swiss Life Holding generated a profit of CHF 880 million in the 2022 financial year (previous year CHF 784 million).

The annual profit mainly consisted of dividends, investment income and revenues from guaranteed benefits and commissions. Dividend income from subsidiaries increased to CHF 939 million (previous year: CHF 764 million), income from guaranteed benefits and commissions increased to CHF 44 million (previous year: CHF 42 million) and investment income rose slightly from CHF 51 million to CHF 54 million.

As at the end of the year, Swiss Life Holding had liquid assets (liquid funds, current account receivables from Group companies, debt securities, equities and investment funds) of CHF 675 million (previous year: CHF 1.3 billion). Cash on hand decreased to CHF 7 million (previous year: CHF 52 million) and short-term receivables from Group companies fell to CHF 57 million (previous year: CHF 260 million). Debt securities, investment funds and equities amounted to CHF 634 million at year-end (previous year: CHF 976 million). Receivables from third parties totalled CHF 80 million, of which one receivable of CHF 77 million resulted from short-term transactions with banks.

Capital assets increased overall. Under the share buyback programme (2021–2023) announced at the 2021 Investor Day in the amount of CHF 1 billion, a total of 1 403 881 shares worth CHF 739 million were repurchased by the balance sheet date. A total of 702 680 repurchased shares were cancelled during the year under review. The shares issued as at the end of 2022, amounted to 30 825 887, of which 4.09% are held by Swiss Life Holding.

Loans and payments under lines of credit granted to Group companies increased to CHF 2.0 billion (previous year: CHF 1.6 billion). New loans totalling CHF 636 million were awarded to Group units to finance acquisitions and to repay an expiring subordinated loan at Swiss Life Ltd.

Swiss Life Holding's total distribution to shareholders was made as an ordinary dividend and amounted to CHF 764 million, or CHF 25.00 per share. Swiss Life Holding's nominal share capital remained practically unchanged at CHF 3 million.

Long-term debt capital increased to CHF 2.1 billion (previous year: CHF 1.5 billion). The increase is due to an internal loan of EUR 700 million granted by Swiss Life Finance I, a financial company held as a subsidiary. The funds come from a successfully placed seven-year bond. Interest on long-term debt capital totalled CHF 26 million (previous year CHF 7 million) in the year under review. Swiss Life Holding generated interest income of CHF 1 million (previous year: CHF 1 million) from short-term transactions with banks.

Interest income rose to CHF 35 million (previous year: CHF 30 million) and earnings from investments in bonds and fund units decreased slightly to CHF 18 million (previous year: CHF 20 million). Both loans granted internally and external investments in foreign currencies are almost fully hedged with currency futures. The cost of hedging during the reporting period was CHF 9 million (previous year: CHF 5 million). The portfolio composition was adjusted slightly due to the higher cost of currency futures involving US dollars against Swiss francs. These reallocations resulted in a loss of CHF 15 million (previous year: CHF 0 million). The adjusted investment allocation will enable growth in future investment income.

Staff costs and operating expenses rose to CHF 24 million (previous year: CHF 20 million), while tax expenses decreased to CHF 7 million (previous year: CHF 10 million).

Statement of Income

Statement of income for the years ended 31 December

In CHF million

	2022	2021
Net income on non-current assets		
Dividends received	**939**	764
Realised gain/loss on non-current assets	**–15**	0
Unrealised gain/loss on non-current assets	**–63**	–13
Other finance income	**54**	51
Other financial expense	**–26**	–7
Foreign currency gains/losses	**–14**	–18
Total net income on non-current assets	**875**	777
Staff costs	**–11**	–10
Operating expense	**–13**	–10
Other profit from operations	**44**	42
Other operating expense	**–7**	–5
Income tax	**–7**	–10
ANNUAL PROFIT	**880**	784

Balance Sheet

Balance sheet

In CHF million

	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**7**	52
Receivables from Group companies	**57**	260
Receivables from third parties	**80**	3
Accrued income	**11**	9
CURRENT ASSETS	**155**	325
Financial assets		
Debt securities	**594**	920
Shares	**–**	7
Investment funds	**40**	49
Loans to Group companies	**2 041**	1 595
Other investments	**7**	–
Participations	**3 221**	3 221
NON-CURRENT ASSETS	**5 903**	5 792
TOTAL ASSETS	**6 059**	6 117
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Short-term debt capital		
Short-term liabilities due to Group companies	**0**	–
Short-term, interest-bearing liabilities due to third parties	**3**	165
Other short-term liabilities due to third parties	**134**	107
Accrued expenses	**16**	4
Long-term debt capital		
Loans from Group companies	**1 284**	623
Senior bonds	**849**	849
LIABILITIES	**2 286**	1 748
Share capital	**3**	3
Statutory capital reserve		
Capital contribution reserve	**177**	177
Statutory retained earnings		
General reserves	**33**	33
Voluntary retained earnings		
Free reserves	**3 286**	3 628
Profit shown in the balance sheet		
Balance carried forward from previous year	**24**	19
Annual profit	**880**	784
Own capital shares	**–631**	–276
EQUITY	**3 772**	4 368
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	**6 059**	6 117

Notes to the Financial Statements

Accounting Rules

The 2022 Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the provisions of Swiss accounting law (Title 32 of the Swiss Code of Obligations). Swiss Life Holding's Financial Statements are presented in millions of Swiss francs (CHF), which is the presentation currency. Figures may not add up exactly due to rounding.

Explanations on the balance sheet and statement of income

Participations

	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000	Direct share	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000	Direct share
		31.12.2022			31.12.2021	
Swiss Life AG, Zürich	**CHF**	**587 350**	**100.00%**	CHF	587 350	100.00%
Swiss Life Deutschland Holding GmbH, Hannover	**EUR**	**25**	**100.00%**	EUR	25	100.00%
Swiss Life Intellectual Property Management AG, Zürich	**CHF**	**250**	**100.00%**	CHF	250	100.00%
Swiss Life International Holding AG, Zürich	**CHF**	**1 000**	**100.00%**	CHF	1 000	100.00%
Swiss Life Investment Management Holding AG, Zürich	**CHF**	**50 000**	**100.00%**	CHF	50 000	100.00%
Swiss Life Schweiz Holding AG, Zürich	**CHF**	**250**	**100.00%**	CHF	250	100.00%
Swiss Life Finance I AG, Ruggell LI	**CHF**	**100**	**100.00%**	CHF	100	100.00%

Loans to Group companies

CHF 815 million of the loans to Group companies is classified as subordinated.

Major shareholders

BlackRock Inc., 55 East 52nd Street, New York 10055, USA, reported in a publication of 1 June 2021 that it held through various companies a total of 5.3% of the voting rights for Swiss Life Holding. At the same time, BlackRock Inc. held sales positions in the amount of 0.002% of the voting rights.

Share capital

As at 31 December 2022, the share capital of Swiss Life Holding (SLH) consisted of 30 825 887 fully-paid registered shares. (previous year: 31 528 567 registered shares) with a par value of CHF 0.10 each. Conditional share capital remained unchanged at CHF 385 794.80 as at 31 December 2022. In exercising voting rights, no shareholder can collect more than 10% of the total share capital directly or indirectly in respect of his own shares and those he represents.

Statutory capital reserve

The statutory capital reserve consists of the capital contribution reserve. As at 31 December 2022, the capital contribution reserve was unchanged at CHF 177 million. Regarding the compliance of this balance sheet item with commercial law, the Federal Tax Administration has not recognised it under tax law in respect of the capital contribution principle.

Statutory retained earnings

Statutory retained earnings comprise the general reserves.

Free reserves

This item comprises accumulated retained earnings which have not been distributed to the shareholders. In the year under review, CHF 15 million was allocated to the free reserve. In addition, the free reserve was reduced by CHF 357 million due to the cancellation of 702 680 shares, which took place on 11 July 2022.

Issue of senior bonds

Volume	Year of issue	Maturity	Coupon
CHF 200 millions	2013	2023	1.875%
CHF 250 millions	2019	2023	0.250%
CHF 250 millions	2019	2025	0.000%
CHF 150 millions	2019	2029	0.350%

Issue of two senior bonds in 2013

Two senior bonds for a total amount of CHF 425 million were issued on 21 June 2013, split into a tranche of CHF 225 million with a tenor of six years which was repaid on 21 June 2019 (coupon of 1.125%) and a tranche of CHF 200 million with a tenor of ten years until 2023 (coupon of 1.875%).

Issue of four senior bonds in 2019

On 6 December 2019, Swiss Life Holding placed three senior green bond tranches totalling CHF 600 million: a tranche of CHF 200 million with a tenor of two years and variable coupon (floor at 0.00%, cap at 0.05%) which was repaid on 6 December 2021, a tranche of CHF 250 million with a tenor of 5.5 years and a coupon of 0% and a tranche of CHF150 million with a tenor of 9.25 years and a coupon of 0.35% p.a.

On 13 March 2019, Swiss Life Holding placed a senior bond amounting to CHF 250 million. The bond has a tenor of 4.6 years and a coupon of 0.25% p.a.

Treasury shares
As part of the share buyback programme (2021-2023), Swiss Life Holding purchased a total of 1 335 881 treasury shares in the year under review at an average price of CHF 524.59. In the same period, 702 680 shares were cancelled.

Outside the share buyback programme, the companies in the Swiss Life Group purchased 50 000 treasury shares at an average price of CHF 504.20. As at 31 December 2022, the Swiss Life Group held 138 331 treasury shares which are not part of the share buyback programme.

As at 31 December 2022, the Swiss Life Group held a total of 1 262 131 treasury shares.

Contingent liabilities
Swiss Life Holding acts as warrantor for all Swiss Life Ltd liabilities with regard to the various tranches of the subordinated perpetual step-up loans (hybrid debt), which amounted to an equivalent value of CHF 3.2 billion at the balance sheet date. The guarantees are classified as subordinated at Swiss Life Holding.

Swiss Life Holding further provides capital guarantees for a maximum net asset value of CHF 1.1 billion to Swiss Life Ltd, CHF 1.3 billion for Swiss Life Finance I, CHF 128 million to Swiss Life Products as well as CHF 6 million to Swiss Life Liechtenstein.

In addition, under drawn credit lines Swiss Life Holding held liabilities totalling CHF 54 million for Corpus Sireo companies.

Financial assets pledged as collateral
As at 31 December 2022, debt securities totalling CHF 43 million were reserved for the liquidity-shortage financing facility (SNB EFF).

Statement of changes in equity for the years ended 31 December

In CHF million

	2022	2021
SHARE CAPITAL		
Balance as at 1 January	**3**	3
Cancellation of treasury shares	**0**	0
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	**3**	3
STATUTORY CAPITAL RESERVE		
Balance as at 1 January	**177**	181
Capital contribution reserve reduction due to treasury share cancellation	**–**	–4
TOTAL STATUTORY CAPITAL RESERVE	**177**	177
STATUTORY RETAINED EARNINGS		
General reserves		
Balance as at 1 January	**33**	33
Change	**–**	–
Total general reserves	**33**	33
TOTAL STATUTORY RETAINED EARNINGS	**33**	33
VOLUNTARY RETAINED EARNINGS		
Free reserves		
Balance as at 1 January	**3 628**	3 756
Allocation to free reserves	**15**	73
Distribution of profit from free reserves	**–**	–
Cancellation of treasury shares	**–357**	–201
Total free reserves	**3 286**	3 628
Profit shown in the balance sheet		
Balance as at 1 January	**803**	746
Allocation to free reserves	**–15**	–73
Dividend	**–764**	–654
Annual profit	**880**	784
Total profit shown in the balance sheet	**904**	803
TOTAL VOLUNTARY RETAINED EARNINGS	**4 190**	4 431
OWN CAPITAL SHARES		
Balance as at 1 January	**–276**	–69
Change in own capital shares	**–355**	–207
TOTAL OWN CAPITAL SHARES	**–631**	–276
TOTAL EQUITY	**3 772**	4 368

Number of full-time positions

As in the previous year, the number of full-time positions is not above 50 employees on average over the year.

Disclosure of compensation to the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in accordance with Art. 663b^{bis} of the Swiss Code of Obligations (CO) and Art. 14–16 of the Federal Ordinance against Excessive Compensation in Listed Stock Companies, and disclosure of the shareholdings of members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in accordance with Art. 663c of the CO

Compensation in 2022

The Board of Directors is responsible for drawing up a written compensation report each year to include the information required by Articles 14–16 of the Federal Ordinance against Excessive Compensation in Listed Stock Companies (Compensation Ordinance). This compensation report supersedes the details in the notes to the balance sheet according to Art. 663b^{bis} CO. Swiss Life's compensation report for the 2022 financial year is provided on pages 59 to 81.

The following tables contain information on the share ownership and participation rights of members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board in accordance with Art. 663c CO.

Share ownership/participation rights as at 31 December 2022
As at 31 December 2022, acting members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board (including closely linked parties) held the following number of registered Swiss Life Holding shares and future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares in the form of Restricted Share Units (RSUs).

Board of Directors

	SLH shares 31.12.2022
Rolf Dörig, Chairman of the Board of Directors	33 511
Thomas Buess	24 519
Monika Bütler	66
Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli	1 077
Ueli Dietiker	1 619
Damir Filipovic	2 060
Frank W. Keuper	1 297
Stefan Loacker	1 287
Henry Peter	13 751
Martin Schmid	677
Franziska Tschudi Sauber	3 514
Klaus Tschütscher	1 548
TOTAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	84 926

Corporate Executive Board

	SLH shares 31.12.2022
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	33 500
Matthias Aellig	6 557
Jörg Arnold	3 990
Nils Frowein	1 008
Markus Leibundgut	6 584
Stefan Mächler	6 367
Tanguy Polet	4 490
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	62 496

	Restricted Share Units (RSUs) 31.12.2022[1]
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	6 900
Matthias Aellig	3 925
Jörg Arnold	3 855
Nils Frowein	3 606
Markus Leibundgut	4 519
Stefan Mächler	4 208
Tanguy Polet	2 931
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	29 944

[1] Total number of RSUs allocated in the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 in connection with the relevant equity compensation plan. The RSUs represent future subscription rights that entitle the individuals concerned to receive Swiss Life Holding shares after a period of three years, provided that the relevant conditions are met at that point.

Share ownership/participation rights as at 31 December 2021

As at 31 December 2021, acting members of the Board of Directors and the Corporate Executive Board (including closely linked parties) held the following number of registered Swiss Life Holding shares and future subscription rights to Swiss Life Holding shares in the form of Restricted Share Units (RSUs).

Board of Directors

	SLH shares 31.12.2021
Rolf Dörig, Chairman of the Board of Directors	32 772
Thomas Buess	23 118
Adrienne Corboud Fumagalli	990
Ueli Dietiker	1 477
Damir Filipovic	1 973
Frank W. Keuper	1 210
Stefan Loacker	1 141
Henry Peter	13 656
Martin Schmid	578
Franziska Tschudi Sauber	3 427
Klaus Tschütscher	1 332
TOTAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS	81 674

Corporate Executive Board

	SLH shares 31.12.2021
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	27 965
Matthias Aellig	5 374
Jörg Arnold	2 807
Nils Frowein	4 825
Markus Leibundgut	7 578
Stefan Mächler	5 000
Tanguy Polet	3 478
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	57 027

	Restricted Share Units (RSUs) 31.12.2021[1]
Patrick Frost, Group CEO	7 424
Matthias Aellig	3 904
Jörg Arnold	3 855
Nils Frowein	3 751
Markus Leibundgut	4 596
Stefan Mächler	4 246
Tanguy Polet	3 009
TOTAL CORPORATE EXECUTIVE BOARD	30 785

[1] Total number of RSUs allocated in the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 in connection with the relevant equity compensation plan. The RSUs represent future subscription rights that entitle the individuals concerned to receive Swiss Life Holding shares after a period of three years, provided that the relevant conditions are met at that point. In addition to the reported shareholding, Thomas Buess held a total of 1314 RSUs as at the balance sheet date of 31 December 2021, which were allocated to him in 2019 in the context of his former function as Group CFO and Member of the Corporate Executive Board of Swiss Life.

Appropriation of Profit
Profit and Appropriation of Profit

Annual profit amounts to CHF 880 422 140. The Board of Directors proposes to the General Meeting of Shareholders that the profit be appropriated in accordance with the table below. If this proposal is adopted, an ordinary dividend of CHF 30.00 per share will be made from profit.

The proposal of the Board of Directors to the General Meeting of Shareholders on 28 April 2023 is based on shares entitled to a dividend as at 31 December 2022. Swiss Life Holding Ltd waives a corresponding dividend in respect of treasury shares it holds at the time of distribution. Thus, the effective dividend payment and the resulting balance carried forward from the previous year are calculated on the basis of the share capital issued on the last trading day prior to the dividend payment, less the own capital shares held at that time. The last trading day with entitlement to receive the distribution is 2 May 2023.

Profit shown in the balance sheet

In CHF

	2022	2021
Balance carried forward from previous year	**130 485**	816 058
Dividend not paid on treasury shares	**23 931 225**	18 163 131
Annual profit	**880 422 140**	784 365 470
TOTAL PROFIT SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET	**904 483 849**	803 344 660

Appropriation of profit

In CHF

	2022	2021
Dividend	**924 776 610**	788 214 175
Allocation to legal reserves	**–**	–
Allocation to free reserves	**–**	15 000 000
Withdrawal from the free reserves	**–20 292 761**	–
Balance carried forward to new account	**–**	130 485
TOTAL PROFIT SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET	**904 483 849**	803 344 660

Zurich, 15 March 2023

For the Swiss Life Holding Board of Directors

Rolf Dörig Klaus Tschütscher

Report of the Statutory Auditor

Report of the statutory auditor

to the General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding Ltd

Zürich

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Swiss Life Holding Ltd (the Company), which comprise the statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2022, the balance sheet as at 31 December 2022 and notes, including accounting rules.

In our opinion, the financial statements (pages 364-372) comply with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Swiss law and Swiss Standards on Auditing (SA-CH). Our responsibilities under those provisions and standards are further described in the 'Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the requirements of the Swiss audit profession, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall materiality: CHF 57 Million

We tailored the scope of our audit in order to perform sufficient work to enable us to provide an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the entity, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which the entity operates.

As key audit matter the following area of focus has been identified:

Valuation of participations

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Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. Our audit opinion aims to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement. Misstatements may arise due to fraud or error. They 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 the financial statements.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined certain quantitative thresholds for materiality, including the overall materiality for the financial statements as a whole as set out in the table below. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and to evaluate the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate, on the financial statements as a whole.

Overall materiality	CHF 57 Million
Benchmark applied	Sum of total assets
Rationale for the materiality benchmark applied	We chose total assets as the benchmark because the company mainly holds participations in areas of insurance and financial services providers, as well as providing loans to group companies.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them profit relevant misstatements above CHF 5 million identified during our audit as well as any misstatements below that amount which, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

Audit scope

We designed our audit by determining materiality and assessing the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we considered where subjective judgements were made; for example, in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits, we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including among other matters consideration of whether there was evidence of bias that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of participations

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Participations represent a significant amount of the balance sheet (CHF 3'221 million, 53% of total assets). Annually, management analyses participations to assess valuation adjustments. For the analysis significant judgement is applied, to determine assumptions, such as new business volume, commission income, cost development and applied discount rates on projected cash flows. We consider our audit procedures in this area as particularly important, due to the size of the balance sheet position and level of significant assumptions. In accordance with the Swiss Code of Obligations, participations are valued with deductions for write-downs as necessary. Management test the valuation of individual participations through a comparison of the book value of each participa-	Our audit work in the area of participations focused on the audit of management's analysis of valuation adjustments of participations as well as an assessment of assumptions used by management to determine the value in use. As part of our audit procedures, we compared the book value with the IFRS equity value or value in use. For material participations, we audited the IFRS equity value as part of the IFRS group audit. For immaterial participations, we performed an assessment of differences between the IFRS equity value and the statutory equity. For participations where the book value exceeds the IFRS equity value, we audited the underlying valuation analysis. We critically assessed and tested the financial budgets approved by management and the board of directors.

tion to the respective IFRS equity value. Management utilize the equity value of each participation determined for the IFRS closings. As long as the IFRS equity value exceeds the book value of the participation, the conclusion is drawn that the valuation of the participation is sufficient.

In case that the IFRS equity value is below the book value of the participation, management performs an extensive valuation analysis and the value in use is compared to the book value of the participation. For the calculation of the value in use, an extensive valuation analysis using cash flow projections, based on mid-term planning approved by management and the board of directors, is performed.

As the actual cash flows naturally vary from planned projections, management have created detailed sensitivity analyses. The sensitivity analyses provide insights as to the valuation of the participation, when key assumptions, individually or as a whole, on which planned projections are based, are not met.

We critically assessed the additional sensitivity analyses prepared by management to ascertain the reliability of the assumptions used.

In addition, we, together with our valuation experts, assessed the main parameters used in the calculation of the weighted average costs of capital, from which the discount rates are derived. In particular, we identified the market data inputs used by management and compared these against independent data. As for the long-term growth rates used at the end of the mid-term planning period, we compared them to the economic environment and industry trends.

We consider the valuation approach, and the assumptions and parameters used within, as a reasonable and adequate basis for the management assessment of the participation value recorded on the balance sheet. The audit evidence obtained through our audit procedures was sufficient and suitable to assess the valuation of participations.

Other information

The Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises 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 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.

Board of Directors' responsibilities for the financial statements

The Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the provisions of Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation, and for such internal control as the Board of Directors determines 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 Board of Directors is 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 Swiss law and SA-CH will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A more detailed description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements can be found on the EXPERTsuisse website: http://www.expertsuisse.ch/en/audit-report. This description forms an integral part of our report.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

In accordance with article 728a paragraph 1 item 3 CO and PS-CH 890, we confirm that an internal control system exists which has been designed for the preparation of financial statements according to the instructions of the Board of Directors.

We further confirm that the proposed appropriation of available earnings complies with Swiss law and the company's articles of incorporation. We recommend that the financial statements submitted to you be approved.

PricewaterhouseCoopers AG

Peter Eberli	Beat Walter
Audit expert Auditor in charge	Audit expert

Zürich, 15 March 2023

Share Performance and Historical Comparison

The Swiss Life share closed 2022 at CHF 476.80, which corresponds to a decrease of 15% or 10%, taking into account the dividend distribution of CHF 25.00 per share.

Russia's war on Ukraine took centre stage in 2022. This geopolitical conflict led to global turmoil on the stock markets. Negative share price developments were seen in almost all investment sectors on the stock exchanges. In addition, energy costs rose markedly, resulting in a noticeable acceleration in inflation rates. In order to counteract this development and to bring inflation rates back into the desired target ranges, the main central banks decided to raise their key interest rates.

In this environment, the Swiss Market Index (SMI) posted a performance of –17%. The Swiss Life share closed the year 15% lower, underperforming the European sector index STOXX Europe 600 Insurance (–1%).

At the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding Ltd in April 2022, the shareholders approved the distribution of an ordinary dividend of CHF 25.00 per share. By the end of 2022, Swiss Life had bought back a total of 1 403 881 shares worth CHF 739 million due to an ongoing share buyback programme of CHF 1 billion that started on 6 December 2021 and is planned to run until the end of May 2023.

Swiss Life share details

Swiss security number	1 485 278
ISIN	CH 001 485 278 1
Ticker symbol SIX	SLHN
Reuters	SLHN.S
Bloomberg	SLHN SW

Shares held by registered shareholders with voting rights: breakdown as at 31.12.2022

Number of shares	Number of registered shares	In %	Number of shareholders	In %
1–25	**732 073**	**4.58**	**122 808**	**73.62**
26–100	**1 640 280**	**10.27**	**29 706**	**17.81**
101–1 000	**3 501 690**	**21.93**	**13 089**	**7.85**
> 1 000	**10 097 295**	**63.22**	**1 211**	**0.73**
TOTAL	**15 971 338**	**100.00**	**166 814**	**100.00**

Standard & Poor's financial strength ratings as at 31.12.2022

	Classification	Outlook
Swiss Life Ltd, Zürich	**A+**	**stable**
Swiss Life Ltd, Branch Germany, Munich	**A+**	**stable**

Share performance

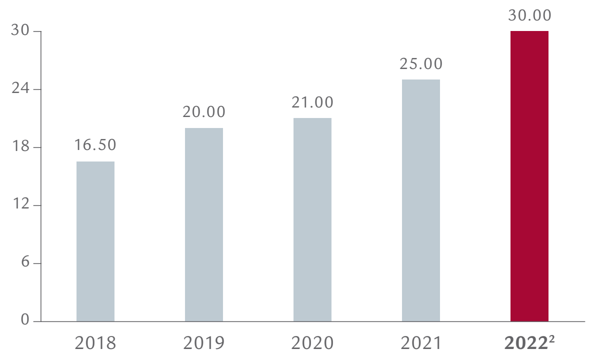
Amounts in CHF (if not noted otherwise)

	as at 2022	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Number of shares	**31.12.**	**30 825 887**	31 528 567	32 014 391	33 594 606	34 223 106
Annual high	**19.04.**	**630.80**	563.00	521.40	508.40	395.90
Annual low	**28.09.**	**416.30**	406.90	261.00	380.20	328.10
Year-end price	**30.12.**	**476.80**	559.00	412.40	485.80	378.60
Performance of Swiss Life (in %)		**–15**	+36	–15	+28	+10
Swiss Market Index, SMI (Index in CHF)	**30.12.**	**10 729**	12 876	10 704	10 617	8 429
Performance of Swiss Market Index, SMI (in %)		**–17**	+20	+1	+26	–10
Dow Jones STOXX 600 Insurance Index (Index in EUR)	**30.12.**	**318.90**	322.03	279.14	322.75	259.40
Performance of Dow Jones STOXX 600 Insurance Index (in %)		**–1**	+15	–14	+24	–10
Average trading volume (number of shares)		**114 102**	118 619	234 155	156 762	177 519
Market capitalisation (in CHF million)	**30.12.**	**14 698**	17 624	13 203	16 320	12 957
Basic earnings per share		**47.90**	40.05	32.87	36.59	31.58
Diluted earnings per share		**47.76**	39.93	32.78	36.48	31.49
Dividend for the financial year / repayment of par value per share [1]		**30.00** [2]	25.00	21.00	20.00	16.50
Total distribution to shareholders for the financial year (in CHF million) [3]		**877** [4]	764	654	636	547
Share buyback (in CHF million)		**701**	409	29	913	87
Dividend yield on year-end price (in %)	**31.12.**	**5.24**	3.76	4.85	3.40	3.57

Source: Bloomberg

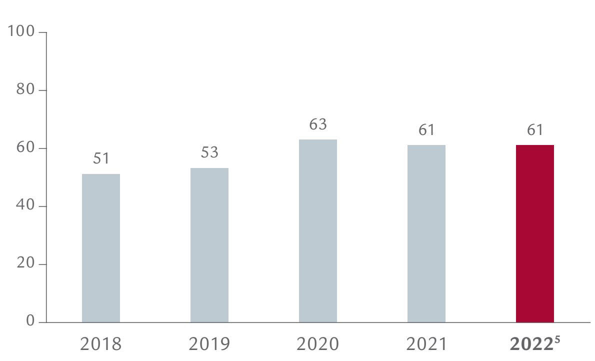
Dividend for the financial year / repayment of par value per share[1]

CHF



Dividend payout ratio

in %



[1] The dividend for a financial year is paid at the end of April / beginning of May of the calendar year following the financial year.
[2] Distribution per share proposed by the Board of Directors for the financial year
[3] The "Total distribution to shareholders for the financial year" is based on the number of shares less treasury shares held at the time of distribution.
[4] Total distribution proposed by the Board of Directors for the financial year less the distribution for treasury shares expected to be held at the time of distribution
[5] Based on the distribution per share proposed by the Board of Directors for the financial year

Swiss Life Group historical comparison

In CHF million (if not stated otherwise)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
PREMIUM VOLUME					
Gross written premiums, policy fees and deposits received	**19 604**	20 188	20 020	23 008	19 218
FIGURES FROM CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME					
Net earned premiums	**13 907**	14 389	15 304	17 034	13 157
Fee and commission income	**2 370**	2 296	1 957	1 820	1 615
Financial result	**4 774**	5 194	4 273	5 227	5 003
TOTAL INCOME	**21 358**	22 219	21 728	24 320	20 062
Net insurance benefits and claims	**–13 294**	–14 343	–15 629	–17 838	–13 961
Policyholder participation	**–1 903**	–2 001	–910	–1 124	–1 155
Operating expense	**–3 927**	–3 920	–3 590	–3 541	–3 268
TOTAL EXPENSE	**–19 304**	–20 435	–20 256	–22 669	–18 527
PROFIT FROM OPERATIONS	**2 054**	1 783	1 472	1 651	1 534
NET PROFIT	**1 455**	1 257	1 051	1 205	1 080
Net profit attributable to					
Shareholders of Swiss Life Holding	**1 449**	1 247	1 046	1 199	1 076
Non-controlling interests	**6**	10	5	6	4
FIGURES FROM CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET					
Equity	**10 285**	16 522	17 263	16 435	15 034
Insurance reserves	**174 666**	192 496	189 624	183 339	170 048
Total assets	**218 349**	240 424	237 538	228 094	212 982
"SWISS LIFE 2024" AND FURTHER KEY FIGURES					
Fee result	**756**	699	601	553	488
Return on equity (in %) [1,2]	**12.8**	11.0	9.4	10.8	9.6
Cash remittance to Holding	**1 009**	834	784	752	696
Dividend payout ratio (in %)	**61** [3]	61	63	53	51
Share buyback	**701**	409	29	913	87
Value of new business	**497**	482	465	561	386
Assets under control	**308 022**	334 294	322 979	303 677	277 040
Number of employees (full-time equivalents)	**10 126**	10 219	9 823	9 330	8 624
Number of advisors	**17 020**	17 626	15 830	13 570	13 560

[1] Equity excl. unrealised gains/losses on financial instruments
[2] Incl. share buyback
[3] Based on the distribution per share proposed by the Board of Directors for the financial year

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Annual Report 2022
The Annual Report is published in German and English and contains information on corporate governance, risk management, sustainability and the annual accounts.
The English text is definitive for the Consolidated Financial Statements; the original German text is binding in all other respects.

The Annual Report can be found online at: www.swisslife.com/ar2022

Publishing details
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Production — Management Digital Data AG, Zurich

Important dates

Annual General Meeting 2023
28 April 2023

Interim Statement Q1 2023
11 May 2023

Half-year Results 2023
6 September 2023

Interim Statement Q3 2023
8 November 2023

We enable people to lead a self-determined life.

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