

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

1 General Information

The Swiss Life Group is one of Europe's leading providers of life insurance and pension solutions. In Switzerland, France and Germany, the Group offers individuals and corporations comprehensive advice and a broad range of products through its own sales force as well as brokers and banks. Swiss Life provides international corporations with employee benefits solutions from a single source, and is one of the global leaders in structured life and pension products for international high net worth individuals. Swiss Life is the majority shareholder of the Hanover-based AWD Group, one of Europe's top financial services providers for the medium- and high-income client segments. AWD offers its clients independent financial advisory services.

The following events had an influence on the period under review:

REDUCTION IN PAR VALUE | As approved by the shareholders at the General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding Ltd (hereinafter referred to as "Swiss Life Holding") on 8 May 2008, a reduction in par value of CHF 17 per registered share was effected in 2008. The payout took place on 29 July 2008 and amounted to CHF 547 million.

SHARE BUYBACK PROGRAMME | In the period under review, 3 003 500 Swiss Life Holding shares were repurchased for CHF 686 million under the share buyback programme.

CONVERSION OF CONVERTIBLE DEBT | In the period under review, convertible bonds were converted into 124 115 Swiss Life Holding shares in total with a corresponding increase in share capital and share premium (2007: conversion into 1 184 170 Swiss Life Holding shares).

APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS | On 23 March 2009, 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 with and comply 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 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.

2.2 Changes in accounting policies

STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS EFFECTIVE IN THE CURRENT PERIOD | In November 2006, IFRIC 11 IFRS 2 – Group and Treasury Share Transactions was issued. The Interpretation requires a share-based payment arrangement in which an entity receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments to be accounted for as an equity-settled share-based payment transaction, regardless of how the equity instruments needed are obtained. The Interpretation also provides guidance on whether share-based payment arrangements, in which suppliers of goods or services of an entity are provided with equity instruments of the entity's parent, should be accounted for as cash-settled or equity-settled in the entity's financial statements. The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 March 2007. The Interpretation does not have an impact on the Swiss Life Group.

In July 2007, IFRIC 14 IAS 19 The Limit on a Defined Benefit Asset, Minimum Funding Requirements and their Interaction was issued. The Interpretation provides general guidance on how to assess the limit in IAS 19 Employee Benefits on the amount of the surplus that can be recognised as an asset. It also explains how the pensions asset or liability may be affected when there is a statutory or contractual minimum funding requirement. The Interpretation has been adopted by the Swiss Life Group for annual periods as of 1 January 2008. It has no impact on the Swiss Life Group as no defined benefit asset has been recognised where the availability of refunds or reductions in future contributions are restricted by the Interpretation. No defined benefit asset or liability is affected by a statutory or contractual minimum funding requirement.

In October 2008, amendments to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures were issued in response to the deterioration of the financial markets in the third quarter of 2008. A financial asset within the scope of these amendments can be reclassified out of the fair-value-through-profit-or-loss category and the available-for-sale category if specified criteria are met. A debt instrument that would have met the definition of "loans and receivables" may be reclassified to loans and receivables if the entity has the intention and ability to hold the asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. Any other debt or equity instrument may be reclassified out of the fair-value-through-profit-or-loss category if certain conditions are met – however, only in rare circumstances. The reclassification amendments apply from 1 July 2008. An entity shall not reclassify a financial asset before 1 July 2008. Any reclassification of a financial asset made on or after 1 November 2008 shall take effect only from the date when the reclassification is made. The Swiss Life Group made use of the possibility to reclassify certain debt instruments from the available-for-sale category to loans as at 1 July 2008. The financial effect of the reclassifications and the disclosure in accordance with IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures is shown in note 37.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The following new Interpretation is not relevant to the Swiss Life Group:

IFRIC 12 Service Concession Arrangements

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 in which Swiss Life Holding owns directly or indirectly more than 50% of the voting rights, or in which it otherwise has the power to exercise control over operations. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date on which effective control is obtained. All intercompany balances, transactions and unrealised gains and losses on such transactions have been eliminated. A listing of the Group's principal subsidiaries is set out in note 39. The financial effect of acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries is shown in note 29. Associates for which the Group has between 20% and 50% of the voting rights and/or exercises significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. The Group's share of net income for the year is recognised as a share of results of associates and the ownership interest in the investment is recorded in the balance sheet at an amount that reflects its share of the net assets. The Group's share of net income is included from the date that significant influence begins until the date that 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.

Minority interest is the part of profit or loss and net assets of a subsidiary attributable to equity interest that is not owned, directly or indirectly, through subsidiaries by the parent. The amount of minority interest comprises the minority's proportion of the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the original acquisition and the minority's proportion of changes in equity since the date of acquisition.

A listing of the Group's principal associates is shown in note 39.

2.4 Foreign currency translation and transactions

FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY | Items included in the 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

	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	Average 2008	Average 2007
1 British pound (GBP)	1.5413	2.2561	2.0006	2.4016
1 Croatian kuna (HRK)	0.2036	n. a.	0.2201	n. a.
1 Czech koruna (CZK)	0.0562	n. a.	0.0638	n. a.
1 Euro (EUR)	1.4915	1.6552	1.5874	1.6432
100 Hungarian forint (HUF)	0.5625	n. a.	0.6340	n. a.
100 Polish zloty (PLN)	35.9400	n. a.	45.4610	n. a.
1 Romanian new leu (RON)	0.3732	n. a.	0.4336	n. a.
1 Singapore dollar (SGD)	0.7345	0.7825	0.7651	0.7967
1 Slovak koruna (SKK)	0.0495	n. a.	0.0510	n. a.
1 US dollar (USD)	1.0608	1.1249	1.0831	1.2004

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 agreement 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 directly in equity as cumulative translation adjustments. On disposal of foreign entities, such translation differences are recognised in income as part of the gain or loss on 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 a maturity of 90 days or less from the date of acquisition.

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 the income statement, except for derivatives that are used for cash flow hedging.

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 income. 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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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). In a qualifying fair value hedge, the change in fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised in income. 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 income.

In a qualifying cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging derivative is recognised directly in equity. Any ineffective portion of the gain or loss is recognised immediately in the income statement. For a hedged forecast transaction that results in the recognition of a financial asset or liability, the associated gain or loss recognised in equity 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 gain or loss in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in income. However, when a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to income.

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 on investments is computed using the effective interest method and is recognised in income as an adjustment of yield. Dividends are recorded as revenue 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 held for trading and financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets which the Group buys with the intention to resell in the near term are classified as held for trading. Financial assets designated as at fair value through profit or loss are irrevocably designated as such when initially recognised. Financial assets are primarily designated as at fair value through profit or loss 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 which share a risk with other financial instruments and give rise to opposite changes in fair value that tend to offset each other (“economic hedges”).

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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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, held for trading, 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 equity. On disposal of an AFS investment, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred from equity to income 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 in the near term exists. 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.

FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD TO MATURITY (HTM) | Financial assets which the Group has the ability and positive intent to hold to maturity are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

FINANCIAL ASSETS PLEDGED AS COLLATERAL | Sales or purchases of financial assets under agreements to repurchase or resell and under lending agreements are accounted for as collateralised borrowings or loans. Interest paid or received is recognised in income over the life of each agreement.

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.

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. Held-to-maturity 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. If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments carried at amortised cost 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 the income statement. If a loan or held-to-maturity investment has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 income.

FINANCIAL ASSETS CARRIED AT FAIR VALUE (AVAILABLE FOR SALE) | At each balance sheet date and interim reporting 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 equity and recognised in the income statement. After recognition of an impairment loss, any further declines in fair value are recognised in the income statement, and subsequent increases in fair value are recognised directly in equity.

Available-for-sale debt securities 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 the income statement.

Impairment losses are recognised in income as part of net gains and losses on financial assets.

2.9 Investment property

Investment property consists of investments in residential, commercial and mixed-use properties primarily located within Switzerland. Property held for investment purposes includes both land and buildings.

Investment property is property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both.

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 income. 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 every three years. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 equity as a revaluation surplus. However, if a fair value gain reverses a previous impairment loss, the gain is recognised in the income statement. 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 surplus previously recorded in equity is transferred to retained earnings; the transfer is not made through income.

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 accounting 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. As a 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 that transfer insurance risk 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 (US GAAP).

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 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 directly in equity.

The bonuses which are allocated to the policyholders in the participating insurance business (insurance and investment contracts) in Switzerland, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein generally 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 solved in phase II of the project of the International Accounting Standards Board on insurance 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 arises 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 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 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 policyholders and become part of their guaranteed benefits. These amounts are always accounted for as liabilities.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 directly in equity when, and only when, the valuation differences on the assets arise from gains or losses recognised directly in equity (“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 | 85% of the investment result and 90% of any other results are allocated to the policyholders as a minimum.

GERMANY | The Insurance Supervisory Act was changed with effect from 1 January 2008. The new requirements for the statutory minimum distribution are as follows: A minimum of 90% of the total investment result less 100% of the minimum guaranteed interest on the policyholder account, a minimum of 75% of the risk result and a minimum of 50% of the positive expense result is allocated to the policyholder.

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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 WITH DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATION FEATURES

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.

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, initially by reducing the unamortised DAC or intangible assets and subsequently by increasing the insurance liabilities. The liability adequacy test is performed 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.

POLICYHOLDER DEPOSITS | For investment contracts with discretionary participation, savings premiums collected are reported as deposits (deposit accounting). The liabilities relating to these contracts are not calculated actuarially; they move in line with premiums paid by the policyholders plus interest credited less expenses and mortality charges and withdrawals.

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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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, are 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 the income statement 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 included in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss ("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 included in financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss.

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, investment property, derivatives and cash and cash equivalents. The related income and gains and 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, respectively. 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 2.15 Intangible assets).

Administrative and surrender charges are included in policy fee income.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 their cost 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 the income statement.

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 Leases

OPERATING LEASE | The Group primarily enters into operating leases for the rental of equipment. The total payments made under operating leases are charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

When an operating lease is terminated before the lease period has expired, any payment required to be made to the lessor by way of penalty is recognised as an expense in the period the lease becomes onerous.

FINANCE LEASE | If the lease agreement transfers the risks and rewards of the assets, the lease is recorded as a finance lease and the related asset is capitalised. At inception, the asset is recognised at the lower of the present value of the minimum lease payments or fair value and is depreciated over its estimated useful life. The corresponding finance lease obligations are recorded as liabilities.

2.13 Investment management

Revenue consists principally of investment management fees, commission revenue from distribution, sales of investment fund units and custody account fees. Such revenue is recognised when earned, i.e. when the services are rendered.

Commissions and certain operating expenses related to the sale of certain investment funds have been deferred. These costs are charged to income in relation to revenues earned on these investment funds. Certain front-end fees charged to unit holders have been deferred and amortised in proportion to the related expenses which have also been deferred. The Group periodically reviews and updates its assumptions made in determining projected revenues, with amortisation periods being adjusted as necessary.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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.

2.14 Asset management and other commission income

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 fee income.

Costs primarily comprise commissions paid to independent financial advisors, employee benefits attributable to advisory services and other expenses.

2.15 Intangible assets

PRESENT VALUE OF FUTURE PROFITS (PVP) ARISING FROM ACQUIRED INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND INVESTMENT CONTRACTS WITH DISCRETIONARY PARTICIPATION FEATURES | 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 directly in equity (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 equity and is also reflected in the amount of PVP in the balance sheet ("shadow accounting").

PVP is subject to recoverability 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 which are 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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 is 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 directly in equity (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 equity 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 income.

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 directly attributable to securing investment management contracts are recognised as an asset if they can be identified separately and measured reliably and if it is probable that they will be recovered.

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 purchase method. Goodwill acquired prior to 1995 was charged directly to equity.

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, if applicable, at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. 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 annually for impairment and 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.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

BRANDS AND OTHER | Other intangible assets consist of trademarks, computer software and other.

Brands and trademarks with a definite useful life of generally 5 to 20 years are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives. Brands with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment on an annual basis as part of the cash-generating unit to which they belong. They are carried at cost less accumulated impairment.

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.

2.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

For non-financial assets the recoverable amount is measured as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's-length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, 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 other assets are recognised in operating expenses.

2.17 Income taxes

Current and deferred income taxes are recognised in income 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 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 tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that these losses can be offset against future taxable profits. Deferred tax liabilities represent income taxes payable in the future in respect of taxable temporary differences.

A deferred 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 tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority, the corresponding assets and liabilities are presented on a net basis.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

2.18 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.

2.19 Discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and represents a major line of business or geographical area of operations or is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations. A discontinued operation is classified as such upon disposal or when it meets the criteria for the classification as held for sale. The consolidated statement of income is represented for prior periods as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the earliest period presented.

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.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT FAIR VALUE THROUGH PROFIT OR LOSS | Financial liabilities at fair value are irrevocably designated as at fair value at initial recognition. Financial liabilities are designated as at fair value through profit or loss in the following instances:

- Financial liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers where the insurance benefits are linked to unit values of investment funds or relate to private placement life insurance.
- Financial liabilities related to assets measured at fair value in order to reduce or eliminate a measurement or recognition inconsistency.
- Financial liabilities with embedded derivatives (structured products).

BORROWINGS | Borrowings are recognised initially at 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 the income statement over the period of the borrowings.

Based on the terms and conditions, such as repayment provisions and contractual interest payments, hybrid instruments are considered as 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 at issuance is recorded in equity. The fair value of the debt 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 bank deposits, insurance and investment contract deposits and repurchase agreements.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

DEPOSITS | 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 the income statement over the period of the deposits. For deposits under 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.

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 service costs are determined at each balance sheet date by a qualified actuary, using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The amount recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligations, reduced by the fair value of plan assets and adjusted for unrecognised actuarial gains and losses and unrecognised past service costs. The recognition of a resulting asset is limited to the total of any cumulative unrecognised net actuarial losses and past service costs and the present value of any future refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Unrecognised actuarial gains and losses which exceed 10% of the greater of the present value of the defined benefit obligations and the fair value of plan assets at the end of the previous reporting period are recognised in income over the expected average remaining working lives of the employees participating in the plans.

Insurance contracts issued to a defined benefit pension plan covering own employees have generally been eliminated. These plans are typically partially funded as certain assets relating to these plans qualify as plan assets and are not required to be 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 income 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 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net income available to shareholders by the weighted average number of shares in issue during the reporting period, excluding the average number of shares purchased by the Group and held as treasury shares.

For the diluted earnings per share the weighted average number of shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential shares, such as convertible debt and share options issued. Potential or contingent share issuance is treated as dilutive when conversion to shares would decrease earnings per share.

2.25 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.

2.26 Forthcoming changes in accounting policies

In March 2007, the International Accounting Standards Board issued a revised IAS 23 Borrowing Costs which removes the option of immediately recognising as an expense borrowing costs that relate to assets that take a substantial period of time to get ready for use or sale. The revised Standard applies to borrowing costs relating to qualifying assets for which the commencement date for capitalisation is on or after 1 January 2009. The revised Standard is not expected to have any impact on the Swiss Life Group as the Group's current accounting policy is to capitalise borrowing costs directly attributable to the construction or acquisition of a qualifying asset as part of the cost of that asset.

In June 2007, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programmes was issued. The Interpretation addresses accounting by entities that grant loyalty award credits to customers who buy other goods or services. The Interpretation requires entities to allocate some of the proceeds of the initial sale to the award credits and recognise these proceeds as revenue only when the entities have fulfilled their obligations. The Interpretation applies to annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2008. The Interpretation is not expected to have an impact on the Swiss Life Group as no such programmes are currently in place.

In September 2007, the International Accounting Standards Board issued a revised version of IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The revised Standard gives preparers of financial statements the option of presenting items of income and expense and components of other comprehensive income either in a single statement of comprehensive income with subtotals, or in two separate statements (a separate income statement followed by a statement of comprehensive income). The revised Standard will enable readers to analyse changes in equity resulting from trans-

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

actions with owners in their capacity as owners (such as dividends) separately from “non-owner” changes (such as transactions with third parties). The revisions include changes in the titles of some of the financial statements to reflect their function more clearly (for example, the balance sheet is renamed a statement of financial position). The revised Standard will come into effect for the annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In January 2008, the International Accounting Standards Board issued a revised version of IFRS 3 Business Combinations and related revisions to IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. One of the main changes is an option which is added to IFRS 3 Business Combinations to permit the acquirer in business combinations in which control is achieved without buying all of the equity of the acquiree to recognise 100% of the goodwill, not just the acquirer’s portion of the goodwill (“full goodwill method”). The revised Standard requires that acquisition-related costs are expensed. Another change relates to partial disposals of an investment in a subsidiary while control is retained and to the acquisition of additional shares in a subsidiary after control was obtained. Such transactions are accounted for within equity. The amendments will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In January 2008, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment. The amendment clarifies that vesting conditions are service conditions and performance conditions only. Other features of a share-based payment are not vesting conditions. It also specifies that all cancellations, whether by the entity or by other parties, should receive the same accounting treatment. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In February 2008, amendments were introduced to improve the accounting for particular types of financial instruments that have characteristics similar to ordinary shares but are at present classified as financial liabilities. These amendments are set out in Amendments to IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Instruments – Puttable Financial Instruments and Obligations Arising on Liquidation. The amendments require entities to classify certain puttable financial instruments and instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro-rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation as equity. The amendments will apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

As part of the annual improvement project, the International Accounting Standards Board issued an amendment to IAS 40 Investment Property and a consequential amendment to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment in May 2008. Property under construction or development for future use as investment property is within the scope of IAS 40. As the Swiss Life Group applies the fair value model for investment property, such property is therefore measured at fair value. Where fair value of investment property under construction is not reliably measurable, the property is measured at cost until the earlier of the date construction is completed or the date at which fair value becomes reliably measurable. The amendments will apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In July 2008, IFRIC 16 Hedges of a Net Investment in a Foreign Operation was issued. IFRIC 16 applies to hedges of the foreign currency risk arising from the net investment in foreign operations. The Interpretation addresses the issue of which risks are eligible for hedge accounting. It clarifies that the presentation currency does not create an exposure to which an entity may apply hedge accounting. Consequently, a parent entity may designate as a hedged risk only the foreign exchange differences arising from a difference between its own functional currency and that of

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

the foreign operation. The hedging instruments may be held by any entity or entities within the group. The Interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 October 2008. It is not expected to have an impact on the Swiss Life Group as no such hedging arrangements are currently in place.

In July 2008, the International Accounting Standards Board published Eligible Hedged Items (an amendment to IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). The amendment provides clarification on how hedge accounting should be performed with regard to identifying inflation as a hedged risk and hedging with options. The amendment will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In November 2008, IFRIC 17 Distributions of Non-cash Assets to Owners was released by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee. The Interpretation clarifies that a dividend payable should be recognised when the dividend is appropriately authorised and is no longer at the discretion of the entity. An entity should measure the dividend payable at the fair value of the net assets to be distributed. The difference between the dividend paid and the carrying amount of the net assets distributed should be recognised in profit or loss. The Interpretation will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

In March 2009, the International Accounting Standards Board issued Improving Disclosures about Financial Instruments, Amendments to IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures. The amendments improve the disclosure requirements about fair value measurements and reinforce existing principles for disclosures about the liquidity risk associated with financial instruments. The amendments will apply for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2009. The Swiss Life Group is currently analysing the impact of these changes on its financial statements.

The following amended Standards and Interpretations are not relevant to the Swiss Life Group:

IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards – Amendment relating to the cost of an investment on first-time adoption

IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate

IFRIC 18 Transfers of Assets from Customers

Annual improvements to IFRS as published in May 2008, except for the amendment to IAS 40 Investment Property and IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment as described above

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies

Certain reported amounts of assets and liabilities are subject to estimates and assumptions. 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.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments is determined based on quoted market prices, where available, or on estimates using present values or other valuation techniques. Those techniques are significantly affected by the assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows. Where market prices are not readily available, fair value is based either on estimates obtained from independent experts or quoted market prices of comparable instruments. In that regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison with independent markets and, in many cases, could not be realised immediately.

The principal methods and assumptions used by the Group in estimating the fair value of the following financial instruments are as follows:

- Fair values for debt and equity securities are generally based upon quoted prices in active markets, if available. In inactive markets, information about prices from recent transactions with the same or similar instruments, quotes from brokers, indices and other input are taken into consideration in the determination of fair values. A market is deemed no longer active if prices available do not represent regularly occurring market transactions on an arm's length basis. Furthermore, the volume of trading activity has declined significantly and bid/ask spreads have widened above a certain level.
- Fair values for derivative financial instruments are obtained from quoted market prices and/or option pricing models as appropriate.
- Private equity investments are classified as available for sale and are valued at fair value. If no market value is available, fair value is estimated considering various factors such as purchase price, estimated liquidation value, restrictions on transferability, prices received in recent significant private placements of the same issuer, prices of investments relating to comparable companies engaged in similar business, and changes in the financial condition and prospects of the issuer.
- The fair values of loans, which are carried at amortised cost, are estimated using discounted cash flows based upon 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.
- The fair value of hedge funds is based on their quoted market prices, if available. If 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.
- The fair value of financial reinsurance assets and liabilities, which are carried at amortised cost, is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations.
- The fair value of investment contracts and deposits, which are carried at amortised cost, is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based upon interest rates currently being offered for similar contracts with maturities consistent with those remaining for the contracts being valued. The fair values of demand or savings deposits are equal to the amount payable on demand or the carrying amount. The carrying amounts of variable-rate deposits approximate their fair values at the reporting date.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

- The fair value of borrowings, which are carried at amortised cost, is estimated using discounted cash flow calculations based upon the Group's current borrowing rates for similar borrowings with remaining maturities consistent with the debt being valued.
- The fair value of liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers is calculated based on the valuation of the underlying assets.
- It is impracticable to determine the fair value of investment contracts with discretionary participation features due to the lack of a reliable basis to measure such supplemental discretionary returns. IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts is silent on the measurement of the amounts identified as DPF.

Fair value of non-financial instruments

The fair value of investment property is based on current prices in an active market for properties of a similar nature, condition or location – suitably adjusted. Recent prices for similar properties on less active markets, with suitable adjustments for differences, are also used for the estimation of the fair values. Furthermore, investment property is valued using discounted cash flow projections if reliable estimates and reasonable assumptions (such as rental income and operating expenses) can be made, based on external evidence. Future expenditure that will improve the property is not included in the fair value. The risk-adjusted discount rates used in the cash flow projections reflect the specific nature and location of the individual properties. The cash flows used in the projections are based on actual rental income on a sustainable basis. Cost is reflected in the cash flows based on experience and budgets approved by management. The cash flows include inflation. External valuations for individual real estate assets are performed on a rotating basis, but at a minimum each property is evaluated every three years.

Impairment of held-to-maturity and available-for-sale debt instruments and loans and receivables

As a Group policy, held-to-maturity and 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.

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.

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.

Insurance liabilities are established by using appropriate estimates and assumptions on mortality, morbidity, surrender, exercise of policyholder options and interest rates. With regard to mortality these estimates are typically based on standard industry tables. Management makes allowance for expected improvements due to continued advances in medical science and social conditions. An increase in morbidity results in higher benefits for contracts where disability is the insured risk. The most significant factors which could increase the frequency of such claims are epidemics or widespread changes in lifestyle, such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in more claims than expected.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

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 each year in order to determine whether the values of the liabilities so established are adequate in the light of these latest estimates. 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 | The main source of uncertainty is that epidemics such as AIDS, SARS and avian flu, and wide-ranging lifestyle changes such as in eating, smoking and exercise habits, could result in an adverse mortality experience for the age groups in which significant exposure to mortality risk exists. However, continuing improvements in medical care and social conditions could result in an increasing life expectancy in excess of the estimates used to determine the liability for contracts where exposure to longevity risk exists.

Tables based on statistics by national insurance associations, national and standard industry tables or internal generation tables reflecting own company records are used for the life business with regard to mortality and longevity.

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.

For the mandatory part of the group life insurance business in Switzerland (BVG, Swiss occupational plans), the legally stipulated annuity conversion rate is applied whereas in the non-mandatory part of the BVG business a reduced conversion rate calculated using actuarial assumptions is applied.

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 the 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.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

In other markets, standard industry disability tables, national statistics and own company records are applied. Standard pricing principles are typically validated against the client-specific disability experience.

Disability coverage mainly comprises annuities and waiver of premiums. Benefits are typically paid after a waiting period.

In certain countries, the benefits are paid based on medical examinations and on different levels of disability (ranging from fully disabled with no expectations of recovery to partially disabled with full recovery expected).

SURRENDER | In certain contracts the policyholder has the option to surrender the contract for a specified cash surrender value or a value which varies in response to the change in a financial variable such as an equity price or index. In certain countries and markets, surrender is not explicitly taken into account for the pricing of insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation.

In other businesses assumptions based on own company records are used. The assumptions vary by product type and policy duration.

POLICYHOLDER OPTIONS | In certain contracts, the policyholder has the option to convert the accumulated funds of an endowment contract into a life annuity at maturity. If the annuity rates under the guarantee exceed the market annuity rates, a rational policyholder will exercise the option. In this case, the insurer must bear the difference. The value of the option mainly depends on the mortality rates and the interest rates. The influence on the insurance liabilities may therefore depend on the behaviour of the policyholders.

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 certain markets, 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.

INVESTMENT RETURNS | Assumptions relating to investment returns are based on the strategic asset allocation. For certain asset classes, a fixed return is used, centrally set by the Group. From this gross investment return, projected asset management fees are deducted to obtain a net investment return.

The technical interest rates in Switzerland are based on assumptions with regard to guaranteed benefits and discount rates. In certain countries, the insurance liabilities are based on the guaranteed interest rates.

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 goodwill have been determined based on value-in-use calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates which are set out in note 18.

3 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies (continued)

Defined benefit liabilities

The Swiss Life Group uses certain assumptions relating to the calculation of the defined benefit liabilities. These assumptions comprise the expected return on plan assets as well as future salary increases and future pension increases which have been derived from estimates based on past experience. The expected return on the plan assets takes into consideration the investment policy relating to the assets and their projected returns.

The assumptions are set out in note 24.

Income taxes

Deferred 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.

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.

4 Segment Information

Operating segments are components of an entity about which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the management in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

The reportable segments have been identified based on the information about the components of the entity that management uses to make decisions about operating matters. The information that is provided to management is focused on the category of product lines and services. The organisational and management structure within the insurance business is based on geography. The reportable segments have therefore been identified as follows:

- Insurance Switzerland
- Insurance France
- Insurance Germany
- Insurance Other
- Investment Management
- AWD
- Other
- Insurance (Discontinued)
- Banking (Discontinued)

The insurance businesses primarily consist of life insurance operations. These operations offer a broad range of life, pension, annuity and investment-type policies to both groups and individuals, including accident, health and disability coverage. The Group's strategy focuses primarily on the life and pension business in a number of key European markets, such as Switzerland, France, Germany, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein. The insurance businesses also include a number of companies which hold investments primarily pertaining to life insurance.

Non-life operations consist of operations in France and Belgium and principally include property and casualty, liability and motor insurance.

"Insurance Other" comprises the insurance operations in Liechtenstein and Luxembourg.

"Investment Management" 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.

"AWD" comprises the Hanover-based AWD Group which was acquired by the Swiss Life Group on 19 March 2008 and the Proventus Group which was acquired in November 2008. The AWD Group specialises in financial advisory services for medium and high-income customer segments.

"Other" refers principally to various finance and service companies.

The insurance operations in the Netherlands and Belgium, which were disposed of on 29 April 2008, are presented as a separate segment "Insurance (Discontinued)".

4 Segment Information (continued)

Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, was disposed of on 7 March 2008. For the purposes of segment reporting Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, is presented as a separate segment “Banking (Discontinued)”.

The accounting policies for the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. Inter-segmental 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.

The statement of income and balance sheet for the segments are given on the following pages:

4 Segment Information (continued)

Statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2008

In CHF million	Insurance Switzerland	Insurance France	Insurance Germany	Insurance Other	Investment Management
Income					
Premiums earned on insurance contracts	7 795	3 674	1 862	81	-
Premiums earned on investment contracts with discretionary participation	158	8	-	-	-
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-14	-199	-70	-39	-
Net earned premiums	7 939	3 483	1 792	42	-
Policy fees earned on insurance contracts	10	44	-	-	-
Policy fees earned on investment and unit-linked contracts	14	91	27	74	-
Net earned policy fees	24	135	27	74	-
Asset management and other commission income	49	66	27	1	265
Investment income	2 910	730	882	34	5
Net gains/losses on financial assets	-5 262	-323	-417	-9	-1
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	2 185	-407	92	-3	0
Net gains/losses on investment property	142	57	-5	0	-
Other income	292	16	17	-4	4
Total income	8 279	3 757	2 415	135	273
<i>of which inter-segment</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-7</i>	<i>172</i>
Expenses					
Benefits and claims under insurance contracts	-7 892	-2 824	-2 089	-39	-
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation	-172	-12	-	-	-
Benefits and claims recovered from reinsurers	5	32	59	19	-
Net insurance benefits and claims	-8 059	-2 804	-2 030	-20	-
Policyholder participation	-112	472	69	-1	-
Interest expense	-141	-219	-19	-17	0
Commission expense	-202	-342	-108	-45	-36
Employee benefits expense	-334	-237	-106	-43	-98
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-12	-321	-138	-6	0
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	-4	-	-	-	-
Other expenses	-163	-266	-54	-39	-45
Total expenses	-9 027	-3 717	-2 386	-171	-179
<i>of which inter-segment</i>	<i>-136</i>	<i>-16</i>	<i>-45</i>	<i>-28</i>	<i>-28</i>
Segment result	-748	40	29	-36	94
<i>of which inter-segment</i>	<i>-42</i>	<i>-15</i>	<i>-40</i>	<i>-35</i>	<i>144</i>
Unallocated corporate costs					
Result from operations					
Borrowing costs	-174	-10	-4	-13	-
Share of results of associates	1	5	1	0	-
Income tax expense					
Net result					
Additions to non-current assets	436	104	447	4	0

AWD	Other	Insurance (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Eliminations	Total	Less: discontinued operations	Continuing operations
-	-	782	-	-20	14 174	-782	13 392
-	-	-	-	-	166	-	166
-	-	-7	-	20	-309	5	-304
-	-	775	-	0	14 031	-777	13 254
-	-	4	-	-	58	-4	54
-	-	53	-	-	259	-53	206
-	-	57	-	-	317	-57	260
750	9	15	35	-223	994	-44	950
7	63	275	63	-69	4 900	-337	4 563
-3	5	9	-118	-	-6 119	109	-6 010
-2	-12	27	28	-	1 908	-55	1 853
-	-	0	-	-	194	0	194
15	-38	1 039	690	-8	2 023	-1 731	292
767	27	2 197	698	-300	18 248	-2 892	15 356
15	17	-2	5	-300			
-	-	-919	-	0	-13 763	919	-12 844
-	-	-	-	-	-184	-	-184
-	-	2	-	-2	115	-2	113
-	-	-917	-	-2	-13 832	917	-12 915
-	-	2	-	0	430	-1	429
0	-2	-34	-49	12	-469	76	-393
-429	-2	-24	-4	204	-988	25	-963
-162	-3	-61	-30	-2	-1 076	91	-985
-41	-	-28	-	-	-546	28	-518
-	-	0	-	-	-4	0	-4
-176	-11	-36	-20	24	-786	53	-733
-808	-18	-1 098	-103	236	-17 271	1 189	-16 082
0	29	-2	-10	236			
-41	9	1 099	595	-64	977	-1 703	-726
15	46	-4	-5	-64			
					-116	-	-116
					861	-1 703	-842
-	-42	-2	-1	64	-182	1	-181
-	-156	1	-	-	-148	-1	-149
					-186	215	29
					345	-1 488	-1 143
1 526	-	-	-	-	2 517		

4 Segment Information (continued)

Statement of income for the year ended 31 December 2007

In CHF million	Insurance Switzerland	Insurance France	Insurance Germany	Insurance Other	Investment Management
Income					
Premiums earned on insurance contracts	8 096	3 281	2 046	53	-
Premiums earned on investment contracts with discretionary participation	93	14	-	-	-
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	-14	-165	-75	-6	-
Net earned premiums	8 175	3 130	1 971	47	-
Policy fees earned on insurance contracts	12	59	-	-	-
Policy fees earned on investment and unit-linked contracts	13	212	38	56	-
Net earned policy fees	25	271	38	56	-
Asset management and other commission income	38	46	32	0	271
Investment income	2 981	1 099	829	32	3
Net gains/losses on financial assets	-205	-33	236	1	0
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	-402	222	-11	1	-
Net gains/losses on investment property	182	38	10	0	-
Other income	-24	155	4	5	8
Total income	10 770	4 928	3 109	142	282
<i>of which inter-segment</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-5</i>	<i>172</i>
Expenses					
Benefits and claims under insurance contracts	-8 658	-2 467	-2 190	-21	-
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation	-106	-18	-	-	-
Benefits and claims recovered from reinsurers	6	113	71	1	-
Net insurance benefits and claims	-8 758	-2 372	-2 119	-20	-
Policyholder participation	-458	-777	-502	-9	-
Interest expense	-133	-287	-22	-15	0
Commission expense	-209	-397	-128	-39	-39
Employee benefits expense	-324	-254	-103	-27	-99
Depreciation and amortisation expense	-58	-275	-110	-4	-1
Impairment of property and equipment and intangible assets	-5	-	-1	-	-
Other expenses	-175	-242	-59	-20	-50
Total expenses	-10 120	-4 604	-3 044	-134	-189
<i>of which inter-segment</i>	<i>-122</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>-25</i>	<i>-8</i>	<i>-49</i>
Segment result	650	324	65	8	93
<i>of which inter-segment</i>	<i>-22</i>	<i>-9</i>	<i>-26</i>	<i>-13</i>	<i>123</i>
Unallocated corporate costs					
Result from operations					
Borrowing costs	-164	-14	0	-9	-
Share of results of associates	1	4	1	0	-
Income tax expense					
Net result					
Additions to non-current assets	432	70	83	187	1

AWD	Other	Insurance (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Eliminations	Total	Less: discontinued operations	Continuing operations
-	-	1 956	-	-21	15 411	-1 956	13 455
-	-	-	-	-	107	-	107
-	-	-21	-	19	-262	16	-246
-	-	1 935	-	-2	15 256	-1 940	13 316
-	-	3	-	-	74	-4	70
-	-	145	-	0	464	-145	319
-	-	148	-	0	538	-149	389
-	9	31	303	-226	504	-308	196
-	62	894	412	-129	6 183	-1 305	4 878
-	-5	66	84	-	144	-149	-5
-	1	51	102	0	-36	-143	-179
-	-	-3	-	-	227	2	229
-	8	1	-9	-8	140	7	147
-	75	3 123	892	-365	22 956	-3 985	18 971
-	69	-3	33	-365			
-	-	-2 327	-	4	-15 659	2 327	-13 332
-	-	-	-	-	-124	-	-124
-	-	-20	-	-4	167	21	188
-	-	-2 347	-	0	-15 616	2 348	-13 268
-	-	221	-	-1	-1 526	-220	-1 746
-	-1	-105	-337	78	-822	367	-455
-	-3	-66	-39	196	-724	104	-620
-	-2	-164	-198	-3	-1 174	361	-813
-	-	-100	-10	-	-558	110	-448
-	-	-	-	-	-6	-	-6
-	-7	-91	-140	33	-751	222	-529
-	-13	-2 652	-724	303	-21 177	3 292	-17 885
-	-6	-6	-78	303			
-	62	471	168	-62	1 779	-693	1 086
-	63	-9	-45	-62			
					-73	-	-73
					1 706	-693	1 013
-	-46	-6	-6	62	-183	6	-177
-	6	0	1	-	13	-1	12
					-168	46	-122
					1 368	-642	726
-	-	76	21	-	870		

4 Segment Information (continued)

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2008

In CHF million	Insurance Switzerland	Insurance France	Insurance Germany
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5 943	632	378
Insurance and other receivables	1 768	1 220	733
Derivatives	1 186	29	162
Assets held for sale	3	–	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	1 857	7 331	580
Financial assets available for sale	27 763	10 731	3 918
Loans	20 564	230	12 563
Financial assets held to maturity	4 586	2 495	78
Investment property	10 652	1 271	716
Reinsurance assets	30	361	44
Property and equipment	452	160	115
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	1 110	527	1 527
Other assets	656	31	0
Segment assets	76 570	25 018	20 815
Investments in associates			
Income tax assets			
Total assets			
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance and other payables	2 053	988	289
Derivatives	284	2	60
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1 047	1 078	288
Investment contracts	1 008	9 657	13
Deposits	2 175	713	402
Insurance liabilities	61 691	11 049	18 104
Policyholder participation liabilities	715	10	693
Employee benefit liabilities	1 847	37	44
Provisions	32	35	20
Other liabilities	401	16	–
Segment liabilities	71 253	23 585	19 913
Borrowings			
Income tax liabilities			
Equity			
Total liabilities and equity			

4 Segment Information (continued)

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2007

In CHF million	Insurance Switzerland	Insurance France	Insurance Germany
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2 378	142	273
Insurance and other receivables	2 107	1 340	746
Derivatives	340	5	87
Assets held for sale	4	-	1
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3 557	7 372	913
Financial assets available for sale	49 754	11 450	6 387
Loans	8 925	241	11 873
Financial assets held to maturity	-	3 529	93
Investment property	10 171	1 334	720
Reinsurance assets	31	367	584
Property and equipment	564	194	101
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	1 079	553	1 329
Other assets	445	21	2
Segment assets	79 355	26 548	23 109
Investments in associates			
Income tax assets			
Total assets			
Liabilities and equity			
Liabilities			
Insurance and other payables	2 585	516	341
Derivatives	214	0	2
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1 345	385	355
Investment contracts	1 027	11 450	-
Deposits	1 283	377	970
Insurance liabilities	64 069	11 087	19 446
Policyholder participation liabilities	815	1 120	1 442
Employee benefit liabilities	1 815	38	53
Provisions	32	38	38
Other liabilities	52	22	2
Segment liabilities	73 237	25 033	22 649
Borrowings			
Income tax liabilities			
Equity			
Total liabilities and equity			

4 Segment Information (continued)

Premiums and policy fees from external customers

In CHF million	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Net earned premiums	Net earned premiums	Net earned policy fees	Net earned policy fees
Life				
Individual life	4 867	4 772	300	481
Group life	8 604	9 883	17	57
Total life	13 471	14 655	317	538
Non-life				
Accident and health	18	44	-	-
Property, casualty and other	542	557	-	-
Total non-life	560	601	-	-
Total	14 031	15 256	317	538

The Swiss Life Group operates in selected European countries. The Group's income and non-current assets by geographical location are detailed below:

Geographical information

In CHF million	2008	2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
	Total income	Total income	Non-current assets	Non-current assets
Switzerland	9 049	11 497	11 193	10 739
France	3 763	4 960	1 755	1 845
Germany	2 865	3 111	2 511	831
Liechtenstein	45	49	177	180
Luxembourg	113	138	34	36
Netherlands	2 080	2 470	-	-
Belgium	105	623	-	-
Other countries	228	108	8	-
Total	18 248	22 956	15 678	13 631

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 10% or more 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 healthy and strong depends on a number of risk factors. The Group risk map can be broadly divided into financial, insurance, strategic and operational risks. All of these risk categories can impact the financial stability of the Group.

Risks must be identified, assessed, managed and monitored locally. Half-yearly reports covering interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk, credit risk and insurance risk are prepared on a consolidated basis. Additionally, market risks and financial risk limits are reported on a monthly basis for the largest operations in the insurance business. Strategic and operational risks are assessed and reported on an annual basis.

The risk appetite for the largest operations in the insurance business is defined with the help of local risk budgets which are used as a basis for the determination of the individual risk limits. These limits are used as a framework for the asset and liability management process, the objective of which is to define a strategic asset allocation and distribution scheme for all stakeholders.

Risk management functions are fulfilled at several levels by different 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 produces a consolidated risk report which consolidates the main elements of the risk management of the Swiss Life Group's operations.

The information below focuses first on the risk budgeting and asset and liability management process before covering in an extensive way the principal risk categories faced by the Swiss Life Group.

5.1 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). These assets are segregated and managed to meet specific investment objectives of the policyholders. These 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-linking features contain guaranteed minimum insurance benefits. The liabilities relating to this part are included in the insurance liabilities.

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.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

ASSETS FOR THE ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SWISS LIFE GROUP'S CUSTOMERS

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Cash and cash equivalents		1 287	1 818
Derivatives	10	6	60
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Debt instruments	11	3 120	2 825
Equity securities	11	805	1 794
Investment fund units	11	5 723	7 028
Other	11	1 484	2 049
Total assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		12 425	15 574

LIABILITIES FOR THE ACCOUNT AND RISK OF THE SWISS LIFE GROUP'S CUSTOMERS

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	11	9 727	11 042
Derivatives	10	-	0
Investment contracts	20	1 725	3 567
Insurance liabilities	23	952	931
Total liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers		12 404	15 540

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	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	Total	Total
Investment income	4 563	4 878	0	-	4 563	4 878
Net gains/losses on financial assets	-6 010	-5	-	-	-6 010	-5
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)	1 790	-229	63	50	1 853	-179
Net gains/losses on investment property	194	229	-	-	194	229
Share of results of associates	-149	12	-	-	-149	12
Financial result	388	4 885	63	50	451	4 935
<i>The financial result for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers consists of</i>						
net gains/losses on financial assets at FVPL			-3 060	722		
net gains/losses on financial liabilities at FVPL			3 123	-672		

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

5.2 Risk budgeting and limit setting

The risk capacity and the risk appetite of the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations are primarily defined based on economic principles. Consequently, the market values or best estimates of both the assets and the liabilities are obtained by discounting the cash flows generated by these assets and liabilities with an appropriate discount rate. The risk capital available is defined as the positive difference of the economic value of the assets compared to liabilities. The available risk capital is used to cover the different risks to which the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations are exposed by the nature of their activities. The final decision on the risk appetite for each insurance operation rests with the Corporate Executive Board.

Risk and exposure limits are defined to control and limit the exposure to these risks. The limit systems and processes are set in a way that the sublimits are not utilised simultaneously in full.

The main focus of these limits is on overall market risk, credit risk and, more specifically, on interest rate risk as well as on currency risk and equity price risk.

5.3 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 activities: strategic asset allocation and distribution policy with regard to surplus generated on investments.

The ALM process is centrally coordinated at Group level by means of local asset and liability management committees with representatives from local senior management and representatives from Group level. The local units are in charge of implementing the decisions. The process requires the involvement of investment management, finance, actuarial and risk functions.

COMPLIANCE WITH EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS | Aspects other than the purely economic view must also be considered in the ALM process, such as regulatory requirements including statutory minimum distribution ratios ("legal quote"), funding ratios, solvency, local accounting rules and International Financial Reporting Standards, liquidity requirements and rating targets. Some of these views may lead to results that are not aligned with the economic approach, but nevertheless need to be taken into account.

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 different 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.

STRATEGIC ASSET ALLOCATION | 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 they were promised. Policyholders benefit from the ensuing investment returns in the form of discretionary participation, while shareholders benefit from an increase in the value of their investment in the Swiss Life Group.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

The strategic asset allocation is therefore determined on the basis of the individual existing commitments 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.

The ALM process has been applied in all relevant insurance operations of the Swiss Life Group.

DISTRIBUTION POLICY | The distribution policy seeks to harmonise the interests of the different groups of stakeholders. Policyholders 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. Internal guidelines have been developed which define the policies for the allocation of policyholder participation with regard to annual bonus and terminal bonus. 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 which influence such policy are minimum guaranteed interest rates and the statutory minimum distribution ratio ("legal quote"), which strongly depend on the regulatory environments of the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations.

PRODUCT DESIGN | Product design defines 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 should ensure that each individual product generates a sufficient contribution margin. To ensure that the Group's principles are observed, guidelines on product management and underwriting have been introduced to harmonise the local guidelines and to ensure that they are in line with the guidelines of the Group. As the Group's insurance entities operate in a number of different countries, the local regulatory constraints may have an impact on the business unit organisation and product range. These constraints must always be obeyed.

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 price risk, credit risk, currency risk and liquidity risk.

The risk budgeting and limit setting described above ensure that interest rate risk, equity price risk, currency risk and credit risk remain under control. The corresponding market risk capital, interest rate risk capital, currency risk capital and credit risk capital limits as well as exposure limits for currencies and net equity for each relevant insurance operation are defined based on the risk appetite. These limits are assessed and reported on a regular basis.

INSURANCE LIABILITIES WITH EMBEDDED DERIVATIVES NOT SEPARATED AND FAIR VALUED

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Interest rate risk	84 744	85 583
Total insurance liabilities with embedded derivatives not separated and fair valued	84 744	85 583
Other insurance liabilities	5 328	7 978
Insurance liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	952	931
Total insurance liabilities	91 024	94 492

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

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 equity securities, interest rates, counterparties and foreign exchange rates. The main instruments include index futures and option structures in stock markets, bond futures and swaps in order to manage duration, currency forwards in order to manage currency risk and credit default swaps in order to manage 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 Chief Risk Officer and Group Chief Investment Officer.

Hedging strategies involve hedge accounting as well as “economic hedging”. “Economic hedges” comprise financial assets and financial liabilities which share a risk with derivatives and give rise to opposite changes in fair value that tend to offset each other.

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 contract holders is insufficient to fund the guaranteed benefits and expected discretionary participation payable to them.

INTEREST-SENSITIVE INSURANCE LIABILITIES

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Interest-sensitive insurance liabilities		
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 0 - < 2%	4 992	2 193
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 2 - < 3%	39 202	38 254
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 3 - < 4%	30 152	33 423
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 4 - < 5%	10 369	11 672
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 5 - < 6%	20	31
Minimum guaranteed interest rate 6 - 8%	9	10
Minimum guaranteed interest rate > 8%	-	0
Total interest-sensitive insurance liabilities	84 744	85 583
Non-interest-sensitive insurance liabilities	5 328	7 978
Insurance liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group’s customers	952	931
Total insurance liabilities	91 024	94 492

The insurance liabilities with minimum guaranteed interest rates between 0% and 4% are primarily denominated in Swiss francs and euros, and the insurance liabilities with minimum guaranteed interest rates between 4% and 8% are primarily denominated in euros.

Most 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 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 determination of the discretionary participation is highly dependent on future investment returns.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

The Group manages interest rate risk by managing the interest rate sensitivity of key rate exposures of its investment portfolio against the interest sensitivity of key rate exposures of liabilities issued. The key rate exposure of the liabilities is determined by projecting the expected cash flows from the contracts using best estimates of mortality, disability, expenses, surrender and exercise of policyholder options. The ALM process defines the strategic asset allocation optimising the net interest rate sensitivity of the investment and liability portfolios. To the extent that this is not practicable, swap contracts and other instruments are used to hedge interest rate risk. In certain markets receiver swaptions are used to hedge the risk of interest rates decreasing below guaranteed interest rates. Payer swaptions are used to hedge the risk of fair value changes of interest-sensitive financial assets. Strategically, a minimum interest rate risk will remain, since a perfect interest rate hedge can either not be achieved or would not be targeted.

EXPOSURE TO INTEREST RATE RISK

In CHF million	Earlier of contractual repricing or maturity dates					For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	Total
	Up to 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	More than 10 years			
Carrying amounts as at 31 December 2008							
Financial assets							
Fixed-rate	8 066	11 691	24 757	32 422	-	-	76 936
Variable-rate	9 734	4 682	-	-	-	-	14 416
Non-interest-bearing	8 033	253	457	2 504	-	-	11 247
Assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	-	-	-	-	-	12 425	12 425
Total financial assets	25 833	16 626	25 214	34 926	12 425	12 425	115 024
Financial liabilities							
Fixed-rate	-1 086	-4 850	-7 933	-1 046	-	-	-14 915
Variable-rate	-2 902	-796	-	-	-	-	-3 698
Non-interest-bearing	-1 903	-153	0	-35	-	-	-2 091
Liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	-	-	-	-	-	-11 452	-11 452
Total financial liabilities	-5 891	-5 799	-7 933	-1 081	-11 452	-11 452	-32 156
Balance sheet interest rate sensitivity gap	19 942	10 827	17 281	33 845	973	973	82 868
Carrying amounts as at 31 December 2007							
Total financial assets	21 577	31 931	22 875	29 476	15 574	-	121 433
Total financial liabilities	-9 464	-2 364	-6 361	-1 342	-14 609	-	-34 140
Balance sheet interest rate sensitivity gap	12 113	29 567	16 514	28 134	965	965	87 293

In addition to the strategic optimisation of the net interest rate risk exposure at an economic level, the Group has designated a portion of assets to be held to maturity and matching the maturity profile of the associated liabilities to minimise the interest risk arising from these positions. The assets to be held to maturity fund the insurance and investment contracts that will not be surrendered or will not require the payment of a death benefit.

In Switzerland, the Swiss occupational pensions (BVG) segment of the group life insurance business is subject to guaranteed minimum interest and annuity conversion rates. The guaranteed interest rate for the mandatory BVG business stood at 2.75% in 2008 and was lowered to 2% with effect from 2009. For 2009, the guaranteed annuity

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

conversion rate for the mandatory BVG business is set at 7.05% for men and 7.00% for women. Based on a recent amendment of the legislation and subject to a referendum, the guaranteed annuity conversion rate will be reduced to 6.40% for men and women within five years.

Regarding interest rate risk exposure existing on contracts with guaranteed benefits where the risk is that the interest rates earned on the assets are insufficient to fund the guaranteed payments, puttable bonds are used to counter the impact of falling interest rates. To increase the convexity of interest-rate-sensitive assets, which is generally lower than the convexity of the insurance liabilities, receiver bonds are part of the asset portfolios in certain countries.

In certain businesses, a large part of the impact of interest rate changes is for the account and risk of the policyholders based on the specific profit-sharing systems.

EQUITY PRICE RISK | A decline in the equity market led in 2008, and may lead in the future, to a further 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 (private equity). 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. If Swiss Life were required to liquidate some or all of the investments in its private equity portfolio, the proceeds of such liquidation may be significantly less than the amount paid for, or the carrying amount of, such investments.

Swiss Life's investment portfolios also include investments in hedge funds. The liquidity of such investments can vary according to market conditions, and the investment styles of such hedge funds could amplify any factors affecting the performance of any particular class of funds or investments.

The Group monitors the investment portfolio risks by establishing mandatory risk limits. The investment portfolio is adequately diversified and there was no investment exceeding 10% of shareholders' equity as at 31 December 2008 (2007: none).

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

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

To reduce the credit exposure relating to derivatives a collateral management process has been established. Contractually all outstanding positions must be fully collateralised if they reach a very low agreed minimum transfer amount. The collateral is called at least weekly, but in times of turbulent markets the frequency is increased. As leverage is not permitted, certain coverage rules apply with regard to cash or long positions. 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. The minimum rating for a counterparty is A- (Standard & Poor's or equivalent) for the Swiss Life Group's insurance operations. During the ongoing period 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 managed through the holding of credit default swaps or credit default swap indices. A credit default swap provides insurance to the debt holder against a default of the debt issuer. It is traded over-the-counter and underlies itself the collateral management process described above. The credit default swap index is a hedge on credit risk of a basket of counterparties and is an exchange-traded derivative.

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 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. The individual operations maintain records of the payment history for the significant contract holders with whom they conduct regular business. 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, or homogenous groups of policyholders, a financial analysis equivalent to that conducted for reinsurers is carried out.

The non-rated loans primarily comprise mortgages and policy loans. In certain countries, specific additional guidelines and rules have been defined locally to monitor credit risk. Such guidelines cover investments in fixed-income securities whereby the average rating of the fixed-income portfolio (calculated by weighting in accordance with the Standard & Poor's method) must be AA- or higher (Standard & Poor's or equivalent). Minimum and maximum thresholds apply with regard to permitted investments in non-government bonds. For these investments 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 at least approved annually. The majority of the bond portfolio is invested in government bonds (including supranational and sovereigns) and in bonds issued by the financial sector (generally covered by collateral or government guarantees).

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

MAXIMUM EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	Total	Total
Debt instruments						
Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	3 227	1 814	3 120	2 825	6 347	4 639
Debt instruments available for sale	38 273	54 771	–	–	38 273	54 771
Loans and receivables	37 029	24 804	–	–	37 029	24 804
Financial assets held to maturity	7 159	3 624	–	–	7 159	3 624
Total debt instruments	85 688	85 013	3 120	2 825	88 808	87 838
Other assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	8 121	2 737	1 287	1 818	9 408	4 555
Derivatives	1 343	403	6	60	1 349	463
Reinsurance assets	447	975	–	–	447	975
Total other assets	9 911	4 115	1 293	1 878	11 204	5 993
Unrecognised items						
Financial guarantees	446	152	–	–	446	152
Loan commitments	118	164	–	–	118	164
Total unrecognised items	564	316	–	–	564	316
Total exposure to credit risk	96 163	89 444	4 413	4 703	100 576	94 147

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK OF DEBT INSTRUMENTS

In CHF million	At fair value through profit or loss	Available for sale	Loans and receivables	Held to maturity	Pledged as collateral	Total
Categories by counterparty as at 31 December 2008						
Governments	364	20 054	3 894	5 566	–	29 878
Sovereign/supranational	–	–	1 452	–	–	1 452
Corporates	2 699	11 714	17 954	1 593	–	33 960
Collateralised debt	94	779	11 311	–	–	12 184
Other debt	70	5 726	2 418	–	–	8 214
Total	3 227	38 273	37 029	7 159	–	85 688

Categories by counterparty as at 31 December 2007

Governments	156	22 801	5 806	2 081	–	30 844
Sovereign/supranational	10	3 946	–	133	–	4 089
Corporates	1 304	19 696	4 641	743	–	26 384
Collateralised debt	318	8 307	12 182	666	–	21 473
Other debt	26	21	2 175	1	–	2 223
Total	1 814	54 771	24 804	3 624	–	85 013

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK OF DEBT INSTRUMENTS

In CHF million	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB or not rated	Past due or impaired	Total
Credit rating by counterparty as at 31 December 2008							
Governments	26 062	2 896	853	49	18	–	29 878
Sovereign/supranational	–	82	320	813	237	–	1 452
Corporates	4 257	5 298	13 175	6 033	4 995	202	33 960
Collateralised debt	5 622	73	44	243	6 057	145	12 184
Other debt	4 081	837	925	123	2 227	21	8 214
Total	40 022	9 186	15 317	7 261	13 534	368	85 688

Credit rating by counterparty as at 31 December 2007

Governments	23 995	5 310	1 296	36	207	–	30 844
Sovereign/supranational	2 508	461	694	286	140	–	4 089
Corporates	3 427	7 625	7 672	4 060	3 552	48	26 384
Collateralised debt	12 397	1 855	233	173	6 605	210	21 473
Other debt	131	21	28	–	2 043	–	2 223
Total	42 458	15 272	9 923	4 555	12 547	258	85 013

FINANCIAL ASSETS PAST DUE (NOT IMPAIRED)

In CHF million	Up to 3 months	3–6 months	6–12 months	More than 1 year	Total
Age analysis by counterparty as at 31 December 2008					
Corporates	–	–	–	–	–
Collateralised debt	23	10	–	–	33
Total	23	10	–	–	33
Fair value of collateral and credit enhancements					14

Age analysis by counterparty as at 31 December 2007

Corporates	–	–	–	–	–
Collateralised debt	6	30	4	13	53
Total	6	30	4	13	53
Fair value of collateral and credit enhancements					67

FINANCIAL ASSETS INDIVIDUALLY DETERMINED AS IMPAIRED

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Gross amount	Gross amount	Impairment losses	Impairment losses	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Analysis by counterparty						
Governments	0	–	0	–	–	–
Corporates	989	700	–787	–652	202	48
Collateralised debt	146	205	–34	–48	112	157
Other debt	24	–	–3	–	21	–
Total	1 159	905	–824	–700	335	205
Fair value of collateral and credit enhancements					109	217

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

FINANCIAL ASSETS INDIVIDUALLY DETERMINED AS IMPAIRED

In CHF million	Balance as at 1 January	Impairment losses recognised	Write-offs and disposals	Effect of classification as assets held for sale	Changes from discontinued operations	Foreign currency translation differences	Balance as at 31 December
Impairment loss allowance by counterparty 2008							
Governments	–	0	–	–	–	0	0
Corporates	652	149	–7	–	–	–7	787
Collateralised debt	48	–12	–1	–	–	–1	34
Other debt	–	3	0	–	–	0	3
Total	700	140	–8	–	–	–8	824

Impairment loss allowance by counterparty 2007

Corporates	165	629	–20	–82	–41	1	652
Collateralised debt	68	2	–3	–23	4	0	48
Other debt	0	0	0	–25	25	0	–
Total	233	631	–23	–130	–12	1	700

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK OF OTHER ASSETS

In CHF million	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB or not rated	Total
Credit rating as at 31 December 2008						
Cash and cash equivalents	2 570	926	4 429	6	190	8 121
Derivatives	3	1 203	136	–	1	1 343
Reinsurance assets	–	394	–	–	53	447
Total	2 573	2 523	4 565	6	244	9 911
<i>of which collateralised</i>					4	

Credit rating as at 31 December 2007

Cash and cash equivalents	1 612	725	301	3	96	2 737
Derivatives	74	241	84	2	2	403
Reinsurance assets	29	916	–	–	30	975
Total	1 715	1 882	385	5	128	4 115

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

EXPOSURE TO CREDIT RISK OF UNRECOGNISED ITEMS

In CHF million	AAA	AA	A	BBB	Below BBB or not rated	Total
Credit rating as at 31 December 2008						
Financial guarantees	10	263	7	103	63	446
Loan commitments	-	-	-	-	118	118
Total	10	263	7	103	181	564
<i>of which collateralised</i>					75	
Credit rating as at 31 December 2007						
Financial guarantees	-	-	71	-	81	152
Loan commitments	-	-	-	-	164	164
Total	-	-	71	-	245	316
<i>of which collateralised</i>					114	

CURRENCY RISK | The Swiss Life Group operates internationally and its exposures to currency risk primarily arise with respect to the euro, US dollar and British pound. 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 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 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 to a large extent in line with the strategic asset allocation. The Group's hedging arrangements are directed at covering its exposure from an economic perspective. 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.

The Swiss Life Group is further required to bear expenses and costs in establishing such hedging arrangements.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

EXPOSURE TO CURRENCY RISK

In CHF million	CHF	EUR	USD	GBP	Other	For the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	Total
Carrying amounts as at 31 December 2008							
Monetary assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6 443	1 358	221	52	47	1 287	9 408
Insurance and other receivables	841	2 751	331	14	13	–	3 950
Derivatives	2	747	546	27	21	6	1 349
Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	164	3 063	–	–	–	3 120	6 347
Debt instruments available for sale	15 423	21 311	1 450	89	–	–	38 273
Loans	8 007	18 386	6 576	26	84	–	33 079
Financial assets held to maturity	–	7 159	–	–	–	–	7 159
Reinsurance assets	29	418	–	–	–	–	447
Total monetary assets	30 909	55 193	9 124	208	165	4 413	100 012
Monetary liabilities							
Insurance and other payables	–1 802	–1 621	–1	–29	–12	–	–3 465
Derivatives	–108	–217	–18	0	–3	–	–346
Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–	–	–	–9 727	–9 727
Investment contracts	–1 032	–8 331	–45	–2	–	–1 725	–11 135
Deposits	–2 165	–1 115	–2	0	0	–	–3 282
Borrowings	–414	–2 709	–	–	–	–	–3 123
Insurance liabilities	–61 099	–28 835	–73	–65	0	–952	–91 024
Policyholder participation liabilities	–713	–709	–	0	–	–	–1 422
Total monetary liabilities	–67 333	–43 537	–139	–96	–15	–12 404	–123 524
Balance sheet currency gap	–36 424	11 656	8 985	112	150	–7 991	–23 512

Carrying amounts as at 31 December 2007

Total monetary assets	28 071	54 851	5 156	179	871	4 703	93 831
Total monetary liabilities	–68 381	–47 394	–201	–105	–14	–15 540	–131 635
Balance sheet currency gap	–40 310	7 457	4 955	74	857	–10 837	–37 804

Due to the limitations of the Swiss capital market with regard to liquidity, investments in Switzerland are also made in currencies other than the Swiss franc. The balance sheet currency gap is to a large extent hedged on an economic basis using foreign currency derivatives. In the other countries, the assets are normally denominated in euros, which is the same currency as the insurance liabilities.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

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 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. The investment portfolio of the Swiss Life Group consists to a large extent of liquid assets, which can be sold at any time. To overcome unexpected liquidity shortfalls at times asset disposals are not desired, repurchase agreements are used to ensure short-term refinancing at minimal cost.

Liquidity risk is considered in the strategic asset allocation. At a strategic level, the Swiss Life Group holds sufficient liquidity and uses proactive debt maturity planning to ensure full 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. The analysis is made for amounts for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

EXPOSURE TO LIQUIDITY RISK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2008

In CHF million	Carrying amount	Cash flows				
		Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Insurance and other payables	3 465	669	114	2 560	163	8
Derivatives	346	33	48	162	91	19
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	1 078	-	-	1 254	-	-
Investment contracts with discretionary participation	9 055	30	52	283	2 118	6 572
Investment contracts without discretionary participation	355	3	4	139	172	37
Deposits	3 282	68	4	1 980	654	576
Borrowings	3 123	7	23	225	2 037	2 011
Total financial liabilities	20 704	810	245	6 603	5 235	9 223
Insurance and policyholder participation liabilities						
Insurance liabilities	90 072	314	287	3 341	7 993	78 137
Policyholder participation liabilities	1 422	321	3	239	543	316
Total insurance and policyholder participation liabilities	91 494	635	290	3 580	8 536	78 453
Commitments						
Loan commitments	-	33	-	76	-	9
Capital commitments	-	382	-	153	459	0
Total commitments	-	415	-	229	459	9

EXPOSURE TO LIQUIDITY RISK AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

In CHF million	Carrying amount	Cash flows				
		Up to 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial liabilities						
Insurance and other payables	3 350	276	209	2 462	381	23
Derivatives	213	0	45	136	22	22
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	385	-	-	385	-	-
Investment contracts with discretionary participation	8 901	133	56	319	2 946	5 446
Investment contracts without discretionary participation	439	0	0	92	297	51
Deposits	2 622	82	6	689	414	1 431
Borrowings	3 621	3	27	696	1 848	2 164
Total financial liabilities	19 531	494	343	4 779	5 908	9 137
Insurance and policyholder participation liabilities						
Insurance liabilities	93 561	293	286	3 701	8 167	81 114
Policyholder participation liabilities	3 388	47	64	648	1 295	1 334
Total insurance and policyholder participation liabilities	96 949	340	350	4 349	9 462	82 448
Commitments						
Loan commitments	-	40	-	114	-	10
Capital commitments	-	399	-	98	201	18
Total commitments	-	439	-	212	201	28

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES | The table below shows the expected recovery 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 due to be settled within twelve months after the balance sheet date. All other assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Current	Current	Non-current	Non-current	Total	Total
Assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	9 408	4 555	–	–	9 408	4 555
Insurance and other receivables	3 811	3 896	139	256	3 950	4 152
Derivatives	1 275	289	74	174	1 349	463
Assets held for sale	4	40 468	–	–	4	40 468
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	11 397	14 261	5 519	5 138	16 916	19 399
Financial assets available for sale	4 375	4 154	38 788	64 434	43 163	68 588
Loans	3 182	3 926	29 897	16 726	33 079	20 652
Financial assets held to maturity	674	559	6 485	3 065	7 159	3 624
Investment property	–	–	12 663	12 252	12 663	12 252
Investments in associates	–	–	437	72	437	72
Reinsurance assets	401	852	46	123	447	975
Property and equipment	–	–	802	864	802	864
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	–	–	4 651	3 151	4 651	3 151
Current income tax assets	11	1	–	–	11	1
Deferred income tax assets	–	–	97	118	97	118
Other assets	490	265	165	158	655	423
Total assets	35 028	73 226	99 763	106 531	134 791	179 757
Liabilities						
Insurance and other payables	3 297	3 299	168	51	3 465	3 350
Derivatives	301	163	45	50	346	213
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	–	37 502	–	–	–	37 502
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7 790	7 703	3 015	3 724	10 805	11 427
Investment contracts	590	626	10 545	12 281	11 135	12 907
Deposits	2 046	774	1 236	1 848	3 282	2 622
Borrowings	974	537	2 149	3 084	3 123	3 621
Insurance liabilities	9 517	12 066	81 507	82 426	91 024	94 492
Policyholder participation liabilities	571	407	851	2 981	1 422	3 388
Employee benefit liabilities	–	–	2 010	1 980	2 010	1 980
Current income tax liabilities	229	245	–	–	229	245
Deferred income tax liabilities	–	–	648	485	648	485
Provisions	46	60	47	56	93	116
Other liabilities	509	74	48	1	557	75
Total liabilities	25 870	63 456	102 269	108 967	128 139	172 423

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

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 of risk taken must be in line with the Group's strategy and risk policy, 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 product should meet the market's needs. The Swiss Life Group generally favours transparent and simple product design with minimised model risk and a reliable pricing basis with sufficient statistical data available. Insurance risk arises when biometric and demographic trends or administrative costs deviate adversely from expectations and the premium rates agreed with the policyholder. 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. However, there are random fluctuations, such as variability in policyholder behaviour, which cause deviations from the expected outcome of a portfolio. The impact of random fluctuations depends on the extent of diversification within a portfolio of contracts, that is, on the size of the portfolio.

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 rates and longevity, among others.

The nature of insurance risk can be summarised as follows:

MORTALITY AND LONGEVITY | Increasing mortality rates result in higher benefits for contracts where death is the insured risk. On the other hand, decreasing mortality rates lead to higher annuity payments (longevity risk). The most significant factors resulting in an increase of longevity are continued improvement in medical science and social conditions.

The BVG business (Swiss occupational plans) is a significant part of the Group's life insurance business in Switzerland. It is mandatory for salaried persons with an annual income of at least CHF 20 520. It provides benefits in the event of old age, death and disability. Old age insurance is based on the individual's savings. The savings process comes to an end when the insured person reaches retirement age. For 2009, the guaranteed annuity conversion rate for the mandatory BVG business was set at the rate of 7.05% for men and 7.00% for women. Based on a recent amendment of the legislation and subject to a referendum, the guaranteed annuity conversion rate will be reduced to 6.40% for men and women within five years.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

Risk concentration per product category with regard to mortality and longevity is as follows:

ANNUITIES PAYABLE PER ANNUM BY TYPE OF ANNUITY – INDIVIDUAL LIFE

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Life annuities – in payment	562	563
Life annuities – deferred	876	870
Annuities certain – in payment	20	23
Annuities certain – deferred	51	59
Disability income and other annuities – in payment	306	272
Disability income and other annuities – deferred	7 679	8 109
Total individual life	9 494	9 896

ANNUITIES PAYABLE PER ANNUM BY TYPE OF ANNUITY – GROUP LIFE

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Retirement annuities – in payment	540	545
Retirement annuities – deferred	486	427
Survivors' annuities – in payment	104	114
Survivors' annuities – deferred	2 051	2 085
Disability income and other annuities – in payment	368	450
Disability income and other annuities – deferred	14 040	14 511
Total group life	17 589	18 132

LIFE BENEFITS INSURED BY TYPE OF INSURANCE – INDIVIDUAL LIFE

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Pure endowment	2 017	2 172
Mixed endowment	49 275	53 939
Whole life	443	563
Term life	13 850	14 241
Universal life	10	12
Unit-linked contracts	6 635	6 401
Disability lump-sum payment	28	32
Other	5 651	9 497
Total individual life	77 909	86 857

LIFE BENEFITS INSURED BY TYPE OF INSURANCE – GROUP LIFE

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Endowment and related	14 056	15 621
Term life	85 375	87 197
Swiss BVG	135 275	132 240
Disability lump-sum payment	739	740
Other	2 029	3 294
Total group life	237 474	239 092

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

MORBIDITY AND DISABILITY | An increase in morbidity results in higher benefits for contracts where disability is the insured risk. The most significant factors which could increase the frequency of such claims are epidemics, such as avian flu, and widespread changes in lifestyle, such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in more claims than expected. Additionally, the termination rate with regard to disability (death or reactivation) has a significant impact on the benefits paid.

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 most significant 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 (both number of claims and amounts).

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 part of policyholders will make decisions rationally, overall insurance risk can be assumed to be aggravated by such behaviour. For example, it is likely 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 resulting in an increasing trend in the expected mortality of policyholders, as the portfolio of insurance contracts is reduced due to surrender (adverse selection).

UNDERWRITING STRATEGY | Underwriting is the process of selecting and classifying insurable risks. The underwriting strategy attempts to ensure that the risks underwritten are 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 consistent with 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 roughly equivalent 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 a specific investment and risk committee or senior management. Contracts exceeding the set limits must be tested for profitability according to predefined procedures before approval. Certain contracts which include specific risks relating to derivatives or demographic 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, it must be ensured that the underwriting practices are 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.

In the accident and health business, the underwriting strategy comprises biometric and financial data of the persons to be insured, type of contract and experience.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

NON-LIFE | The Swiss Life Group has non-life operations in France covering risks associated with accident and health (disability) as well as property and casualty.

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 accident year								Total
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
At end of accident year	535	447	454	467	427	546	501	416	n. a.
1 year later	586	496	472	443	481	457	438	-	n. a.
2 years later	565	481	446	468	440	424	-	-	n. a.
3 years later	550	468	476	447	409	-	-	-	n. a.
4 years later	548	480	563	380	-	-	-	-	n. a.
5 years later	581	470	465	-	-	-	-	-	n. a.
6 years later	530	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	n. a.
7 years later	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	n. a.
Current estimate of cumulative claims	492	450	465	380	409	424	438	416	3 474
Cumulative payments to date	-428	-371	-354	-286	-293	-296	-268	-174	-2 470
Liabilities before discounting	64	79	111	94	116	128	170	242	1 004
Effect of discounting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liabilities for the current and 7 previous years	64	79	111	94	116	128	170	242	1 004
Liabilities for prior years									177
Total gross claims under non-life insurance contracts									1 181

The development of claims under non-life insurance contracts comprises the non-life business in France.

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.

The monitoring of the risks taken is made 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 have been introduced.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

The life insurance operations limit exposure to loss on any single life. Retention limits vary by country. For the coverage of loss accumulation in the life insurance business, reinsurance contracts covering catastrophe risk are in place. This type of reinsurance cover is organised at Group level. In the non-life insurance business, reinsurance coverage of loss accumulation is organised at the level of the individual insurance operations.

As far as non-life insurance is concerned, the reinsurance arrangements mostly include non-proportional coverage on any single risk and/or event, adapted to the specifications of each contract. This includes excess of loss, stop-loss and catastrophe coverage. Facultative reinsurance is also written for protection against specific risks.

No single reinsurer is a material reinsurer to the Group, nor is the Group's business substantially dependent upon one single reinsurer.

Approximately 2.2% of insurance in force from continuing operations in terms of earned insurance premiums was ceded as at 31 December 2008 (2007: 1.8%).

OTHER RISK TRANSFER | 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.

Insurance risks are regularly reported to the Group Risk Committee.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS | The Swiss Life Group uses the traditional embedded value, as one of the main management tools, for its sensitivity analysis with regard to insurance risk and market risk. From the shareholders' point of view, the embedded value serves as an indicator of the value of the existing insurance portfolios. It is composed of three components: the adjusted net asset value (ANAV) attributable to shareholders and the present value of future profits (PVFP), minus the present value of the cost of holding capital (CoHC). Future new business is not included.

The embedded value of the Swiss Life Group amounted to CHF 8.5 billion as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 12.8 billion). Due to different valuation principles, changes in the embedded value are typically not reflected to the same extent in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income of the Swiss Life Group and vice versa.

The embedded value has certain limitations mainly arising from the fact that it is calculated as a single best estimate that does not reflect the full range of possible outcomes (e.g. to address embedded options and guarantees).

For the model PVFP calculations, the best possible assumptions were made regarding a number of factors, in particular returns on investment, development of costs and claims, policyholder participation and risk discount rate. Business is also assumed to be continuing at the same level (going concern) and the current cost ratios – adjusted for inflation – are thus assumed to hold good for the future as well. Future costs for maintaining classic solvency capital funded by the shareholders and which underpins the insurance business are charged to the PVFP. The Swiss Life Group calculates the embedded value for all its life insurance companies. All other companies are taken into account at their statutory carrying amount. As a consequence, risk factors applied to these types of business have no effect on the value.

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

An analysis of sensitivity indicates to what extent the embedded value is affected by variations in risk factors. The analysis is based on changes in the assumptions used in the embedded value calculation whereby a specific risk factor is changed while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. In the event of a change in a specific risk factor, the effect of different allocations to policyholder participation as a consequence is considered in the analysis. The changes in a specific risk factor are applied to the entire projection period.

The sensitivity analysis relating to continuing operations with regard to insurance risk is as follows:

Higher overall mortality would have a significant positive effect on the embedded value of life annuities (survival risk) whereas the negative effect on the embedded value of contracts with mortality risk is comparatively limited due to respective reductions in policyholder bonuses. Therefore, this sensitivity is considered not significant as a risk for the embedded value.

At 31 December 2008, if the longevity improvement parameter had increased by 10%, the embedded value would have been CHF 48 million lower in Switzerland (2007: CHF 31 million lower) and CHF 8 million lower in the other countries (2007: CHF 27 million lower).

At 31 December 2008, if the longevity improvement parameter had decreased by 10%, the embedded value would have been CHF 44 million higher in Switzerland (2007: CHF 33 million higher) and CHF 7 million higher in the other countries (2007: CHF 26 million higher).

At 31 December 2008, if morbidity had been 10% higher, the embedded value would have been CHF 32 million lower in Switzerland (2007: CHF 29 million lower) and CHF 16 million lower in the other countries (2007: CHF 30 million lower).

At 31 December 2008, if morbidity had been 10% lower, the embedded value would have been CHF 32 million higher in Switzerland (2007: CHF 29 million higher) and CHF 16 million higher in the other countries (2007: CHF 30 million higher).

The sensitivity analysis with regard to market risk is as follows:

The Swiss Life Group assumes in the embedded value calculation that all bonds are held to maturity. Upon maturity, the redemption amounts are reinvested in new bonds at rates applicable at that point in time ("new money rate"). At 31 December 2008, if the new money rate with regard to bonds had been 100 basis points higher, the embedded value would have been CHF 41 million higher in Switzerland (2007: CHF 151 million higher) and CHF 207 million higher in the other countries (2007: CHF 255 million higher).

At 31 December 2008, if the new money rate with regard to bonds had been 100 basis points lower, the embedded value would have been CHF 216 million lower in Switzerland (2007: CHF 162 million lower) and CHF 197 million lower in the other countries (2007: CHF 247 million lower).

At 31 December 2008, if the fair value of equity securities and property had been 10% higher, the embedded value would have been CHF 304 million higher in Switzerland (2007: CHF 307 million higher) and CHF 45 million higher in the other countries (2007: CHF 84 million higher).

5 Risk Management Policies and Procedures (continued)

At 31 December 2008, if the fair value of equity securities and property had been 10% lower, the embedded value would have been CHF 447 million lower in Switzerland (2007: CHF 377 million lower) and CHF 46 million lower in the other countries (2007: CHF 83 million lower).

At 31 December 2008, if the investment returns for equity securities and property had been 100 basis points higher, the embedded value would have been CHF 171 million higher in Switzerland (2007: CHF 181 million higher) and CHF 65 million higher in the other countries (2007: CHF 119 million higher).

At 31 December 2008, if the investment returns for equity securities and property had been 100 basis points lower, the embedded value would have been CHF 267 million lower in Switzerland (2007: CHF 206 million lower) and CHF 67 million lower in the other countries (2007: CHF 118 million lower).

At 31 December 2008, if the foreign currencies had strengthened by 10% against the Swiss franc, the embedded value would have been CHF 11 million lower in Switzerland (2007: CHF 4 million lower). If the foreign currencies had strengthened by 10% against the euro, the embedded value would not have changed in the other countries (2007: CHF 2 million higher).

At 31 December 2008, if the foreign currencies had weakened by 10% against the Swiss franc, the embedded value would have been CHF 11 million higher in Switzerland (2007: CHF 4 million higher). If the foreign currencies had weakened by 10% against the euro, the embedded value would not have changed in the other countries (2007: CHF 2 million lower).

The sensitivity of insurance liabilities is also analysed on an economic basis for internal risk management purposes and to satisfy regulatory requirements (Swiss Solvency Test).

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 the dilutive effect of convertible bonds and share options issued. In the diluted EPS calculation, the convertible debt is assumed to have been converted into shares and the profit attributable to shareholders is adjusted for the applicable interest expense minus the related taxes. Share options are dilutive when they would result in the issuance of shares for less than the average market price during the period. Dilutive share options are assumed to have been exercised. The assumed proceeds are regarded as having been received from the issuance of shares at the average market price during the period. The difference between the number of shares issued and the number of shares that would have been issued at the average market price during the period is considered as an issuance of shares for no consideration.

Due to the loss from continuing operations in 2008, diluted earnings per share equal basic earnings per share.

In CHF million (if not noted otherwise)	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Continuing operations	Continuing operations	Discontinued operations	Discontinued operations	Group	Group
Basic earnings per share						
Net result attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding	-1 138	704	1 488	641	350	1 345
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	32 169 248	33 003 291	32 169 248	33 003 291	32 169 248	33 003 291
Basic earnings per share for the net result attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding (in CHF)	-35.37	21.33	46.25	19.43	10.88	40.76
Diluted earnings per share						
Net result attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding	-1 138	704	1 488	641	350	1 345
Elimination of interest expense on convertible bonds	-	8	-	-	-	8
Result used to determine diluted earnings per share	-1 138	712	1 488	641	350	1 353
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	32 169 248	33 003 291	32 169 248	33 003 291	32 169 248	33 003 291
Adjustments (number of shares)						
Assumed conversion of convertible bonds	-	986 830	-	986 830	-	986 830
Equity compensation plans	-	176 009	-	176 009	-	176 009
Share options	-	1 543	-	1 543	-	1 543
Weighted average number of shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share	32 169 248	34 167 673	32 169 248	34 167 673	32 169 248	34 167 673
Diluted earnings per share for the net result attributable to equity holders of Swiss Life Holding (in CHF)	-35.37	20.83	46.25	18.77	10.88	39.60

7 Premiums, Policy Fees and Deposits Received

Written premiums

In CHF million	2008	2007
Direct	12 794	13 271
Assumed	764	281
Gross written premiums	13 558	13 552
Ceded	-304	-247
Net written premiums	13 254	13 305

Earned premiums

In CHF million	2008	2007
Direct	12 792	13 281
Assumed	766	281
Gross earned premiums	13 558	13 562
Ceded	-304	-246
Net earned premiums	13 254	13 316

Written policy fees

In CHF million	2008	2007
Direct	264	392
Assumed	0	-
Gross written policy fees	264	392
Ceded	-	0
Net written policy fees	264	392

Earned policy fees

In CHF million	2008	2007
Direct	260	389
Assumed	0	-
Gross earned policy fees	260	389
Ceded	-	0
Net earned policy fees	260	389

Under the accounting principles adopted, deposits received under insurance and investment contracts are not recognised as income:

In CHF million	2008	2007
Net earned premiums	13 254	13 316
Net earned policy fees	260	389
Deposits received under insurance and investment contracts	4 693	7 269
Net earned premiums, policy fees and deposits received	18 207	20 974
Gross written premiums, policy fees and deposits received	18 515	21 213

8 Details of Certain Items in the Consolidated Statement of Income

Asset management and other commission income

In CHF million	2008	2007
Fiduciary and portfolio management fees	100	103
Brokerage commissions	737	7
Fees earned on loans and deposits	1	0
Other commissions and fees	112	86
Total asset management and other commission income	950	196

Investment income

In CHF million	2008	2007
Interest income on financial assets held to maturity and available for sale	1 926	2 615
Interest income on loans	1 522	880
Other interest income	186	183
Dividend income on financial assets available for sale	390	698
Net income on investment property	539	502
Total investment income	4 563	4 878

Net gains/losses on financial assets

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
<i>Sale of</i>			
financial assets available for sale	27	-692	452
loans		79	2
Net gains/losses from sales		-613	454
<i>Impairment losses on</i>			
debt instruments available for sale	27	-108	-630
equity instruments available for sale	27	-3 000	-114
loans	13	-32	-1
receivables		-7	-7
Impairment losses on financial assets		-3 147	-752
Foreign currency gains/losses		-2 250	293
Total net gains/losses on financial assets		-6 010	-5

Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss

In CHF million	2008	2007
Net gains/losses on derivatives and financial instruments held for trading		
Interest rate instruments	80	94
Equity instruments	916	-105
Foreign currency and other instruments	1 754	-516
Total net gains/losses on derivatives and financial instruments held for trading	2 750	-527
Net gains/losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss		
Financial assets	-4 025	1 066
Financial liabilities	3 128	-718
Total net gains/losses on financial instruments designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-897	348
Total net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	1 853	-179

8 Details of Certain Items in the Consolidated Statement of Income (continued)

Other income

In CHF million	2008	2007
Realised gains/losses on sales of subsidiaries and other assets	-6	133
Other foreign currency gains/losses	242	-42
Other	56	56
Total other income	292	147

Net insurance benefits and claims

In CHF million	2008	2007
Net benefits and claims under insurance contracts		
Life benefits and claims	13 292	10 610
Change in future life policyholder benefits	-883	2 206
Non-life claims	322	328
Benefits and claims under investment contracts with discretionary participation		
Life benefits and claims	112	94
Change in future life policyholder benefits	72	30
Total net insurance benefits and claims	12 915	13 268

Interest expense

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Interest expense on deposits		50	40
Interest expense on investment contracts		143	200
Interest expense on deposits under insurance contracts	23	146	162
Other interest expense		54	53
Total interest expense		393	455

Commission expense

In CHF million	2008	2007
Insurance agent and broker commissions	448	527
Asset management and banking commissions	53	40
Other commissions and fees	462	53
Total commission expense	963	620

Employee benefits expense

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Wages and salaries		676	536
Social security		169	147
Defined benefit plans	24	112	105
Defined contribution plans		1	1
Other employee benefits		83	81
Total employee benefits expense		1 041	870

8 Details of Certain Items in the Consolidated Statement of Income (continued)

Depreciation and amortisation expense

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Depreciation of property and equipment	17	50	46
Amortisation of present value of future profits (PVP)	18	1	1
Amortisation of deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	18	425	388
Amortisation of deferred origination costs (DOC)	18	2	2
Amortisation of other intangible assets	18	40	11
Total depreciation and amortisation expense		518	448

Other expenses

In CHF million	2008	2007
Marketing and advertising	124	46
Information technology and systems	101	85
Rental, maintenance and repair expenses	79	56
Professional services	274	163
Other	215	195
Total other expenses	793	545

Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss from continuing operations include interest and dividend income of CHF 54 million for the period ended 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 132 million). Net gains/losses on liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss from continuing operations include changes attributable to credit risk: nil for the period ended 31 December 2008 (2007: nil).

9 Insurance and Other Receivables and Payables

Insurance and other receivables

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
		Gross amount	Gross amount	Allowance for impairment losses	Allowance for impairment losses	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Receivables from agents, brokers and insurers		459	399	-13	-7	446	392
Receivables from policyholders		806	914	-4	-4	802	910
Receivables from reinsurers		168	194	-	-	168	194
Accrued income		1 747	1 823	-	-	1 747	1 823
Other		788	840	-1	-7	787	833
Total insurance and other receivables	33	3 968	4 170	-18	-18	3 950	4 152

Insurance and other payables

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Amounts due to agents, brokers and insurers		515	353
Amounts due to policyholders		1 737	2 157
Accrued expenses		268	432
Other		945	408
Total insurance and other payables	33	3 465	3 350

10 Derivatives

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Fair value assets	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities	Fair value liabilities	Contract/ notional amount	Contract/ notional amount
Currency derivatives						
Forward contracts	986	174	86	158	42 887	34 984
Swaps	16	30	59	-	1 474	803
Options (exchange-traded)	121	7	98	-	3 000	1 000
Total currency derivatives	1 123	211	243	158	47 361	36 787
Interest rate derivatives						
Forward rate agreements	-	-	1	-	447	-
Swaps	0	58	10	48	390	5 464
Options (exchange-traded)	8	-	25	-	1 193	-
Other	3	0	-	-	172	605
Total interest rate derivatives	11	58	36	48	2 202	6 069
Equity/index derivatives						
Forward contracts	28	16	2	4	26	1 898
Futures	1	-	6	-	888	-
Options (exchange-traded)	140	15	28	0	3 582	2 974
Total equity/index derivatives	169	31	36	4	4 496	4 872
Other derivatives						
Credit derivatives	7	16	1	-	312	120
Derivatives embedded in insurance contracts	-	-	0	1	10	10
Derivatives for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	6	60	-	0	42	192
Other	33	87	30	2	400	530
Total other derivatives	46	163	31	3	764	852
Total derivatives	1 349	463	346	213	54 823	48 580
<i>of which derivatives designated and accounted for as hedging instruments</i>						
<i>Derivatives designated as fair value hedges</i>	54	49	16	12	1 550	6 493

10 Derivatives (continued)

Derivatives held for trading

Derivatives held for trading 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”).

To manage the risks associated with derivative trading, the Group establishes risk levels and monitors these exposures. Exposure to price risk on both derivatives and their underlyings is managed in accordance with risk limits set by management 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. The risks that the Group primarily faces due to the nature of its investments and liabilities are interest rate risk and equity price risk.

Derivatives designated and accounted for as hedging instruments

Derivatives designated and accounted for as hedging instruments primarily comprise derivatives associated with fair value hedges and cash flow hedges that qualify for hedge accounting.

DERIVATIVES DESIGNATED AS FAIR VALUE HEDGES

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Fair value assets	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities	Fair value liabilities	Gains/ losses on hedging instruments	Gains/ losses on hedging instruments	Gains/ losses on hedged items	Gains/ losses on hedged items	Contract/ notional amount	Contract/ notional amount
Interest rate swaps	–	34	1	–	–30	–245	30	245	447	1 628
Currency forward contracts	54	15	15	12	209	21	–209	–21	1 103	4 865
Total derivatives designated as fair value hedges	54	49	16	12	179	–224	–179	224	1 550	6 493

In 2008 and 2007 the Group entered into interest rate swaps to hedge the available-for-sale fixed-rate bond portfolios in USD and EUR against changes in the fair value attributable to interest rate risk. The fair value of the bond portfolios as at 31 December 2008 was CHF 0.4 billion in total (2007: available-for-sale fixed-rate bond portfolios in USD and EUR totalling CHF 1.6 billion).

Forward contracts are used as hedging instruments to protect investments in hedge funds against adverse movements in EUR and USD exchange rates.

11 Financial Assets and Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
		Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	Designated as at fair value through profit or loss
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss			
Debt securities		3 227	1 814
Equity securities		574	874
Investment fund units – debt		776	1 665
Investment fund units – equity		1 007	1 051
Investment fund units – mixed		36	30
Private equity		31	-
Hedge funds		132	267
Assets for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	5	11 132	13 696
Other		1	2
Total financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		16 916	19 399
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss			
Liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	5	9 727	11 042
Share of net assets of investment funds attributable to minority unitholders		1 078	385
Total financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		10 805	11 427

The carrying amounts and the contractual redemption amounts at maturity of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss are as follows:

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Redemption amount	Redemption amount
Total financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	1 078	385	1 078	385

12 Financial Assets Available for Sale

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
		Cost/ amortised cost	Cost/ amortised cost	Net unrealised gains/losses	Net unrealised gains/losses	Fair value (Carrying amount)	Fair value (Carrying amount)
Debt securities		39 091	57 326	-917	-2 576	38 174	54 750
Money market instruments		99	21	-	-	99	21
Equity securities		720	6 123	-13	93	707	6 216
Investment fund units – debt		122	157	-4	3	118	160
Investment fund units – equity		699	1 418	-10	21	689	1 439
Investment fund units – mixed		286	234	6	16	292	250
Private equity		207	93	-4	20	203	113
Hedge funds		2 748	5 310	130	328	2 878	5 638
Other		3	1	0	0	3	1
Total financial assets available for sale	27	43 975	70 683	-812	-2 095	43 163	68 588

Based on detailed assessments with regard to indications of impairment, impairment losses from continuing operations totalling CHF 3108 million were recognised in the period under review (2007: CHF 744 million). The impairment losses in 2008 related to equity instruments were CHF 3000 million and debt instruments CHF 108 million (2007: debt instruments CHF 630 million and equity instruments CHF 114 million).

No held-to-maturity securities were transferred to the available-for-sale category and no available-for-sale securities were transferred to the held-to-maturity category in the period under review.

The effect of the reclassification of financial assets available for sale to loans as at 1 July 2008 is shown in note 37.

13 Loans

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
		Gross amount	Gross amount	Allowance for impairment losses	Allowance for impairment losses	Cost/amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Cost/amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Fair value	Fair value
Mortgages		5 592	5 974	-34	-47	5 558	5 927	5 644	5 784
Policy loans		538	671	-	-	538	671	555	679
Other originated loans		1 449	3 511	-2	-7	1 447	3 504	1 478	3 483
Purchased loans		10 895	10 550	-	-	10 895	10 550	11 404	10 462
Assets previously classified as available for sale	37	14 685	-	-44	-	14 641	-	12 337	-
Repurchase agreements		-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0
Total loans	33	33 159	20 706	-80	-54	33 079	20 652	31 418	20 408

Allowance for impairment losses

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
		Individual evaluation of impairment	Individual evaluation of impairment	Collective evaluation of impairment	Collective evaluation of impairment	Total	Total
Balance as at 1 January		54	194	-	23	54	217
Impairment losses	8	32	1	-	-	32	1
Write-offs		-6	-3	-	-	-6	-3
Effect of classification as assets held for sale		-	-96	-	-23	-	-119
Changes from discontinued operations		-	-42	-	0	-	-42
Foreign currency translation differences		0	0	-	-	0	0
Balance as at 31 December		80	54	-	-	80	54

An allowance is recognised for the difference between the carrying value and the estimated recoverable amount, if lower.

Interest income accrued on impaired loans from continuing operations was CHF 2 million as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 5 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.

The effect of the reclassification of financial assets available for sale to loans as at 1 July 2008 is shown in note 37.

14 Financial Assets Held to Maturity

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
		Gross amount	Gross amount	Allowance for impairment losses	Allowance for impairment losses	Cost/amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Cost/amortised cost (Carrying amount)	Fair value	Fair value
Debt securities		7 159	3 624	–	–	7 159	3 624	6 926	3 575
Money market instruments		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total financial assets held to maturity	33	7 159	3 624	–	–	7 159	3 624	6 926	3 575

15 Investment Property

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January		12 252	11 816
Additions		220	326
Additions from business combinations	29	–	34
Capitalised subsequent expenditure		111	135
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		–155	–462
Gains/losses from fair value adjustments		194	229
Transfers from property and equipment	17	256	95
Changes from discontinued operations		–	19
Foreign currency translation differences		–215	60
Balance as at 31 December		12 663	12 252

Investment property consists of investments in residential, commercial and mixed-use properties primarily located within Switzerland. 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 from continuing operations was CHF 701 million for the period ended 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 670 million). Operating expenses arising from investment property from continuing operations that generated rental income stood at CHF 162 million for the period ended 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 168 million). Operating expenses arising from investment property from continuing operations that did not generate rental income during the period stood at CHF 0.1 million for the period ended 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 0.1 million).

16 Investments in Associates

In CHF million	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January	72	75
Additions	530	3
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals	-	-9
Share of results	10	12
Share of amounts recognised directly in equity	0	0
Impairment losses	-159	-
Dividends paid	-9	-10
Changes from discontinued operations	-	0
Foreign currency translation differences	-7	1
Balance as at 31 December	437	72
Share of contingent liabilities	-	-

Goodwill relating to investments in associates is included in the carrying amount of investments in associates in accordance with IAS 28 (revised) Investment in Associates.

Investments in associates: summarised financial information

Amounts in CHF million	Assets	Liabilities	Net assets	Share of net assets	Revenues	Results	Share of results	Direct share
2008								
MLP, Wiesloch	2 369	1 528	841	370	100	-158	-159	24.3%
Crédit et services financiers (CRESERFI), Paris	315	180	135	45	72	14	5	33.4%
Technopark Immobilien, Zürich	101	57	44	15	14	3	1	33.3%
LGT Swiss Life Non Traditional Advisers, Vaduz	10	3	7	3	8	6	3	43.7%
Parking de Bellefontaine, Lausanne	7	6	1	0	1	0	0	38.3%
Other	18	9	9	4	10	1	1	n. a.
Total	2 820	1 783	1 037	437	205	-134	-149	n. a.
2007								
Crédit et services financiers (CRESERFI), Paris	243	105	138	46	70	12	4	33.4%
Technopark Immobilien, Zürich	102	56	46	15	14	2	1	33.3%
LGT Swiss Life Non Traditional Advisers, Vaduz	18	3	15	7	16	15	7	43.7%
Parking de Bellefontaine, Lausanne	6	5	1	0	1	0	0	38.3%
Other	20	9	11	4	9	2	0	n. a.
Total	389	178	211	72	110	31	12	n. a.

On 20 November 2008, the Swiss Life Group completed the acquisition of the 24.3% stake in MLP, Wiesloch. The published price quotation for the investment in MLP as at 31 December 2008 was CHF 383 million. The impairment losses of CHF 159 million relate to MLP, Wiesloch. No other investments in associates had published price quotations as at 31 December 2007. As at 31 December 2008 and 2007, no contingent liabilities arose from the Group's investments in associates.

17 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment for the year 2008

In CHF million	Notes	Land and buildings	Buildings under construction	Furniture and fixtures	Hardware	Other equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January		887	107	91	72	18	1 175
Additions		27	173	14	20	2	236
Additions from business combinations	29	52	-	14	16	0	82
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		-42	-	0	-9	-5	-56
Transfers to investment property	15	-95	-182	-	-	-	-277
Revaluation in respect of transfers to investment property		8	-	-	-	-	8
Foreign currency translation differences		-37	-2	-6	-4	0	-49
Balance as at 31 December		800	96	113	95	15	1 119
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at 1 January		-185	-2	-61	-50	-13	-311
Depreciation	8	-21	-	-10	-18	-1	-50
Impairment losses		-	-2	-1	-1	0	-4
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		4	-	0	7	3	14
Transfers to investment property	15	21	-	-	-	-	21
Foreign currency translation differences		6	-	4	1	2	13
Balance as at 31 December		-175	-4	-68	-61	-9	-317
Total property and equipment as at 31 December		625	92	45	34	6	802
<i>of which assets held under a finance lease</i>		<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>

17 Property and Equipment (continued)

Property and equipment for the year 2007

In CHF million	Notes	Land and buildings	Buildings under construction	Furniture and fixtures	Hardware	Other equipment	Total
Cost							
Balance as at 1 January		1 187	116	130	143	24	1 600
Additions		6	52	10	12	14	94
Additions from business combinations	29	-	-	0	0	0	0
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		-271	-	-56	-86	-21	-434
Transfers to investment property	15	-50	-61	-	-	-	-111
Revaluation in respect of transfers to investment property		2	-	-	-	-	2
Changes from discontinued operations		3	-	6	2	1	12
Foreign currency translation differences		10	-	1	1	0	12
Balance as at 31 December		887	107	91	72	18	1 175
Accumulated depreciation and impairment							
Balance as at 1 January		-220	-2	-92	-111	-16	-441
Depreciation	8	-20	-	-10	-14	-2	-46
Impairment losses		-	-	-1	-4	0	-5
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		45	-	45	82	7	179
Transfers to investment property	15	16	-	-	-	-	16
Changes from discontinued operations		-5	-	-2	-2	-1	-10
Foreign currency translation differences		-1	-	-1	-1	-1	-4
Balance as at 31 December		-185	-2	-61	-50	-13	-311
Total property and equipment as at 31 December		702	105	30	22	5	864
<i>of which assets held under a finance lease</i>		<i>40</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>42</i>

No borrowing costs were capitalised in property and equipment in 2008 and 2007.

18 Intangible Assets including Intangible Insurance Assets

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Intangible insurance assets	2 446	2 644
Other intangible assets	2 205	507
Total intangible assets	4 651	3 151

Intangible insurance assets

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
		Present value of future profits from acquired insurance portfolios (PVP)	Present value of future profits from acquired insurance portfolios (PVP)	Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)	Deferred origination costs (DOC)	Deferred origination costs (DOC)	Total	Total
Balance as at 1 January		24	17	2 612	2 526	8	246	2 644	2 789
Additions		–	–	534	452	3	5	537	457
Additions from business combinations	29	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	8
Amortisation	8	–1	–1	–425	–388	–2	–2	–428	–391
Impairment due to liability adequacy test		–	–	–	–1	–	–	–	–1
Effect of gains/losses recognised directly in equity	27	0	0	–151	326	–	–	–151	326
Changes from discontinued operations		–	–	–	27	–	–11	–	16
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		–	–	–	–372	–	–231	–	–603
Foreign currency translation differences		–2	0	–153	42	–1	1	–156	43
Balance as at 31 December		21	24	2 417	2 612	8	8	2 446	2 644

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. These amounts, representing the present value of future profits amortised in proportion to gross profits over the effective life of the acquired insurance and investment contracts, relate to contracts acquired in Germany and France.

On the acquisition of Meeschaert Assurances, Paris, in November 2007, the present value of future profits amounting to CHF 8 million was recognised.

18 Intangible Assets including Intangible Insurance Assets (continued)

Annual amortisation charges on the present value of future profits relating to acquired insurance portfolios totalling CHF 21 million as at 31 December 2008 are estimated at CHF 1 million for the years 2009 to 2011.

DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS (DAC) | Certain acquisition costs relating to new and renewed insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features are deferred.

DEFERRED ORIGINATION COSTS (DOC) | These costs are recoverable and are directly attributable to securing investment management contracts. They primarily relate to contracts in Luxembourg.

Intangible insurance assets of CHF 600 million relating to the insurance operations in the Netherlands and Belgium were reclassified to assets held for sale in 2007.

Other intangible assets

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
		Goodwill	Goodwill	Customer relationships	Customer relationships	Brands and other	Brands and other	Total	Total
Cost									
Balance as at 1 January		599	1 430	60	18	134	175	793	1 623
Additions		–	–	–	–	10	3	10	3
Additions from business combinations	29	1 382	165	334	60	139	0	1 855	225
Additions from internal development		–	–	–	–	–	0	–	0
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		–	–996	–	–19	–7	–52	–7	–1 067
Changes from discontinued operations		–	–	–	0	–	3	–	3
Foreign currency translation differences		–91	–	–26	1	–23	5	–140	6
Balance as at 31 December		1 890	599	368	60	253	134	2 511	793
Accumulated amortisation and impairment									
Balance as at 1 January		–163	–738	–2	–11	–121	–156	–286	–905
Amortisation	8	–	–	–27	–4	–13	–7	–40	–11
Classification as assets held for sale and other disposals		–	575	–	16	6	48	6	639
Changes from discontinued operations		–	–	–	–3	–	–2	–	–5
Foreign currency translation differences		–	–	0	0	14	–4	14	–4
Balance as at 31 December		–163	–163	–29	–2	–114	–121	–306	–286
Total other intangible assets as at 31 December		1 727	436	339	58	139	13	2 205	507

GOODWILL | Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities, if applicable, at the date of acquisition. Goodwill on acquisitions of subsidiaries is included in intangible assets. Goodwill on associates is included in the carrying amount of the investment.

Goodwill totalling CHF 79 million was recognised in 2008 on the acquisition of Deutsche Proventus AG, Bremen.

Goodwill totalling CHF 1303 million on the acquisition of AWD Holding AG, Hanover, was recognised in the period under review. The cost that led to the recognition of goodwill relates to the anticipated future business of AWD.

18 Intangible Assets including Intangible Insurance Assets (continued)

Goodwill totalling CHF 149 million on the acquisition of CapitalLeben Versicherung AG, Schaan, was recognised in 2007. The cost that led to the recognition of goodwill related to the anticipated future business of the Liechtenstein operation. Goodwill on the acquisition of CapitalLeben Versicherung AG, Schaan, has been allocated to the segment “Insurance Other”.

In 2007, goodwill amounting to CHF 16 million was recognised on the purchase of additional shares of Banca del Gottardo Italia, Bergamo. The proportion of ownership interest increased by 19% to 90%.

Goodwill relating to Lloyd Continental has been allocated to the segment “Insurance France”.

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 four-year period for Lloyd Continental. Due to the duration of the insurance and investment contracts a 13-year period was used for CapitalLeben. The calculations for Lloyd Continental and CapitalLeben are based on present values that traditionally use a single set of estimated cash flows and a single discount rate. The key assumptions used for the impairment testing on the carrying amount of goodwill relating to Lloyd Continental and CapitalLeben were as follows:

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
	Lloyd Continental	Lloyd Continental	CapitalLeben	CapitalLeben
Net carrying amount of goodwill	287	287	149	149
Key assumptions used for impairment tests				
Growth rate	1.0% ¹	1.0% ¹	1.5%	1.5%
Discount rate	8.0%	8.0%	12.8%	10.1%

¹ 1% in 2012 and 2011 respectively, reduced by 0.25% in each subsequent year

Goodwill relating to the acquisition of AWD Holding AG, Hanover, has been allocated to the segments as detailed below. Goodwill relating to the acquisition of Deutsche Proventus AG, Bremen, is included in the segment “AWD” only.

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 five-year period. The calculations are based on present values that traditionally use a single set of estimated cash flows and a single discount rate. The key assumptions used for the impairment testing on the carrying amount of goodwill relating to AWD were as follows:

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Insurance Switzerland	Insurance Switzerland	Insurance Germany	Insurance Germany	AWD	AWD
Net carrying amount of goodwill	81	-	316	-	894	-
Key assumptions used for impairment tests						
Growth rate	1.0%	-	1.0%	-	1.0%	-
Discount rate	10.9%	-	12.2%	-	12.2%	-

18 Intangible Assets including Intangible Insurance Assets (continued)

These key assumptions have been derived from analyses in the specific markets. Investment returns reflect projected returns based on the specific investment portfolios and the investment strategy. The discount rates used are pre-tax rates and reflect specific risks relating to the business concerned. The growth rate was used for cash flow projections beyond the budgeted period.

Goodwill amounting to CHF 421 million relating to Banca del Gottardo (including CHF 16 million relating to the purchase of additional shares of Banca del Gottardo Italia, Bergamo) has been reclassified to assets held for sale in 2007.

CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS | On the acquisition of Deutsche Proventus AG, Bremen, a customer relationship asset amounting to CHF 8 million was recognised. On the acquisition of Fonds de Commerce Arpège, a customer relationship asset of CHF 9 million was recognised. The acquisition of AWD Holding AG, Hanover, led to the recognition of a customer relationship asset of CHF 312 million. The acquisition of Placement Direct, France, led to a customer relationship asset amounting to CHF 5 million.

On the acquisition of CapitalLeben Versicherung AG, Schaan, a customer relationship asset of CHF 33 million was recognised in 2007. In August 2007, the Swiss Life Group acquired the banking activities of Fideuram Wargny, France, which led to the recognition of a customer relationship asset of CHF 12 million. In November 2007, Meeschaert Assurances, Paris, was acquired and a customer relationship asset amounting to CHF 15 million was recognised.

BRANDS AND OTHER | Consist of brands, trademarks, computer software and other intangible assets. On the acquisition of Deutsche Proventus AG, Bremen, the brand name of “Proventus” amounting to CHF 6 million was recognised. The acquisition of AWD Holding AG, Hanover, led to the recognition of the brand name of “AWD” of CHF 120 million, which has an indefinite useful life, and computer software of CHF 13 million. The brand names of “Proventus” and “AWD” are expected to generate cash inflows without legal or similar limits on an indefinite basis. The key assumptions used for the calculations relating to the recoverable amounts are indicated above.

19 Other Assets and Liabilities

Other assets

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses		308	125
Employee benefit assets	24	165	158
Sundry assets		182	140
Total other assets		655	423

Other liabilities

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Deferred income	481	14
Sundry liabilities	76	61
Total other liabilities	557	75

20 Investment Contracts

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Investment contracts with discretionary participation with deposit accounting		9 686	11 414
Investment contracts with discretionary participation with actuarial valuation		802	743
Investment contracts without discretionary participation at amortised cost	33	355	440
Investment contracts without discretionary participation at fair value through profit or loss		292	310
Total investment contracts		11 135	12 907
<i>of which for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers</i>		1 725	3 567

Investment contracts with discretionary participation with deposit accounting

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January		11 414	28 626
Additions from business combinations	29	-	870
Deposits received		4 248	3 769
Interest credited		125	180
Participating bonuses		253	215
Policy fees		-90	-209
Deposits released		-1 094	-1 772
Other movements		-957	19
Reclassifications and other disposals		-3 123	-21 109
Changes from discontinued operations		-	145
Foreign currency translation differences		-1 090	680
Balance as at 31 December		9 686	11 414

Investment contracts with discretionary participation with actuarial valuation

In CHF million	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January	743	710
Savings premiums	165	106
Accretion of interest	17	19
Liabilities released for payments on death, surrender and other terminations during the year	-104	-94
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions and other movements	-7	1
Foreign currency translation differences	-12	1
Balance as at 31 December	802	743

For 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 (US GAAP).

For investment-type contracts, savings premiums collected are reported as deposits (deposit accounting). These amounts relate to contracts issued in France and Luxembourg.

For 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 and France.

20 Investment Contracts (continued)

Certain contracts that do not contain significant insurance risk and do not have discretionary participation features are carried at amortised cost.

Investment contracts without discretionary participation at amortised cost

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January		440	586
Additions from business combinations	29	-	1
Deposits received		17	2
Interest credited		18	20
Policy fees		0	0
Deposits released		-115	-92
Other movements		0	1
Reclassifications and other disposals		-	-30
Changes from discontinued operations		-	-50
Foreign currency translation differences		-5	2
Balance as at 31 December		355	440

Investment contracts without discretionary participation at fair value through profit or loss

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January		310	155
Additions from business combinations	29	-	8
Deposits received		392	243
Fair value changes		-32	8
Policy fees		-1	-
Deposits released		-49	-18
Reclassifications and other disposals		-297	-93
Foreign currency translation differences		-31	7
Balance as at 31 December		292	310

21 Deposits

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Policyholder deposits		1 798	1 597
Reinsurance deposits		117	676
Demand deposits		565	205
Due to banks		802	144
Total deposits	33	3 282	2 622

22 Borrowings

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Money market instruments		27	37
Hybrid debt	28	2 677	2 936
Convertible debt		40	63
Other debentures		-	494
Bank loans		377	86
Finance lease obligations		2	5
Total borrowings	33	3 123	3 621

Hybrid debt

On 12 April 2007, ELM B.V., a Dutch repackaging vehicle, issued EUR 700 million in fixed/floating rate subordinated perpetual notes at a price of par to finance loan notes granted to Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt, which are guaranteed by Swiss Life Holding. Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt may repay the loan notes in full on 12 April 2017 or on any interest payment date thereafter, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The notes bear interest from 12 April 2007 to 12 April 2017 at a rate of 5.849% p.a. If the notes are not redeemed on 17 April 2017, the interest will be the aggregate of 2.5% and Euribor 3-month deposits.

On 16 November 2005, J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A. issued on a fiduciary basis EUR 350 million fixed/floating rate subordinated perpetual notes at a price of 99.423% to fund a loan made by it to Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt. Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt may repay the loan in full on 16 November 2015 or on any interest payment date thereafter, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. The notes bear interest from 16 November 2005 to 16 November 2015 at a rate of 5% p.a. If the notes are not redeemed on 16 November 2015, the interest rate will be the aggregate of 2.43% and Euribor for 3-month deposits.

On 1 July 2005, Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt entered into a forward agreement providing for the refinancing as of 2009 of a portion of the hybrid debt facility issued in 1999 in the amount of CHF 150 million on a 20-year/10-year non call subordinated step-up loan basis. The forward agreement will expire should the subordinated perpetual step-up loan issued in 1999 not be redeemed in 2009.

In 2001, Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt issued a subordinated step-up loan of EUR 100 million with a time to maturity of 20 years that can be repaid after 10 years. The interest rate equals Euribor plus a margin of 1.75% for the first ten years and 2.75% thereafter.

In March 1999, Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt 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%, increasing by 100 basis points as from April 2009), CHF 290 million (at a rate of interest of Libor plus a margin of 1.05%, increasing by 100 basis points as from April 2009) and EUR 215 million (at a rate of interest of 5.3655%, as from October 2009 the rate of interest will be an aggregate of Euribor plus a margin of 2.05%). Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt can call the EUR 443 million floating rate loan and the CHF 290 million floating rate loan at the earliest on 6 April 2009 and the EUR 215 million fixed-rate loan at the earliest on 6 October 2009 or at five-year intervals thereafter, upon notice and subject to the consent of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority.

22 Borrowings (continued)

Amounts in CHF million (if not noted otherwise)					31.12.08	31.12.07
Issuer	Nominal value	Interest rate	Year of issue	Optional redemption	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt ¹	EUR 700	5.849%	2007	2017	1 039	1 152
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt ²	EUR 350	5.000%	2005	2015	517	573
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt	EUR 100	Euribor +1.7500%	2001	2011	149	165
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt	EUR 443	Euribor +1.0500%	1999	2009	660	733
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt	CHF 290	Libor +1.0500%	1999	2009	290	290
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt	EUR 15	5.3655%	1999	2009	22	23
Total					2 677	2 936

¹ Hybrid loan notes granted by ELM B.V.

² Hybrid bank loan originally granted by J.P. Morgan Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Convertible debt

On 10 June 2004, Swiss Life Holding issued CHF 317 million in 0.625% convertible bonds due in 2010. The bonds may be converted into registered shares of Swiss Life Holding at any time at the option of the holder. Bondholders exercising their conversion right are entitled to receive the number of shares equal to the principal amount of CHF 1000 divided by the original conversion price of CHF 209.625 (subject to adjustments, with effect from 29 July 2008 conversion price of CHF 200.20).

Swiss Life Holding has the option to redeem all outstanding bonds at their principal amount (together with unpaid accrued interest) at any time on or after 25 June 2007, provided that the closing price of the Swiss Life Holding share was at least 130% of the conversion price for 20 consecutive trading days. The early redemption at the option of Swiss Life Holding is subject to a period of 30 days' notice to the bondholders.

The proceeds received from the issue of the convertible bonds have been split between a liability component and an equity component. The fair value of the liability component at issue date amounted to CHF 260 million and was calculated using a market interest rate for an equivalent non-convertible bond. The residual amount of CHF 57 million represents the value of the option to convert the instrument into Swiss Life Holding shares (SLH shares) and is included in share premium. Transaction costs of CHF 6 million were deducted from the liability and costs of CHF 1 million were recognised in share premium.

In 2008, convertible bonds were converted into 124 115 SLH shares (2007: 1 184 170 SLH shares) with a corresponding increase in share capital totalling CHF 3 million (2007: CHF 49 million) and an increase in share premium totalling CHF 20 million (2007: CHF 173 million).

Other debentures

On 30 June 2008, EUR 300 million in 4.375% bonds matured and were repaid.

Amounts in CHF million					31.12.08	31.12.07
Issuer/instrument	Currency	Interest rate	Year of issue	Maturity	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Swiss Life Insurance Finance Ltd. – guaranteed bonds	EUR	4.375%	2004	2008	–	494
Total					–	494

22 Borrowings (continued)

Bank loans

On 25 July 2008, Swiss Life Insurance Finance Ltd entered into a EUR 500 million loan agreement with a syndicate of banks. The syndicated loan has a three-year maturity and is split into a EUR 200 million fully drawn loan bearing an interest rate of Euribor plus a margin of 0.70% and a EUR 300 million undrawn credit facility against a commitment fee of 0.225%.

Amounts in CHF million				31.12.08	31.12.07
Type	Currency	Interest rate	Maturity	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Mortgage loan	CHF	2.77%	2009	45	46
Mortgage loan	CHF	1.57%	2010	39	40
Syndicated loan	EUR	Euribor +0.70%	2011	293	-
Total				377	86

Finance lease obligations

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
	Minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments
Not later than 1 year	2	3	2	3
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	2	-	2
Later than 5 years	-	-	-	-
Total	2	5	2	5
<i>Future finance charges</i>	0	0		

23 Insurance Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Gross	Gross	Reinsurance assets	Reinsurance assets	Net	Net
Claims under non-life insurance contracts	1 181	1 284	220	230	961	1 054
Claims under life insurance contracts	6 632	7 155	74	119	6 558	7 036
Unearned premiums	147	169	2	2	145	167
Future life policyholder benefits	77 831	80 846	151	624	77 680	80 222
Deposits under insurance contracts	5 233	5 038	-	-	5 233	5 038
Total insurance liabilities and reinsurance assets	91 024	94 492	447	975	90 577	93 517
<i>of which for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers</i>	952	931	-	-	952	931

Claims under non-life insurance contracts

In CHF million	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January		
Gross claims under non-life insurance contracts	1 284	1 440
Less: reinsurance recoverable	-230	-243
Net claims under non-life insurance contracts	1 054	1 197
Claims and claim settlement costs incurred		
Reporting period	434	395
Prior reporting periods	-81	-35
Total claims and claim settlement costs incurred	353	360
Claims and claim settlement costs paid		
Reporting period	-185	-198
Prior reporting periods	-156	-158
Total claims and claim settlement costs paid	-341	-356
Claims and claim settlement costs from discontinued operations	-	0
Reclassifications and other disposals	-	-179
Foreign currency translation differences	-105	32
Balance as at 31 December		
Net claims under non-life insurance contracts	961	1 054
Plus: reinsurance recoverable	220	230
Total gross claims under non-life insurance contracts	1 181	1 284

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.

23 Insurance Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets (continued)

Claims under life insurance contracts

In CHF million	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Gross	Gross	Reinsurance assets	Reinsurance assets	Net	Net
Balance as at 1 January	7 155	7 773	119	122	7 036	7 651
Accretion of interest	119	121	2	2	117	119
Claims incurred, benefits paid and surrenders	-113	-49	-7	-3	-106	-46
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions and other movements	-291	-156	-31	-3	-260	-153
Reclassifications and other disposals	-	-570	-	-3	-	-567
Changes from discontinued operations	-	-28	-	0	-	-28
Foreign currency translation differences	-238	64	-9	4	-229	60
Balance as at 31 December	6 632	7 155	74	119	6 558	7 036

Claims under life insurance contracts represent the liability for unpaid portions of claims incurred. It includes an estimate of the liability for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). The measurement at reporting date is a best estimate of ultimate future claim payments.

Unearned premiums

Unearned premiums represent the portion of the premiums written relating to the unexpired terms of coverage.

Future life policyholder benefits

In CHF million	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Gross	Gross	Reinsurance assets	Reinsurance assets	Net	Net
Balance as at 1 January	80 846	93 342	624	600	80 222	92 742
Additions from business combinations	-	23	-	-	-	23
Savings premiums	8 842	8 715	72	67	8 770	8 648
Accretion of interest	2 235	2 236	9	18	2 226	2 218
Claims incurred, benefits paid and surrenders	-11 665	-8 806	-27	-45	-11 638	-8 761
Effect of changes in actuarial assumptions and other movements	33	-123	-495	-4	528	-119
Reclassifications and other disposals	-	-16 588	-	-5	-	-16 583
Changes from discontinued operations	-	1 387	-	-24	-	1 411
Foreign currency translation differences	-2 460	660	-32	17	-2 428	643
Balance as at 31 December	77 831	80 846	151	624	77 680	80 222

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.

23 Insurance Liabilities and Reinsurance Assets (continued)

Deposits under insurance contracts

In CHF million	2008	2007
Balance as at 1 January	5 038	6 708
Additions from business combinations	-	6
Deposits received	1 213	453
Interest credited	146	162
Participating bonuses	54	51
Policy fees and insurance charges	-57	-75
Deposits released for payments on death, surrender and other terminations during the year	-782	-787
Other movements	3	609
Reclassifications and other disposals	-7	-2 396
Changes from discontinued operations	-	187
Foreign currency translation differences	-375	120
Balance as at 31 December	5 233	5 038

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	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Insurance liabilities with discretionary participation	80 061	82 891
Insurance liabilities without discretionary participation	10 011	10 670
Insurance liabilities for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers	952	931
Total insurance liabilities	91 024	94 492

Non-discretionary policyholder bonuses and other liabilities

Policyholder liabilities are recognised in accordance with legal or contractual requirements and ratified by management.

24 Employee Benefits

Defined benefit plans

Employees are covered under various funded and unfunded pension plans. When a third party will reimburse some or all of the expenditure for employee benefits and the rights to reimbursement do not qualify as plan assets, they are treated as a separate asset rather than as a deduction from the obligation. In all other respects the treatment is the same as for plan assets. Participation in the various plans is based either on completion of a specific period of continuous service or on the date of hire. Benefits are based on the employee's credited years of service and average compensation in the years preceding retirement. Annual funding requirements are determined based on actuarial methods or local requirements.

Due to the requirements of IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts in combination with IAS 19 Employee Benefits, insurance contracts issued to defined benefit plans covering own employees are eliminated. Consequently, amounts totalling CHF 2019 million as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 2019 million) relating to these insurance contracts are not included in the plan assets. Insurance contracts issued to defined benefit plans covering own employees have been issued in Switzerland and France. These defined benefit plans are typically partially funded as certain plan assets relating to these plans are not required to be eliminated. To the extent these plans are not funded by amounts included in the plan assets, 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.

The net asset/liability position does not incorporate any reimbursement rights.

The major part of the defined benefit liability arises from plans covering employees in Switzerland. The primary benefit of those plans is an old-age pension paid out after reaching retirement age. The amount of the pension is defined in relation to final salary and depends on completion of years of service (including years of service purchased by the employee with transferred funds from plans of former employers). There are options for early retirement (with reduction of the pension amount determined with actuarial methods) and for choosing to receive a lump-sum payment instead of a pension. Other benefits comprise widows'/orphans' pensions in case of death as well as disability pensions (if disabled before retirement age). The plans are funded by the employer through ordinary contributions determined with actuarial methods where, under Swiss law, a part (generally less than 50% of the total contribution) is deducted from the employee's gross salary. Further funding comprises mandatory transfers of funds made by new employees from plans of former employers, discretionary contributions by employees (within plan restrictions) and the earnings on the plan assets.

The contributions relating to the continuing operations expected to be paid for the year ending 31 December 2009 are CHF 63 million. These contributions include amounts paid to insurance contracts issued to defined benefit plans covering own employees.

24 Employee Benefits (continued)

AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Present value of wholly and partly funded obligations		-2 218	-2 242
Fair value of plan assets		268	371
Present value of unfunded obligations		-74	-78
Unrecognised actuarial gains (-)/losses (+)		165	138
Unrecognised past service cost		21	-
Net defined benefit asset (+)/liability (-)		-1 838	-1 811
<i>The net defined benefit asset/liability consists of</i>			
gross defined benefit liabilities		-2 003	-1 969
gross defined benefit assets	19	165	158
<i>Employee benefit liabilities consist of</i>			
gross defined benefit liabilities		-2 003	-1 969
other employee benefit liabilities		-7	-11
Total employee benefit liabilities		-2 010	-1 980
<i>Amount of insurance contracts not included in plan assets</i>		2 019	2 019

AMOUNTS RECOGNISED IN THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Current service cost		77	79
Interest cost		82	76
Expected return on plan assets		-15	-25
Net actuarial gains (-)/losses (+)		0	0
Past service cost		2	-
Employee contributions		-34	-25
Effect of curtailments or settlements		0	-
Total defined benefit expense	8	112	105
<i>Actual return on plan assets (gains (-)/losses (+))</i>		94	22

24 Employee Benefits (continued)

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

In CHF million	2008	2007
Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation		
Balance as at 1 January	-2 320	-3 065
Current service cost	-77	-79
Interest cost	-82	-76
Contributions by plan participants	-99	-49
Actuarial gains (+)/losses (-)	82	33
Benefits paid	205	171
Past service cost	-24	-
Business combinations	-	-2
Curtailments and settlements	3	4
Effect of reclassifications and other disposals	-	793
Changes from discontinued operations	-	-45
Foreign currency translation differences	20	-5
Balance as at 31 December	-2 292	-2 320
Changes in the fair value of plan assets		
Balance as at 1 January	371	496
Expected return on plan assets	15	25
Actuarial gains (+)/losses (-)	-109	-47
Contributions by the employer	17	2
Contributions by plan participants	-4	0
Benefits paid	-8	-5
Business combinations	-	2
Curtailments and settlements	-3	-4
Effect of reclassifications and other disposals	-	-98
Changes from discontinued operations	-	-2
Foreign currency translation differences	-11	2
Balance as at 31 December	268	371
Categories of plan assets		
Equity instruments	56	156
Debt instruments	118	117
Other assets	94	98
Total plan assets	268	371
<i>Plan assets include</i>		
own equity instruments	31	120

DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

In CHF million	2008	2007	2006	2005
Historical information				
Present value of defined benefit obligation	-2 292	-2 320	-3 065	-2 937
Fair value of plan assets	268	371	496	302
Difference	-2 024	-1 949	-2 569	-2 635
Experience adjustments on plan liabilities	5	18	-57	-67
Experience adjustments on plan assets	-108	-47	43	49

24 Employee Benefits (continued)

PRINCIPAL ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS (WEIGHTED AVERAGES)

	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Discount rate	3.7%	3.4%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	4.1%	4.1%
Future salary increases	1.6%	1.6%
Future pension increases	0.9%	0.9%

Number of employees

The Group had 8184 full-time equivalents as at 31 December 2008 (2007: 8556).

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 from continuing operations amounted to CHF 1 million in 2008 (2007: CHF 1 million).

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for long-term employee benefits amounted to CHF 6 million as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 11 million). It relates to part-time employment contracts prior to retirement and to profit-sharing arrangements for certain employees.

Termination benefits

The termination benefit liability totalling CHF 0.8 million for the year ended 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 0.04 million) arose as a result of early retirements.

Equity compensation plans

In 2005, a share-based payment programme was established which gives the members of the Corporate Executive Board and senior employees the right to receive a certain number of Swiss Life Holding shares (performance share units, PSUs) after three years of service if certain conditions are fulfilled. The number of the shares allocated depends on two criteria. One criterion is the performance of the share price of the Swiss Life Holding share during the vesting period of three years. The other criterion is the performance of the share price of the Swiss Life Holding share during the vesting period of three years compared to the performance of the Dow Jones STOXX 600 Insurance Index. For the PSUs issued in 2005 and 2006, the number of PSUs can increase no more than by a factor of 1.5 or drop by 0.5, within three years, depending on how the criteria develop. For the PSUs issued in 2007 and 2008, the maximum possible factor of 1.5 was maintained whereas the factor of 0.5 was rescinded so that the number of PSUs could drop to zero after three years.

In 2005, the number of PSUs granted under this programme amounted to 67 412 (balance after reduction in par value). Due to the reduction in par value of the Swiss Life Holding share in 2005, the number of PSUs granted was adjusted using the Eurex R factor of 0.978284. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 159.66. The date of grant was 1 April 2005.

In 2006, the number of PSUs granted under this programme amounted to 46 651 (balance after reduction in par value). Due to the reduction in par value of the Swiss Life Holding share in 2006, the number of PSUs granted was adjusted using the Eurex R factor of 0.9965. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 252.56. The date of grant was 1 April 2006.

24 Employee Benefits (continued)

In 2007, the number of PSUs granted under this programme amounted to 56 222. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 189.22. The date of grant was 1 April 2007.

In 2008, the number of PSUs granted under this programme amounted to 52 618. The fair value at the measurement date amounted to CHF 179.30. The date of grant was 1 April 2008.

In 2007 and 2008, no adjustment to the number of PSUs was made due to the reduction in par value of the Swiss Life Holding share because of changed Eurex rules.

The Group determines the fair value of the PSUs granted for each programme at the grant date. The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes formula and Monte Carlo simulations. The associated expense during the vesting period is recognised under employee benefits expense with a corresponding increase in share premium.

The expense recognised for share-based payment amounted to CHF 11 million in 2008 (2007: CHF 12 million).

SHARE-BASED PAYMENT PROGRAMMES (PERFORMANCE SHARE UNITS)

Number of performance share units	Balance as at 1 January	Issued	Reduction in par value	Balance after reduction in par value	Employee departures	Vested	Balance as at 31 December
2008							
Granted in 2005	55 100	-	-	55 100	-1 947	-53 153	-
Granted in 2006	44 464	-	-	44 464	-4 654	-	39 810
Granted in 2007	55 141	-	-	55 141	-10 061	-	45 080
Granted in 2008	-	52 618	-	52 618	-1 381	-	51 237
2007							
Granted in 2005	56 386	-	-	56 386	-1 286	-	55 100
Granted in 2006	45 458	-	-	45 458	-994	-	44 464
Granted in 2007	-	56 222	-	56 222	-1 081	-	55 141
2006							
Granted in 2005	66 131	-	220	66 351	-9 965	-	56 386
Granted in 2006	-	46 470	181	46 651	-1 193	-	45 458
2005							
Granted in 2005	-	65 938	1 474	67 412	-1 281	-	66 131

24 Employee Benefits (continued)

Share options

Since 2003, no new share options have been allocated to directors and managers in Switzerland and abroad and no share options were outstanding as at 31 December 2008.

NUMBER OF SHARES UNDER OPTION

Amounts in CHF	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Number of shares	Number of shares	Exercise date	Exercise date	Expiry date	Expiry date	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average exercise price
As at 1 January	-	88 055					-	224
Granted/issued	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-88 055	-	-	-	-	-	224
Lapsed	-	-	-	-	-	30.06.07	-	-
As at 31 December	-	-					-	-

Other benefits

Related expenses in 2008 were CHF 11 million (2007: CHF 14 million).

25 Income Taxes

Income tax expense

In CHF million	2008	2007
Current income tax expense	-7	204
Deferred income tax expense	-22	-82
Total income tax expense	-29	122

The expected weighted-average tax rate for the continuing operations of the Group was 27.0% in 2008 (2007: 30.9%). 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 decrease 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:

25 Income Taxes (continued)

Actual and expected income tax

In CHF million	2008	2007
Expected income tax expense	-317	262
<i>Increase/reduction in taxes resulting from</i>		
tax-exempt interest	0	0
tax-exempt dividends	-37	-16
other non-taxable income	-75	-65
non-deductible expenses	150	6
other income taxes (incl. withholding taxes)	-8	6
unrecognised tax losses/credits	274	1
use of previously unrecognised tax losses/credits	-1	-
adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-118	0
changes in tax rates	0	-51
intercompany effects	101	12
other	2	-33
Actual income tax expense	-29	122

The Swiss Life Group realised net tax benefits of CHF 118 million due to tax audits and final assessments in 2008. Intercompany effects of CHF 101 million are mainly based on intragroup dividends.

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	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax liabilities	Deferred tax liabilities
Financial assets	306	461	148	192
Investment property	-	2	430	415
Intangible assets	42	12	381	257
Property and equipment	30	34	0	0
Financial liabilities	29	9	10	3
Insurance liabilities	83	74	80	81
Employee benefits	35	32	47	55
Deferred income	7	-	5	0
Other	31	20	27	17
Tax losses and tax credits	14	9		
Deferred income tax assets/liabilities	577	653	1 128	1 020
Offset	-480	-535	-480	-535
Total deferred income tax assets/liabilities	97	118	648	485

25 Income Taxes (continued)

The movements in net deferred income tax assets/liabilities during the period were as follows:

Net deferred income tax assets and liabilities

In CHF million	Balance as at 1 January	Recognised in income	Recognised in equity	Changes from discontinued operations	Acquisitions and foreign currency translation differences	Balance as at 31 December
Movements by type of temporary difference during the year 2008						
Financial assets	269	7	-114	-	-4	158
Investment property	-413	-24	1	-	6	-430
Intangible assets	-245	-18	36	-	-112	-339
Property and equipment	34	-8	-	-	4	30
Financial liabilities	6	14	-	-	-1	19
Insurance liabilities	-7	13	-2	-	-1	3
Employee benefits	-23	12	-	-	-1	-12
Deferred income	0	3	-	-	-1	2
Other	3	17	0	-	-16	4
Tax losses and tax credits	9	6	-	-	-1	14
Net deferred income tax assets/liabilities	-367	22	-79	-	-127	-551

Movements by type of temporary difference during the year 2007

Financial assets	-273	117	390	40	-5	269
Investment property	-408	-4	-1	4	-4	-413
Intangible assets	-223	4	-69	45	-2	-245
Property and equipment	33	1	-	-	0	34
Financial liabilities	35	-31	-	2	0	6
Insurance liabilities	-36	10	2	17	0	-7
Employee benefits	-19	-2	-	-2	0	-23
Deferred income	78	-3	0	-75	0	0
Other	-11	6	-	8	0	3
Tax losses and tax credits	69	-16	-	-44	0	9
Valuation allowance	-16	-	-	16	-	-
Net deferred income tax assets/liabilities	-771	82	322	11	-11	-367

Deferred 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 and does not expect to repatriate these earnings in the foreseeable future. The amount of such temporary differences was approximately CHF 1.7 billion as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 3.1 billion). If such earnings are ever repatriated, no material tax liabilities would be incurred due to participation exemption rules, unrecognised tax loss carryforwards and applicable double tax treaties.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax-loss carryforwards and unused tax credits only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. Swiss tax assets are calculated in accordance with cantonal and communal tax legislation. The uncertainty of the recoverability of tax losses and tax credits is taken into account in establishing the valuation allowance. For the following tax-loss carryforwards and tax credits, which will expire as follows, no deferred tax asset has been recognised:

25 Income Taxes (continued)

Unrecognised tax losses and tax credits

Amounts in CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
	Tax losses	Tax losses	Tax rate	Tax rate
2009	9	7	16.7%	9.0%
2010	11	10	8.5%	7.8%
2011	15	15	9.2%	8.4%
Thereafter	1 176	42	22.4%	16.6%
Total	1 211	74	n. a.	n. a.

26 Provisions

In CHF million	Notes	2008			2007
		Restructuring	Other	Total	Total
Balance as at 1 January		58	58	116	202
Additions from business combinations	29	–	0	0	2
Additional provisions made during the reporting period		21	7	28	37
Amounts used during the reporting period		–34	–3	–37	–46
Unused amounts reversed during the reporting period		0	–7	–7	–20
Changes from discontinued operations		–	–	–	–15
Reclassifications and other disposals		–	–	–	–47
Foreign currency translation differences		–2	–5	–7	3
Balance as at 31 December		43	50	93	116

Restructuring costs

In 2008, provisions for restructuring programmes were primarily set up in Switzerland (2007: Germany). Amounts used during the period relate to Switzerland and Germany.

In 2005, a provision totalling CHF 72 million relating to the restructuring programme of «La Suisse» in Switzerland was set up. As at 31 December 2008 the remaining provision amounted to CHF 4 million (2007: CHF 16 million) and CHF 12 million was used during the period (2007: CHF 7 million). The provision primarily relates to redundancy programmes and onerous contracts. The outflow of the remaining amounts is expected within the following one to two years.

Other provisions primarily relate to litigation.

27 Equity

Share capital

As approved by the shareholders at the General Meeting of Swiss Life Holding (SLH) on 8 May 2008, a reduction in the par value of CHF 17 per registered SLH share was effected in 2008 (2007: CHF 7 per registered share). The payout took place at the end of July 2008 and led to a reduction in the share capital of SLH of CHF 596 million (2007: CHF 245 million).

In 2008, convertible bonds were converted into 124 115 SLH shares (2007: 1 184 170 SLH shares) with a corresponding increase in share capital totalling CHF 3 million (2007: CHF 49 million).

As at 31 December 2008, the share capital of SLH consisted of 35 084 554 fully-paid shares with a par value of CHF 17 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. As at 31 December 2007, SLH had 34 960 439 registered shares with a par value of CHF 34 per share. Conditional share capital was CHF 40 109 562 as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 84 439 034).

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, equity compensation benefits and equity elements of convertible debt.

Due to the reduction in the par value of CHF 17 per registered SLH share in 2008 (2007: CHF 7 per registered SLH share), an amount of CHF 49 million was credited to share premium in respect of treasury shares (2007: CHF 11 million).

In 2008, convertible bonds were converted into 124 115 SLH shares (2007: 1 184 170 SLH shares) with a corresponding increase in share premium totalling CHF 20 million (2007: CHF 173 million).

Number of shares

The following table shows the development of SLH shares issued and treasury shares held by the Swiss Life Group during the period:

Number of shares	2008	2007
Shares issued		
Balance as at 1 January	34 960 439	33 776 269
Conversion of convertible debt	124 115	1 184 170
Balance as at 31 December	35 084 554	34 960 439
Treasury shares		
Balance as at 1 January	2 153 802	335 517
Purchases of treasury shares	3 083 540	4 233 778
Sales of treasury shares	-576 630	-2 415 493
Disposals of subsidiaries	-41 246	-
Balance as at 31 December	4 619 466	2 153 802

27 Equity (continued)

Gains/losses recognised directly in equity

Gains/losses recognised directly in equity comprise fair value changes of available-for-sale investments, revaluation surpluses on the transfer of owner-occupied property to investment property and the effective portion of the gain or loss on hedging derivatives in qualifying cash flow hedges. These amounts are net of certain policyholder bonuses and other policyholder liabilities and deferred acquisition costs, deferred income taxes and minority interests.

GAINS/LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR 2008

In CHF million	Notes	Financial assets available for sale	Cash flow hedges	Other	Total
Gross gains and losses					
Balance as at 1 January		-2 095	-	-5	-2 100
Gains/losses arising during the period		-3 727	-	-	-3 727
Revaluation surplus on owner-occupied property transferred to investment property	17	-	-	8	8
Share of gains/losses of associates		-	-	0	0
Reclassification of financial assets available for sale		1 159	-	-1 159	-
Gains/losses transferred to the income statement	8	3 800	-	80	3 880
Changes from discontinued operations		-	-	-252	-252
Disposals of subsidiaries		-	-	410	410
Foreign currency translation differences		51	-	0	51
Balance as at 31 December	12	-812	-	-918	-1 730
Adjustments for income tax and other items					
Balance as at 1 January					1 291
Income tax	25				-79
Deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits	18				-151
Policyholder participation and insurance liabilities					332
Changes from discontinued operations					212
Disposals of subsidiaries					-279
Foreign currency translation differences					-44
Minority interest					3
Balance as at 31 December					1 285
Total gains/losses recognised directly in equity as at 31 December					-445

27 Equity (continued)

GAINS/LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR 2007

In CHF million	Notes	Financial assets available for sale	Cash flow hedges	Other	Total
Gross gains and losses					
Balance as at 1 January		2 243	-4	146	2 385
Gains/losses arising during the period		-3 894	-	-	-3 894
Revaluation surplus on owner-occupied property transferred to investment property		-	-	4	4
Share of gains/losses of associates		-	-	0	0
Reclassification in respect of assets held for sale		318	-2	-316	-
Gains/losses transferred to the income statement	8	292	-	-	292
Changes from discontinued operations		-1 078	6	-1	-1 073
Disposals of subsidiaries		-	-	159	159
Foreign currency translation differences		24	-	3	27
Balance as at 31 December	12	-2 095	-	-5	-2 100
Adjustments for income tax and other items					
Balance as at 1 January					-2 080
Income tax	25				322
Deferred acquisition costs and present value of future profits	18				326
Policyholder participation and insurance liabilities					1 986
Changes from discontinued operations					916
Disposals of subsidiaries					-157
Foreign currency translation differences					-23
Minority interest					1
Balance as at 31 December					1 291
Total gains/losses recognised directly in equity as at 31 December					-809

Foreign currency translation differences

Foreign currency translation differences comprise the resulting differences arising on the translation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses of Group entities denominated in foreign currencies into Swiss francs.

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.

28 Capital Management

The group's objectives when managing capital are: to comply with the regulatory capital requirements, to define and manage economic capital and to fulfill the company's target on rating capital. The company also actively manages the composition and quality of the capital to continuously optimise its capital structure and interest cover ratio.

Regulatory requirements

In accordance with the federal act on the supervision of insurance companies and corresponding decree, the Swiss Life Group reports as an insurance group to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA). The reporting covers risk management as outlined in note 5, Group solvency, legal structure, management organisation and intragroup 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. At 31 December 2008, the Group was compliant with the legal requirements.

The Group's risk and value management decisions are primarily based on the embedded value and economic risk capital. This capital is determined on a bottom-up basis per country and business and takes into account market risk, credit risk, insurance risk, operational risk and strategic risk. Market and insurance risk are calculated using a value-at-risk approach with a 99.5 percentile and a holding period of one year. Credit risk is calculated as expected shortfall of 99 percentile, whereas operational and strategic risks are charged on a size basis similar to Basel II. Following the Swiss Solvency Test (SST) approach, market and insurance risks are assumed to be uncorrelated while all other risk capital is cumulated. Elements of the bottom-up risk capital per country and business are used to estimate the SST margin of the parent company on a monthly basis. The calibration is done based on the full valuation of the SST margin as at the beginning of the year.

In addition to the economic risk capital, Solvency I and other statutory constraints at local level are considered to address the specific situation of each country and business.

Economic and statutory capital constraints are the main elements determining the risk budgets. Based on these risk budgets, the Corporate Executive Board (Group Risk Committee) defines the risk limits for each country and business. The limits are monitored monthly.

Standard & Poor's rating capital

Swiss Life has defined a target capitalisation rating. In the Standard & Poor's risk-based capital model the total adjusted capital (TAC) is the measure used for capital available to meet a company's capital requirements. TAC is thereby a narrower capital measure reflecting a nearer term view on the realisation of assets. In addition to assessing capital adequacy, Standard & Poor's also measures the quality of capital on its various dimensions such as debt, hybrid and reinsurance leverage. In line with its active capital management, the Swiss Life Group uses hybrid instruments to optimise its capital structure.

Core capital

The Group's capital performs several important functions, such as funding future growth and providing a protective cushion for shareholders and policyholders, as well as hedging future risks. The defined Group core capital includes equity, certain liabilities with equity characteristics (hybrid capital instruments) and deferred Group-related funds (theoretical policyholder participation in surplus under consideration of additional DAC amortisation and deferred taxes).

28 Capital Management (continued)

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Equity		6 652	7 334
Hybrid capital instruments	22	2 677	2 936
Deferred Group-related funds		678	1 324
Total core capital		10 007	11 594

29 Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities from acquisitions

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2008	2007	2007
		Fair value	Carrying amount in accordance with IFRS before combination	Fair value	Carrying amount in accordance with IFRS before combination
Cash and cash equivalents		320	320	65	65
Insurance and other receivables		226	226	178	178
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss		3	3	5 084	5 084
Financial assets available for sale		–	–	113	113
Loans		33	33	3	3
Investment property	15	–	–	34	34
Property and equipment	17	82	82	0	0
Present value of future profits from acquired insurance portfolios	18	–	–	8	–
Customer relationships and other intangible assets		459	13	60	–
Other assets		18	18	47	47
Insurance and other payables		–399	–399	–153	–153
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		–	–	–4 332	–4 332
Investment contracts	20	–	–	–879	–879
Borrowings		–	–	–19	–19
Insurance liabilities		–	–	–29	–29
Policyholder participation liabilities		–	–	–10	–10
Provisions	26	0	0	–2	–2
Deferred income tax liabilities		–128	–8	–5	0
Other liabilities		–187	–187	–10	–10
Net identifiable assets acquired		427	101	153	90
Cash used for acquisitions		1 783		284	
Direct costs relating to the acquisitions		12		0	
Non-cash consideration		–		18	
Total purchase consideration		1 795		302	
Net identifiable assets acquired		–427		–153	
Minority interest		14		–	
Goodwill	18	1 382		149	
Consideration paid in cash		–1 795		–284	
Cash and cash equivalents acquired		320		65	
Net cash outflow from acquisitions		–1 475¹		–219	

¹ of which paid in 2007: CHF 264 million

The figures above primarily relate to the acquisition of AWD Holding AG, Hanover.

29 Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries (continued)

In November 2008, the Swiss Life Group acquired Deutsche Proventus AG, Bremen. The purchase price amounted to CHF 82 million.

On 19 March 2008, 96.7% of the AWD Holding shares (including 10.46% shares under option) were acquired by the Swiss Life Group. The AWD Group specialises in independent financial advisory services and is one of Europe's top financial services providers for the medium and high-income customer segments. The acquisition cost amounted to CHF 1713 million. If the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of the period the contribution to the income of the Group would have been CHF 1047 million and the contribution to the net profit of the Group would have been a loss of CHF 42 million.

In November 2007, the Swiss Life Group acquired Meeschaert Assurance, Paris. The acquisition cost amounted to CHF 40 million.

In August 2007, the Swiss Life Group acquired the banking activities of Fideuram Wargny, France. The total purchase consideration amounted to CHF 29 million.

In July 2007, two real estate companies were acquired in Belgium for a total purchase consideration of CHF 13 million.

On 27 March 2007, the Swiss Life Group acquired CapitalLeben Versicherung AG, Schaan, a company headquartered in Liechtenstein, which specialises in structured life insurance solutions. Regulatory approval was obtained on the same date.

29 Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries (continued)

Assets and liabilities from disposals

In CHF million				2008	2007
	Insurance (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Other	Total	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	1 050	3 332	12	4 394	67
Insurance and other receivables	–	–	0	0	–
Derivatives (assets)	78	547	–	625	93
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	3 957	2 551	–	6 508	11 034
Financial assets available for sale	19 721	683	–	20 404	13 338
Loans and receivables	1 359	5 949	2	7 310	425
Financial assets held to maturity	111	41	–	152	–
Investment property	210	–	80	290	85
Investments in associates	0	9	–	9	–
Reinsurance assets	47	–	–	47	–
Property and equipment	101	138	1	240	1
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	577	424	1	1 002	3
Other assets	46	331	1	378	20
Insurance and other payables	-1 261	-119	-5	-1 385	–
Derivatives (liabilities)	-2	-720	–	-722	–
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	-245	-438	–	-683	–
Investment contracts and other financial liabilities	-2 613	-11 217	–	-13 830	-21 898
Borrowings	–	–	-65	-65	-39
Insurance liabilities	-20 789	–	–	-20 789	-1 985
Policyholder participation liabilities	-427	–	–	-427	–
Employee benefit liabilities	-304	-307	–	-611	–
Provisions	-6	-34	–	-40	0
Other liabilities	-345	-55	-6	-406	-663
Net assets disposed of	1 265	1 115	21	2 401	481
Cash received from disposals	2 446	1 773	20	4 239	372
Direct costs relating to the disposals	-58	-49	-2	-109	–
Total disposal consideration	2 388	1 724	18	4 130	372
Transfer to financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16	–	–	16	–
Net assets disposed of	-1 265	-1 115	-21	-2 401	-481
Foreign currency translation differences	12	-5	–	7	2
Gains/losses recognised directly in equity	-131	-8	–	-139	-1
Treasury shares	–	-12	–	-12	–
Minority interest	14	7	–	21	251
Gain (+)/loss (-) on disposals	1 034	591	-3	1 622	143

On 12 December 2008, AWD Home Finance Ltd, London, was sold. The loss realised on the sale amounted to CHF 4 million.

In November 2008, Swissville Centers Ltd, Zurich, was sold. The gain realised on the sale was CHF 1 million.

On 29 April 2008, the Swiss Life Group sold the Dutch and Belgian businesses. The disposal consideration amounted to CHF 2388 million. The gain realised on the sale was CHF 1034 million. For the purposes of segment reporting the Dutch and Belgian businesses have been presented as a separate segment “Insurance (Discontinued)”.

29 Acquisitions and Disposals of Subsidiaries (continued)

On 7 March 2008, Banca del Gottardo was disposed of for a total consideration of CHF 1724 million. The gain realised on the sale amounted to CHF 591 million. Banca del Gottardo has been presented as a separate segment “Banking (Discontinued)”.

In July 2007, the Swiss Life Group sold its majority stakes in ERISA, Paris, and ERISA IARD, Paris. The sales price amounted to CHF 372 million and the gain realised on the sale was CHF 143 million.

30 Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

In November 2007, the Swiss Life Group entered into a sale agreement to dispose of Banca del Gottardo, Lugano. The transaction was completed on 7 March 2008. Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, is presented as a separate segment “Banking (Discontinued)” for segment reporting purposes.

Also in November 2007, the Swiss Life Group announced the sale of its Dutch and Belgian businesses. The transaction was completed on 29 April 2008. For the purposes of segment reporting the Dutch and Belgian businesses are presented as a separate segment “Insurance (Discontinued)”.

Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, as well as the insurance operations in the Netherlands and in Belgium are presented as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of income.

The calculation for the impairment testing in 2007 of the goodwill relating to Banca del Gottardo, Lugano, was based on the fair value less costs to sell. The fair value less costs to sell was determined based on the sale agreement to dispose of Banca del Gottardo, Lugano. No impairment loss was recognised in 2007.

Results from discontinued operations

In CHF million	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Insurance (Discontinued)	Insurance (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Total	Total
Income	1 165	3 129	103	857	1 268	3 986
Expenses	-1 095	-2 648	-95	-650	-1 190	-3 298
Gain/loss on disposal of operations	1 034	-	591	-	1 625	-
Profit before income tax	1 104	481	599	207	1 703	688
Income tax expense on profit from ordinary activities from discontinued operations	-62	-11	-3	-35	-65	-46
Income tax expense on the gain/loss on remeasurement to fair value less costs to sell/disposal of operations	-148	-	-2	-	-150	-
Net profit from discontinued operations	894	470	594	172	1 488	642

Based on a ruling by the Dutch tax administration, the Swiss Life Group was able to reduce its tax liability by CHF 94 million in 2007.

30 Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (continued)

Assets held for sale and associated liabilities

In CHF million	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07	31.12.08	31.12.07
	Disposal group Insurance	Disposal group Insurance	Disposal group Banking	Disposal group Banking	Non-current assets	Non-current assets	Total	Total
Derivatives	-	88	-	546	-	-	-	634
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	4 030	-	2 551	-	-	-	6 581
Financial assets available for sale	-	19 844	-	672	-	-	-	20 516
Loans and receivables	-	819	-	5 950	-	-	-	6 769
Financial assets held to maturity	-	119	-	41	-	-	-	160
Investment property	-	219	-	-	1	-	1	219
Investments in associates	-	0	-	9	-	-	-	9
Property and equipment	-	104	-	138	-	-	-	242
Foreclosed property	-	-	-	12	3	4	3	16
Intangible assets including intangible insurance assets	-	606	-	424	-	-	-	1 030
Other assets	-	1 307	-	2 985	-	-	-	4 292
Total assets held for sale	-	27 136	-	13 328	4	4	4	40 468
Derivatives	-	-	-	655	-	-	-	655
Investment contracts and other financial liabilities	-	6 370	-	10 770	-	-	-	17 140
Insurance liabilities	-	18 015	-	-	-	-	-	18 015
Other liabilities	-	1 313	-	379	-	-	-	1 692
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	-	25 698	-	11 804	-	-	-	37 502
Gain (+)/loss (-) recognised directly in equity relating to assets held for sale	-	-31	-	-9	-	-	-	-40

Net cash flows from discontinued operations

In CHF million	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
	Insurance (Discontinued)	Insurance (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Banking (Discontinued)	Total	Total
Net cash flows from operating activities	-487	-92	405	895	-82	803
Net cash flows from investing activities	0	-16	-	-32	0	-48
Net cash flows from financing activities	433	69	-38	163	395	232
Net cash flows from discontinued operations	-54	-39	367	1 026	313	987

31 Related Party Transactions

Consolidated statement of income

In CHF million	2008				2007
	Associates	Key management personnel	Other	Total	Total
Investment income	1	–	1	2	2
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	–	–	–139	–139	–17
Interest expense	–	–	0	0	0
Employee benefits expense	–	–22	–	–22	–19
Other expenses	–	–	–	–	–2

Consolidated balance sheet

Amounts in CHF million	31.12.08				31.12.07
	Associates	Key management personnel	Other	Total	Total
Financial assets	0	–	151	151	285
Loans	19	–	–	19	19
SLH shares issued to key management under equity compensation plans (number)	–	10 253	–	10 253	7 617

Sales to and purchases from related parties are made at normal market prices. Outstanding balances at year-end are unsecured and settlement is made in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables. For the year ended 31 December 2008, 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.

Financial assets associated with other related parties primarily comprise strategic investments in a German bank conglomerate.

Key management compensation

In CHF million	2008	2007
Short-term employee benefits	13	11
Post-employment benefits	2	2
Other long-term benefits	–	–
Termination benefits	–	–
Equity-settled share-based payments	7	6
Total	22	19

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 the Swiss Code of Obligations, article 663b^{bis} and article 663c, are set out in the Swiss Life Holding financial statements.

32 Assets under Management

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
On-balance-sheet assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	9 408	4 555
Derivatives	1 349	463
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	16 916	19 399
Debt securities available for sale	38 174	54 750
Money market instruments available for sale	99	21
Equity securities available for sale	707	6 216
Investment funds available for sale	1 099	1 849
Private equity available for sale	203	113
Hedge funds available for sale	2 878	5 638
Other financial assets available for sale	3	1
Loans	33 079	20 652
Financial assets held to maturity	7 159	3 624
Investment property	12 663	12 252
Investments in associates	437	72
Total on-balance-sheet assets	124 174	129 605
Fair value adjustments of assets reported at amortised cost		
Financial assets held to maturity	-233	-49
Loans	-1 661	-244
Third-party off-balance-sheet assets	12 046	9 634
Total assets under control	134 326	138 946
Minus externally managed on-balance-sheet assets		
Assets under unit-linked/private placement life insurance business	-8 683	-9 991
Externally managed alternative investments	-3 122	-6 107
Externally managed other assets	-2 157	-1 681
Total assets under management	120 364	121 167

Assets under control are taken to comprise:

- assets stated as investments in the balance sheet and cash and cash equivalents
- assets included in the balance sheet for the account and risk of the Swiss Life Group's customers (separate account/unit-linked investments, private placement life insurance)
- assets managed for third parties by the Group

For the purposes of determining assets under management, assets managed by third parties and alternative investments managed by third parties have been deducted from assets under control.

33 Fair Value of Financial Instruments Not at Fair Value in the Balance Sheet

The following table summarises the carrying amounts and fair values of those financial assets and liabilities not presented in the Group's balance sheet at fair value:

In CHF million	Notes	31.12.2008	31.12.2007	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
		Carrying amount	Carrying amount	Fair value	Fair value
Assets					
Insurance and other receivables	9	3 950	4 152	3 950	4 152
Loans	13	33 079	20 652	31 418	20 408
Financial assets held to maturity	14	7 159	3 624	6 926	3 575
Liabilities					
Insurance and other payables	9	3 465	3 350	3 465	3 350
Deposits	21	3 282	2 622	3 282	2 622
Investment contracts without discretionary participation	20	355	440	355	440
Borrowings	22	3 123	3 621	2 060	3 616

34 Guarantees and Commitments

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Financial guarantees	446	152
Loan commitments	118	164
Capital commitments	375	568
Private equity commitments	726	303
Operating lease commitments	18	13
Other contingent liabilities and commitments	79	19
Total	1 762	1 219

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases – lessee

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Not later than 1 year	4	0
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	13	13
Later than 5 years	1	-
Total	18	13

Guarantees

The Group has issued financial guarantees and transaction-related 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.

The German government, the German central bank, the German banking associations as well as some finance companies have attained an agreement to jointly provide liquidity in order to rescue the Hypo Real Estate Group. The German insurance companies agreed upon a re-guarantee to the German government. The guarantors are liable

34 Guarantees and Commitments (continued)

for 60% of the loss (after recovery of collateral), EUR 8.5 billion in total, against the overall guarantee amounting to EUR 14.2 billion. The German insurance companies' proportion thereof is EUR 1.4 billion. The Swiss Life Group's share amounts to EUR 19.6 million.

With the sale of the life business in the UK in 2004, representations and warranties have been agreed with the buyer which limit the exposure for the Swiss Life Group in respect of time and amount with regard to arising claims and taxes. In relation to mis-selling, it has been agreed that in case of specified events with a material financial impact on the OB Fund of the former Swiss Life UK life business, the financial consequences will be shared between the Swiss Life Group and the buyer according to a clear set of rules which limit the impact on the Swiss Life Group with regard to time (five years) and amount (GBP 31.5 million).

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 2008, committed principal amounts stood at EUR 22 million and CHF 62 million (2007: EUR 24 million and CHF 89 million). The range of committed interest rates is 3.3% to 6.1% for commitments in EUR and 2.1% to 4.1% for commitments in CHF.

Capital commitments

The Group had commitments to purchase investments of CHF 268 million (excluding private equity) as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 413 million). Contractual obligations to purchase or construct investment property amounted to CHF 107 million as at 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 155 million).

Private equity commitments

Private equity commitments represent unfunded commitments to make investments in direct private equity or private equity 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.

Operating lease commitments

The Group has entered into various operating leases as a lessee. Rental expenses relating to continuing operations recognised in income for these items totalled CHF 44 million for the year ended 31 December 2008 (2007: CHF 25 million). Minimum lease payments totalled CHF 44 million in 2008 (2007: CHF 25 million).

Other contingencies and commitments

Contractual obligations for repairs and maintenance of investment property amounted to CHF 38 million as at 31 December 2008, which are included in this line item (2007: CHF 16 million).

Legal proceedings

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.

35 Collateral

Carrying amount of assets pledged as collateral

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Securities under other transactions	1 040	283
Other financial assets	29	-
Investment property	103	102
Total	1 172	385

Fair value of collateral held which can be sold or repledged

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Securities under repurchase agreements, securities borrowing and lending arrangements	-	0
Securities under derivative and other transactions	2 979	-
Total	2 979	0
<i>of which sold or repledged</i>		
<i>With obligation to return</i>	-	0
<i>No obligation to return</i>	-	-

36 Future Minimum Lease Payments under Non-Cancellable Operating Leases – Lessor

In CHF million	31.12.2008	31.12.2007
Not later than 1 year	142	144
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	550	526
Later than 5 years	538	556
Total	1 230	1 226
<i>Contingent rents recognised in income</i>	1	1

Leased assets where the Group is a lessor primarily relate to investment property leased to third parties under operating leases.

37 Reclassification of Financial Assets Available for Sale to Loans

As at 1 July 2008, certain financial assets were reclassified from financial assets available for sale to loans 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. The fair value as at 1 July 2008 of the financial assets reclassified amounted to CHF 14 966 million. At the date of reclassification the effective interest rate ranged from 0.8% to 9.7%, and the amount of cash flows expected to be recovered was estimated at CHF 32 658 million. During the period, unrealised losses of CHF 740 million were recognised in equity in respect of these assets (2007: losses of CHF 425 million).

Further details with regard to the financial assets reclassified are as follows:

In CHF million	Notes	2008	2007
Carrying amount as at 31 December	13	14 641	-
Fair value as at 31 December	13	12 337	-
Gains/losses that would have been recognised in equity if the assets had not been reclassified (excluding adjustments for income tax and policyholder participation)		-2 259	-
Gains/losses recognised in profit or loss (including impairment)		-60	-
Interest income		690	-

38 Events after the Balance Sheet Date

In January 2009, the Swiss Life Group set the cash compensation for AWD shareholders at EUR 30 per share under the terms of the squeeze out and also entered into a profit transfer agreement. Minority shareholders will receive a cash compensation offer of EUR 30 or an annual gross cash settlement of EUR 2.34 per share.

In February 2009, the Swiss Life Group decided against redeeming the 1999 private placement of subordinated perpetual step-up loan totalling about CHF 970 million on the first possible call date in April 2009. The interest margin on this loan thus increases from 105 basis points to 205 basis points over Libor/Euribor.

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
Switzerland							
Adroit Investment AG, Zürich	Ins. CH	until 01.01.2007	-	-	full		
Adroit Private Equity AG, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	5 000
AWD Allgemeiner Wirtschaftsdienst AG, Zug	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	CHF	5 600
Banca del Gottardo, Lugano	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
B-Source, Lugano	-	until 07.03.2008	-	-	equity		
City-Markt Aarau AG, Aarau	-		-	24.0%	equity	CHF	500
Dreieck Fiduciaria, Lugano	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Eaux-Vives 2000, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	1 000
Eaux-Vives Office, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	100
Livit, Zürich	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	3 000
Livit FM Services AG, Zürich	IM	from 07.02.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	100
Livolsi e Associati Private SA, Lugano	-	until 07.03.2008	-	-	equity		
Long Term Strategy in liquidation, Zug	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	2 000
Neue Warenhaus AG, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	5 000
Oscar Weber AG, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	5 000
Parking de Bellefontaine, Lausanne	-		-	38.3%	equity	CHF	800
Rentenanstalt Holding, Zürich	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	25 000
Swiss Life Asset Management, Zürich	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	250
Swiss Life Capital Holding, Zürich	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	5 514
Swiss Life Funds AG, Lugano	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	20 000
Swiss Life Funds Business, Zürich	IM	until 01.01.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life General Partners, Zürich	Other	until 20.08.2007	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Holding, Zürich	Other		-	-	full	CHF	596 437
Swiss Life Intellectual Property Management AG, Zürich	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	250
Swiss Life International Holding AG, Zürich	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	1 000
Swiss Life Investment Management Holding, Zürich	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	50 000
Swiss Life (Liechtenstein) Services, Vaduz, Branch Zürich, Zürich	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	-	-
Swiss Life Pension Services, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	250
Swiss Life Private Equity Partners, Zürich	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	250
Swiss Life Products (Luxembourg) S.A., Strassen, Branch Zürich, Zürich	Ins. Other	from 19.12.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	-	-
Swiss Life Property Management, Zürich	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	250
Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	587 350
Swiss Life Selection, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	250
Swissville Centers, Zürich	Ins. CH	until 30.11.2008	-	-	full		
Swissville Centers Holding, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	7 100
Swissville Commerce, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	150 900
Swissville Commerce Holding, Zürich	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	147 100
Swissville Europe Holding, Zürich	Ins. CH	until 01.01.2007	-	-	full		
Technopark Immobilien, Zürich	-		-	33.3%	equity	CHF	40 000

¹ Segment (Ins. CH = Insurance Switzerland, Bank. Dis. = Banking (Discontinued), IM = Investment Management, Ins. Other = Insurance Other, Ins. FR = Insurance France, Ins. DE = Insurance Germany, Ins. Dis. = Insurance (Discontinued))

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
Liechtenstein							
CapitalLeben Versicherung AG, Schaan	Ins. Other	27.03.07-01.07.07	-	-	full		
LGT Swiss Life Non Traditional Advisers, Vaduz	-		-	43.7%	equity	CHF	1 000
Swiss Life (Liechtenstein), Vaduz	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	5 000
Swiss Life (Liechtenstein) Services, Vaduz	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	100
France							
AGAMI SA, Lille	Ins. FR		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	500
Cabinet Wilhelm SA, Lons	-	from 01.02.2007	-	49.8%	equity	EUR	300
Carte Blanche Partenaires, Paris	Ins. FR		94.6%	95.1%	full	EUR	2 300
Carte Blanche TP, Paris	-		-	44.0%	equity	EUR	40
CEAT, Paris	Ins. FR		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	2 400
Cegema, Villeneuve-Loubet	Ins. FR		50.6%	50.6%	full	EUR	300
Crédit et services financiers (CRESERFI), Paris	-		-	33.4%	equity	EUR	56 407
Erisa, Paris	Ins. FR	until 02.07.2007	-	-	full		
Erisa IARD, Paris	Ins. FR	until 02.07.2007	-	-	full		
Financière du Capitole SAS, Balma	Ins. FR	from 12.11.2008	80.0%	80.0%	full	EUR	1 700
Garantie Assistance, Paris	Ins. FR		99.5%	100.0%	full	EUR	1 850
GSD Gestion SA, Paris	-	until 15.03.2007	-	-	equity		
Meeschaert Assurances SA, Paris	Ins. FR	09.11.07-19.11.08	-	-	full		
Oudart S.A., Paris	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Oudart Gestion S.A., Paris	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Oudart Patrimoine SARL, Paris	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Placement Direct SAS, Pau	Ins. FR	from 08.01.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	40
Premium Consulting SAS, Paris	-		-	20.0%	equity	EUR	40
SCI DYNAPIERRE, Paris	Ins. FR		99.8%	100.0%	full	EUR	7 317
SCI ERISA IMMO I, Paris	Ins. FR	until 02.07.2007	-	-	full		
Seeds Finance SA, Paris	-	from 21.12.2007	-	34.0%	equity	EUR	85
Société suisse vie, Paris (branch Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt)	Ins. FR	until 31.10.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Asset Management (France), Paris	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	3 000
Swiss Life Assurance et Patrimoine, Paris	Ins. FR		99.8%	100.0%	full	EUR	141 494
Swiss Life Assurances de Biens, Paris	Ins. FR		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	80 000
Swiss Life Banque Privée, Paris	Ins. FR		59.9%	60.0%	full	EUR	36 471
Swiss Life France (formerly Société suisse de participations d'assurance), Paris	Ins. FR		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	267 767
Swiss Life Gestion Privée SA, Paris	Ins. FR	from 31.08.2007	59.9%	100.0%	full	EUR	205
Swiss Life Prévoyance et Santé, Paris	Ins. FR		99.2%	99.2%	full	EUR	150 000

¹ Segment (Ins. CH = Insurance Switzerland, Bank. Dis. = Banking (Discontinued), IM = Investment Management, Ins. Other = Insurance Other, Ins. FR = Insurance France, Ins. DE = Insurance Germany, Ins. Dis. = Insurance (Discontinued))

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
Germany							
Allgemeiner Wirtschaftsdienst Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsberatung und Finanzbetreuung mbH, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	2 700
AWD Beteiligungstreuhand GmbH, Hannover	AWD	from 01.10.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	DEM	50
AWD Gastronomie GmbH, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
AWD Gruppe Deutschland GmbH, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	1 500
AWD Holding AG, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	96.7%	full	EUR	38 639
AWD Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	100
AWD - Versicherungsmakler und -beratungs GmbH, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	31
AWD Zweite Vermögensverwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Hannover	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
Bizztools GmbH, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	50
DEPFA Holding Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Düsseldorf	-		-	20.4%	-	EUR	539
DEUTSCHE PROVENTUS AG, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	DEM	1 000
Financial Solutions AG Service & Vermittlung, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	200
Horbach Wirtschaftsberatung GmbH, Köln	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	260
MLP AG, Wiesloch	-	from 20.11.2008	-	24.3%	equity	EUR	107 791
PROFIDUS Assekuranzmakler GmbH, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
PROFIDUS Vermittlung- und Verwaltungs-GmbH, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	51
PROFIDUS Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
ProVentus Akademie- und Vertriebs GmbH, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
Schweizerische Rentenanstalt, München (branch Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt)	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	-	-
SEKO, München	Ins. DE		90.0%	90.0%	full	EUR	30
Sepis, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	30
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Grundstücksverwaltung KG, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	50
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien I KG, München	Ins. DE	from 22.10.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	10
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien II KG, München	Ins. DE	from 27.11.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	10
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien III KG, München	Ins. DE	from 04.12.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	10
SL Beteiligungs-GmbH & Co. Immobilien Ost KG, München	Ins. DE	from 22.10.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	50
SL-Immobilien-Beteiligungs-Gesellschaft mbH (formerly Swiss Life Beteiligungs GmbH), München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
SL Private Equity GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	Ins. DE	from 14.05.2008	98.9%	98.9%	full	EUR	91
SLP Swiss Life Partner Vertriebs GmbH & Co. KG, Hamburg	-		-	50.0%	equity	EUR	77
SLPM Schweizer Leben PensionsManagement, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	150

¹ Segment (Ins. CH = Insurance Switzerland, Bank. Dis. = Banking (Discontinued), IM = Investment Management, Ins. Other = Insurance Other, Ins. FR = Insurance France, Ins. DE = Insurance Germany, Ins. Dis. = Insurance (Discontinued))

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
Germany (continued)							
Swiss Life Asset Management, Unterföhring	IM	until 03.12.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Asset Management GmbH, München	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	1 000
Swiss Life Beteiligungs GmbH, Hannover	Other	from 04.12.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	25
Swiss Life Cooperations GmbH in liquidation, Hamburg	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	100
Swiss Life Grundstücksmanagement, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	26
Swiss Life Grundstücksmanagement GmbH & Co. Münchner Tor KG, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	59 435
Swiss Life Insurance Solutions AG, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	7 500
Swiss Life Partner AG, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	7 000
Swiss Life Partner Service- und Finanzvermittlungs GmbH, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	300
Swiss Life Pensionsfonds, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	3 000
Swiss Life Pensionskasse, München	Ins. DE		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	3 000
Swiss Life Products (Luxembourg) S.A. Branch Germany, München	Ins. Other	from 15.05.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	-	-
Swiss Life Vermittlungs GmbH, München	Ins. DE	from 29.10.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	50
tecis Asset Management AG, Hamburg	AWD	19.03.08-05.12.08	-	-	full		
tecis Finanzdienstleistungen AG, Hamburg	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	500
Thomas Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Bremen	AWD	from 06.05.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	51
Verwaltung SLP Swiss Life Partner Vertriebs GmbH, Hamburg	-		-	50.0%	equity	EUR	26
Netherlands							
Swiss Life Asset Management (Nederland), Amstelveen	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Zwitserleven, Amstelveen (branch Swiss Life/Rentenanstalt)	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Zwitserleven Vermogensbeheer, Amstelveen	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Belgium							
AIA Pool, Sint-Jans-Molenbeek	-	until 29.04.2008	-	-	equity		
Bureau Maron, Verviers	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Demoisy & Cie, Montigny le Tilleul	-	until 29.04.2008	-	-	equity		
European District Properties Three, Sint Stevens Woluwe	-	until 29.04.2008	-	-	equity		
Freeberg Sprl, Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	05.07.07-29.04.08	-	-	full		
Leaseberg Sprl, Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	05.07.07-29.04.08	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Asset Management (Belgium), Bruxelles	IM	until 30.06.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Belgium SA, Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Immo-Cross Roads, Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Immo-Midi (Belgium), Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Immo-Residential, Sint-Gillis	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Immo-Techno Center I, Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Invest (Belgium), Bruxelles	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		

¹ Segment (Ins. CH = Insurance Switzerland, Bank. Dis. = Banking (Discontinued), IM = Investment Management, Ins. Other = Insurance Other, Ins. FR = Insurance France, Ins. DE = Insurance Germany, Ins. Dis. = Insurance (Discontinued))

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
Luxembourg							
Banque du Gothard (Luxembourg), Luxembourg	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Esofac, Luxembourg	-		-	30.0%	equity	EUR	125
Gotam Fund Management Company, Luxembourg	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gotam Umbrella Fund (Lux) Advisory Company, Luxembourg	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gottardo Equity Fund (Lux) Management, Luxembourg	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gottardo Strategy Fund Management, Luxembourg	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Heralux, Luxembourg	Ins. FR		99.2%	100.0%	full	EUR	3 500
SLGB Management, Luxembourg	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life (Luxembourg), Strassen	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	23 000
Swiss Life Asset Management Holding, Strassen	IM	until 18.12.2008	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Assurance Solutions S.A., Luxembourg	Ins. DE	from 27.11.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	5 000
Swiss Life Funds (Lux) Management Company S.A., Luxembourg	IM		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	400
Swiss Life Immo-Arlon, Strassen	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	1 000
Swiss Life Insurance Solutions S.A., Luxembourg	Ins. DE	from 27.11.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	5 000
Swiss Life International Pension Fund ASBL, Strassen	Ins. Other	from 18.04.2008	-	-	full	-	-
Swiss Life Invest Luxembourg, Strassen	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	35 000
Swiss Life Participations Luxembourg, Strassen	Ins. Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	70 000
Swiss Life Products (Luxembourg) S.A. (formerly Pulse S.A.), Strassen	Ins. Other	from 07.08.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	35 031
Swiss Life Solutions S.A., Strassen	Ins. DE	from 17.09.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	11 000
United Kingdom							
Active Net Solutions Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Chase de Vere Consulting Limited, London	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	1 935
AWD Chase de Vere Corporate Services Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	0
AWD Chase de Vere Financial Services Ltd, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Chase de Vere Limited, London	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	10
AWD Chase de Vere Wealth Management Limited, London	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	23 088
AWD Consultancy Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Direct Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	9
AWD Group Plc, London	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	65 800
AWD Group Services Limited, London	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Home Finance Limited, London	AWD	19.03.08-12.12.08	-	-	full		
AWD Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Loans Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	1 000
AWD Private Client Trustees Limited, London	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Trustees Limited, Leicestershire	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0
AWD Wealth Management Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	0

¹ Segment (Ins. CH = Insurance Switzerland, Bank. Dis. = Banking (Discontinued), IM = Investment Management, Ins. Other = Insurance Other, Ins. FR = Insurance France, Ins. DE = Insurance Germany, Ins. Dis. = Insurance (Discontinued))

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
United Kingdom (continued)							
Chase de Vere Financial Solutions Limited, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	10
Jaffrey Financial Services Limited, Dundee	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	22
Read Independent Financial Advisers Ltd, Manchester	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	GBP	10
UHY Financial Planning Limited, London	-	from 19.03.2008	-	25.0%	equity	GBP	0
Spain							
Gottardo Gestión, SGIIC, Madrid	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gottardo Inversiones Financieras, Madrid	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gottardo Patrimonios, Madrid	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Italy							
Banca del Gottardo Italia, Bergamo	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Fafid, Milano	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gottardo Asset Management SGR, Milano	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Austria							
AWD CEE Holding GmbH, Wien	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	35
AWD Gesellschaft für Wirtschaftsberatung GmbH, Wien	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	EUR	727
Bahamas							
Alpine Services Ltd., Nassau	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Gottardo Trust Company, Nassau	Bank. Dis.	until 07.03.2008	-	-	full		
Cayman Islands							
Adroit Investment (Offshore), Grand Cayman	Ins. CH		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	0
Adroit Private Equity (Offshore), Grand Cayman	Ins. CH	until 15.06.2007	-	-	full		
Swiss Life Financial Services, Grand Cayman	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	CHF	50
Swiss Life Insurance Finance, Grand Cayman	Other		100.0%	100.0%	full	EUR	5
Croatia							
AWD Savjetovanje d.o.o. za poslovno savjetovanje, Zagreb	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	HRD	20
AWD zastupanje u osiguranju d.o.o., Zagreb	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	HRD	100
Czech Republic							
AWD Česká republika s.r.o., Brno	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	CZK	1 000
Greece							
Second Pillar, Athens	-	until 07.03.2008	-	-	equity		
Hungary							
AWD Magyarország Pénzügyi Szolgáltató Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság, Budapest	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	HUF	5 000
ECG Oktatási Korlátolt Felelősségű Társaság, Budapest	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	HUF	5 000

¹ Segment (Ins. CH = Insurance Switzerland, Bank. Dis. = Banking (Discontinued), IM = Investment Management, Ins. Other = Insurance Other, Ins. FR = Insurance France, Ins. DE = Insurance Germany, Ins. Dis. = Insurance (Discontinued))

39 Significant Subsidiaries and Associates (continued)

	Segment ¹	Consolidation period	Group share	Direct share	Method of consolidation	Currency	Authorised share capital in 1000
Monaco							
Podium Sam, Monaco	-	until 07.03.2008	-	-	equity		
Netherlands Antilles							
N.V. Pensioen ESC, Willemstad	Ins. Dis.	until 29.04.2008	-	-	full		
Poland							
AWD Sp.z o.o., Warszawa	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	PLN	200
European Consulting Group Sp.z o.o., Warszawa	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	PLN	498
Romania							
AWD Consultanta Financiara SRL, Târgu Mureş	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	RON	1
AWD Romania Broker de Asigurare SRL, Târgu Mureş	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	RON	50
Singapore							
Swiss Life (Liechtenstein) AG, Singapore Branch, Singapore	Ins. Other	from 17.12.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	-	-
Swiss Life Network (Asia) Pte.Ltd., Singapore	Ins. Other	from 11.07.2007	100.0%	100.0%	full	SGD	0
Slovakia							
AWD s.r.o., Bratislava	AWD	from 19.03.2008	96.7%	100.0%	full	SKK	1 000
United Arab Emirates							
Swiss Life Private Placement (Middle East) Limited, Dubai	Ins. Other	from 16.09.2008	100.0%	100.0%	full	USD	10

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