

## KEY FIGURES ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

Basic earnings per share, EUR	$\frac{\text{Profit or loss attributable to ordinary share holders of the parent company}}{\text{Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding - repurchased own shares}}$
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Diluted earnings per share, EUR	$\frac{\text{Profit or loss attributable to ordinary share holders of the parent company}}{\text{Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding + dilutive potential ordinary shares - repurchased own shares}}$
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### Alternative performance measures

The Alternative Performance Measures (APMs) are presented to illustrate the financial performance of business operations and to improve comparability between reporting periods. They should not be considered to be replacements for the performance measures defined in IFRS -standards.

Return on equity (ROE), %	$\frac{\text{Profit for the period} \times 100}{\text{Total equity (average of the beginning and end of the year)}}$
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Return on equity at fair value % (ROE)	$\frac{\text{Total comprehensive income for the period} \times 100}{\text{Total equity (average of the beginning and end of the year)}}$
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Return on assets (ROA), %	$\frac{\text{Profit for the period} \times 100}{\text{Balance sheet total (average of the beginning and end of the year)}}$
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Cost/income ratio, %	$\frac{\text{fee and commission expense} + \text{interest expense} + \text{administrative expenses} + \text{depreciation} + \text{other operating expenses}}{\text{total income} + \text{share of associates' profit or loss}}$
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Price/Earnings (P/E)	$\frac{\text{Price of series B share at the end of the period}}{\text{Earnings/share}}$
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Equity ratio, %	$\frac{\text{Total equity} \times 100}{\text{Balance sheet total}}$
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Net gearing ratio, %	$\frac{(\text{Interest-bearing liabilities} - \text{cash and cash equivalents}) \times 100}{\text{Total equity}}$
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Equity/share, EUR	$\frac{\text{Equity attributable to ordinary share holders of the parent company}}{\text{Number of shares at end of period - repurchased own shares}}$
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Dividend/share, EUR	$\frac{\text{Dividend payable for the financial period} \times 100}{\text{Weighted average number of ordinary shares}}$
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Dividend/earnings, %	$\frac{\text{Dividend/share} \times 100}{\text{Basic earnings per share}}$
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Effective dividend yield, %	$\frac{\text{Dividend/share} \times 100}{\text{Price of series B share at the end of the period}}$
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Conglomerate's capital adequacy ratio, %	$\frac{\text{Conglomerate's total capital base}}{\text{Conglomerate's minimum requirement of total capital base}}$
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Market capitalization	Number of shares at end of financial period, less repurchased own shares, multiplied by stock exchange price of series B share at end of financial period
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Shares traded, %	$\frac{\text{Shares traded during the financial period} \times 100}{\text{Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding}}$
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KEY FIGURES FOR INSURANCE OPERATIONS

Combined ratio, %	Claims ratio, % + Expense ratio, %
Claims ratio, %	<div><div>(Claims incurred + operating expenses allocated to claims paid) x 100</div><div>Insurance premium income</div></div> <div>This key figure is calculated after the share of the reinsurers.</div>
Expense ratio, %	<div><div>(Operating costs - Group's allocated overhead and financing expenses + operating expenes allocated to claims paid) x 100</div><div>Insurance premium income</div></div> <div>This key figure is calculated after the share of the reinsurers.</div>
Solvency ratio (S2), %	<div><div>Basic own funds x 100</div><div>Solvency capital requirement (SCR)</div></div>