

Annual report 2021

Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc

Contents

Company information	2
Strategic report	3
Directors' report	5
Independent auditor's report to the members of Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc	8
Statement of income and retained earnings	13
Balance sheet	14
Notes to the financial statements	15

Company information

Board of Directors

Drew Price

Ian Bullock

Daniel Bell

Cosimo Turi (appointed on 14 March 2022)

Lewis Danby (appointed on 14 March 2022)

Stephen Hjorring (resigned on 14 March 2022)

Giovanni Gentile (resigned on 14 March 2022)

Company Secretary

Maples Fiduciary Services (UK) Limited

Registered Office

11th Floor 200 Aldersgate Street
London, EC1A 4HD

Independent Auditor

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
15 Canada Square
London E14 5GL

Strategic report

The Board of Directors (“the Board”, “Directors”) present their strategic report of Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc (“SRFUK” or the “Company”) for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Results and dividends

The Company’s results for the year ended 31 December 2021 show a profit for the financial year of £455,000 (2020: £426,000). The 2021 as well as 2020 profit was driven by the net interest margin earned on the funds loaned and borrowed. The Company did not pay any ordinary dividend during the year (2020: £900,000). The Company’s total assets for the year ended 31 December 2021 were £1,509,380,000 (2020: £1,597,326,000).

The Directors consider the overall results for the year to be satisfactory. The uncertainties related to the coronavirus pandemic, mostly associated with recoverability of loans funded to the affiliated undertakings, have not materialized in 2021. The Directors assessed the Company was not significantly impacted by the pandemic situation at year-end.

Development and performance

The Company is a treasury services company whose main activity is to raise external finance for the purposes of on-lending the proceeds to other members of the Swiss Re Group (“the Group”). Funds loaned have the same principal, final maturity and currency as the issued bonds and bear fixed interest with a margin over the coupon of the issued bonds. The core business area and principal activities are appropriate to the ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party’s risk appetite and strategy. This is not envisaged to change in the near future. During the course of 2021, the Company did not issue any new bonds and no issuance is expected to happen in 2022 either.

Principal objectives and strategies

The Company is a treasury services company whose principal activities are raising, on-lending and investing of funds on behalf of the Group.

The Company’s immediate parent as well as ultimate controlling party of the Group is Swiss Re Ltd (“SRL”) which is incorporated in Switzerland. SRL guarantees the bonds issued by the Company.

Business model

The risk profile of the Company is low as it primarily conducts activities on behalf of the Group. The Company enters into debt issuance and related back-to-back financing of the Group activities only where suitable opportunities exist. The Company’s level of capitalisation and its capital structure are determined by management’s view of risks and opportunities arising from its business operations and from capital markets.

Future outlook

The Company will continue to be an issuer under the Swiss Re USD 10,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme (“Programme”) which gives it the ability to raise external debt on the terms set out in the Programme’s pre-approved set of documentation however there are no issuances planned for 2022.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Refer to Note 19 for details of the Company’s policies relating to financial risk management.

Section 172 (1) statement

The Directors have acted in a way that they considered, in good faith, to be most likely to promote the long-term success of the Company for the benefit of its members, having regard to the following:

The likely consequences of any decision in the long term. The Company is wholly owned by SRL and as such will always operate to the standards set by the Group. Any decision taken will be aligned to the strategy of the wider group and be made in the best interests of all stakeholders. Impacts of any decisions will be determined through ongoing risk assessment conducted with all relevant stakeholders. Refer to the Development and performance section above for details on the activity of the Company during the year 2021 and the main decisions taken.

The Company has no employees on its own but outsourced expertise from other Group companies, all operating to the HR standards and fairness requirements set by the Group.

Strategic report (continued)

The Directors consider the key stakeholders of the Company to be its shareholder SRL, the Group companies it extends loans to, external investors it receives funding from, Luxembourg EUR MTF Exchange, and the relevant regulators. The Company recognises the importance of building strong relationships and actively engages with all stakeholders to ascertain their views and take them into account when making significant decisions. The Company and its Directors rely on the compliance department of the Group to represent the Company to the relevant regulators and, in the opposite direction, to reflect the relevant regulatory requirements or recommendations to the Directors and ensure that any decision will be taken in accordance with them. The composition of the Board of Directors equally ensures the presence of at least one front office representative of the core business line. Business counterpart's views and considerations are therefore assured to be reflected in any Directors discussion and ultimately decisions.

The Directors recognise the importance of assessing the impact of their action on the community and the environment. While assessing this impact as not significant due to the nature of business activities of the Company, the Directors refer to the Results and dividends and Coronavirus sections for details on the current environment and impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the Company.

Regardless of how the competencies are assigned internally with the Group, externally the Company is an independent legal entity. The Directors bear sole responsibility and liability for meeting legal obligations and complying with the legal and regulatory environment to which they are subject. They have the right and obligation to take all measures to fulfil their legal duties.

The Company is wholly owned by SRL and that shareholder is actively involved in key decisions of the Company. Information is shared effectively to ensure that the shareholder is engaged.

Coronavirus

The global spread of the novel coronavirus and the disease it causes ("COVID-19"), and the actions taken to slow the spread of the pandemic, have had an adverse impact on communities, social and business interactions, economic activity and economies across the globe. Following the significant contractions of 2020, economic growth momentum is expected to carry over into 2022. However, the expectation of post-crisis global growth and the recovery remains fragile and uneven across economies, which are less resilient to face any subsequent shocks and/or challenges. As the COVID-19 crisis continues, the ultimate toll of the pandemic in terms of lives lost, societal dislocations, business activity, economic growth, broader costs to society and industry losses remains highly uncertain. The Swiss Re Group will continue to monitor pandemic-related developments and their impact on its operations and its investments.

Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

Given the nature of the business and the limited number of transactions undertaken, the Company's Directors are of the opinion that analysis using quantitative KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the development, performance or financial position of the business. Investing of funds obtained externally on a back-to-back basis within the Group reduces the liquidity risk that the Company would be unable to pay its liabilities when they become due.

On behalf of the Board



Drew_Price@swissre.com

Drew Price
Director

15 March 2022

Directors' report

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors and Directors' interests

The Directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing of these financial statements were as follows:

Drew Price
Ian Bullock
Daniel Bell
Cosimo Turi (appointed on 14 March 2022)
Lewis Danby (appointed on 14 March 2022)
Stephen Hjorring (resigned on 14 March 2022)
Giovanni Gentile (resigned on 14 March 2022)

No Director had any interest in any material contract or arrangement with the Company during or at the end of the year, or any interest in the Company shares.

Political and charitable contributions

The Company made no political or charitable contributions during the current year or previous year.

Company secretary

The current company secretary is Maples Fiduciary Services (UK) Limited, whose registered office is 11th Floor, 200 Aldersgate Street, London EC1A 4HD, UK.

Place of registration

The Company is registered with the Companies House in the UK. The registration number is 04442605. The registered office is 11th Floor, 200 Aldersgate Street, London EC1A 4HD, UK.

Principal place of business

The offices of the Company and the location of board meetings during the year was 30 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8EP, UK.

Dividends

In 2021 and 2020, the Company did not declare a dividend. On 18 December 2019, the Company declared a dividend of £900,000, which was paid on 6 January 2020.

Future developments

The Company will continue to be an issuer under the Swiss Re USD 10,000,000,000 Debt Issuance Programme which gives it the ability to raise external debt on the terms set out in the Programme's pre-approved set of documentation however there are no issuances planned for 2022.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Refer to Note 19 for details of the Company's policies relating to financial risk management.

Coronavirus

The global spread of the novel coronavirus and the disease it causes ("COVID-19"), and the actions taken to slow the spread of the pandemic, have had an adverse impact on communities, social and business interactions, economic activity and economies across the globe. Following the significant contractions of 2020, economic growth momentum is expected to carry over into 2022. However, the expectation of post-crisis global growth and the recovery remains fragile and uneven across economies, which are less resilient to face any subsequent shocks and/or challenges. As the COVID-19 crisis continues, the ultimate toll of the pandemic in terms of lives lost, societal dislocations, business activity, economic growth, broader costs to society and industry losses remains highly uncertain. The Swiss Re Group will continue to monitor pandemic-related developments and their impact on its operations and its investments.

The Directors have assessed that despite the uncertainties created by the Coronavirus pandemic, mainly on evaluation of the recoverability of the loans granted to the affiliated undertakings, there is no significant impact affecting the Company.

Directors' report (continued)

Going concern

The Directors have considered the going concern position of the Company for a period of 12 months from the date of this report. The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern and has sufficient resources to meet its liabilities as they fall due within that period. The back-to-back debt arrangements within the business support the going concern assumption. The liquidity, foreign exchange and interest rate risks are covered via back-to-back financing as well as fixed interest rates on its financial assets and financial liabilities. Projections show positive net cash flows as the expenses of the Company are covered by an interest margin earned on provided loans. There are no financial covenants. Recoverability of the bonds issued by the Company are guaranteed by Swiss Re Ltd the financial strength of which is rated Aa3 (excellent) by Moody's, with a stable outlook. No significant transactions nor changes in the business activities are expected in 2022.

Statement of engagement with suppliers, customers and others in a business relationship with the Company

This statement is part of Section 172 (1) Statement in the Strategic report.

Directors indemnity

As permitted by the Articles of Association, the Directors have the benefit of an indemnity which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision as defined by Section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the last financial year and is currently in force. The Company also purchased and maintained throughout the financial year Directors' and Officers' liability insurance in respect of itself and its Directors.

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report, Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK accounting standards and applicable law, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable UK accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- assess the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a Strategic Report and a Directors' Report that complies with that law and those regulations.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Directors' report (continued)

Statement of disclosure of information to auditor

In the case of each Director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

- so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

Independent auditor

The appointment of the previous auditor, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, terminated after completion of the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020 following the global change of the independent auditor by the Group. The new auditor, KPMG LLP, was appointed as the auditor of the Company in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 for the audit of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2021.

The auditor, KPMG LLP, has indicated their willingness to continue in office. The auditor, KPMG LLP, will be proposed for reappointment in accordance with section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

On behalf of the Board



Drew Price
Director

Drew_Price@swissre.com

15 March 2022



Independent auditor's report

to the members of Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc

1. Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the financial statements of Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the Statement of income and retained earnings, Balance sheet and the related notes, including the accounting policies in note 3.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and are independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to listed entities. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion.

Overview

Materiality:	£15.1m
financial statements as a whole	1% of Total Assets

Key Audit Matter:	Recoverability of funds loaned to group undertakings
--------------------------	--

2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters were addressed, in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

	The risk	Our response
<p>Recoverability of funds loaned to group undertakings (2021: £1,488 million; 2020: £1,576 million)</p> <p><i>Refer to page 16 (accounting policy) and page 20 (financial disclosures)</i></p>	<p>Subjective estimate:</p> <p>The most significant items on the Company's balance sheet relate to the issued debt and the onward lending to fellow group undertakings. There is a risk related to the recoverability of the intragroup debt.</p> <p>While we do not consider this risk to be significant, it is the area of the audit where we have directed the most effort.</p>	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— Our sector experience: We evaluated the directors' assessment of the recoverability of intercompany receivables, including their assessment of impairment under FRS 102, in the context of our understanding of the wider group and the relevant counterparties.— Test of details: We challenged the ability of the group entities to repay by comparing the intercompany receivable to the net assets of the counterparties and corroborating, through work performed by local audit teams, whether the counterparties have the ability and intent to repay the balances when they fall due.— Assessing transparency: We assessed the adequacy of the Company's disclosures in respect of the funds loaned to group undertakings. <p>We performed the tests above rather than seeking to rely on any of the Company's controls because the small number of receivables meant that detailed testing is inherently the most effective means of obtaining audit evidence.</p>

3. Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

Materiality for the Company's financial statements as a whole was set at £15,100,000 determined with reference to a benchmark of Total Assets (of which it represents 1%). We consider total assets to be the most appropriate benchmark as the purpose of the entity is to issue debt for the purpose of raising funds for the Swiss Re Group.

In line with our audit methodology, our procedures on individual account balances and disclosures were performed to a lower threshold, performance materiality, so as to reduce to an acceptable level the risk that individually immaterial misstatements in individual account balances add up to a material amount across the financial statements as a whole.

Performance materiality was set at 75% of materiality for the financial statements as a whole, which equates to £11,325,000. We applied this percentage in our determination of performance materiality because we did not identify any factors indicating an elevated level of risk.

We agreed to report to Those Charged With Governance any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding £755k, in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

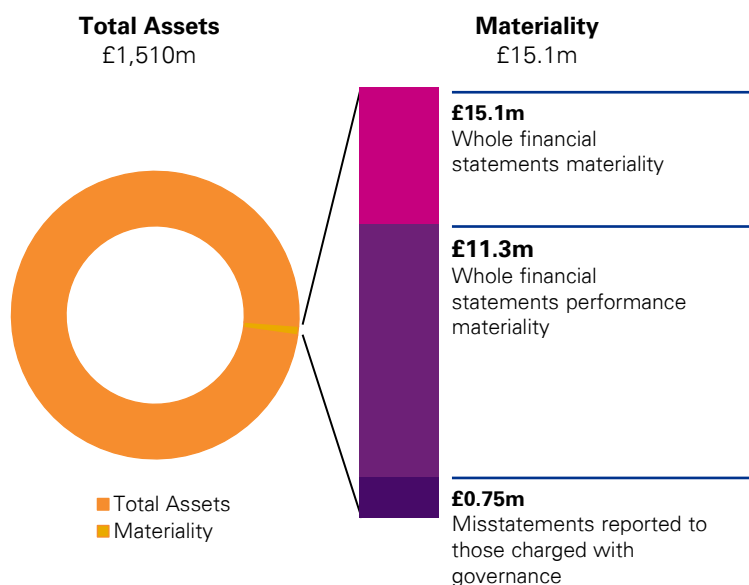
Our audit of the Company was undertaken to the materiality level specified above and was performed by a single audit team.

The scope of the audit work performed was predominately substantive as we placed limited reliance upon the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

4. Going concern

The directors have prepared the financial statements on the going concern basis as they do not intend to liquidate the Company or to cease its operations, and as they have concluded that the Company's financial position means that this is realistic. They have also concluded that there are no material uncertainties that could have cast significant doubt over its ability to continue as a going concern for at least a year from the date of approval of the financial statements ("the going concern period").

We used our knowledge of the Company, its industry, and the general economic environment to identify the inherent risks to its business model and analysed how those risks might affect the Company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period. The risk that we considered most likely to adversely affect the Company's available financial resources over this period would be early repayment of the bonds for any reason, which would mean the Company would need to seek early repayment of the intragroup debt.



We also considered less predictable but realistic second order impacts, such as the impact of COVID-19, which could result in business interruption at the Group level and a reduction of available financial resources.

We considered whether these risks could plausibly affect the liquidity in the going concern period by assessing the directors' sensitivities over the level of available financial resources indicated by the Company's financial forecasts taking account of severe, but plausible adverse effects that could arise from these risks individually and collectively.

Our conclusions based on this work:

- we consider that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate;
- we have not identified, and concur with the directors' assessment that there is not, a material uncertainty related to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for the going concern period; and
- we found the going concern disclosure in note 3 to be acceptable.

However, as we cannot predict all future events or conditions and as subsequent events may result in outcomes that are inconsistent with judgements that were reasonable at the time they were made, the above conclusions are not a guarantee that the Company will continue in operation.

5. Fraud and breaches of laws and regulations – ability to detect

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to fraud

To identify risks of material misstatement due to fraud (“fraud risks”) we assessed events or conditions that could indicate an incentive or pressure to commit fraud or provide an opportunity to commit fraud. Our risk assessment procedures included:

- Enquiring of relevant members of management and the Board and inspection of policy documentation as to the Company’s high-level policies and procedures to prevent and detect fraud and the Company’s channel for “whistleblowing”, as well as whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud; and
- Reading board minutes.

We communicated identified fraud risks throughout the audit team and remained alert to any indications of fraud throughout the audit.

As required by auditing standards, we perform procedures to address the risk of management override of controls, in particular the risk that management may be in a position to make inappropriate accounting entries. On this audit, we do not believe there is a fraud risk related to revenue recognition because income relates to interest income on funds loaned to the Group on a fixed interest rate and is neither complex nor judgmental in nature.

We did not identify any additional fraud risks.

We performed procedures including identifying journal entries to test based on risk criteria and comparing the identified entries to supporting documentation. These include unusual journal entries posted to either cash or borrowings.

Identifying and responding to risks of material misstatement due to non-compliance with laws and regulations

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience, and through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards) and discussed with the directors the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit. The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting legislation (including related companies’ legislation), distributable profits legislation, and taxation legislation and we assessed the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines or litigation. We identified the following areas as those most likely to have such an effect: certain aspects of company legislation recognising the nature of the Company’s activities and its legal form. Auditing standards limit the required audit procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to enquiry of the directors and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence, if any. Therefore, if a breach of operational regulations is not disclosed to us or evident from relevant correspondence, an audit will not detect that breach.

Context of the ability of the audit to detect fraud or breaches of law or regulation

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with auditing standards. For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the inherently limited procedures required by auditing standards would identify it.

In addition, as with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of fraud, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls. Our audit procedures are designed to detect material misstatement. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance or fraud and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations.

6. We have nothing to report on the other information in the Annual Report

The directors are responsible for the other information presented in the Annual Report together with the financial statements. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except as explicitly stated below, any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work we have not identified material misstatements in the other information.

Strategic report and directors' report

Based solely on our work on the other information:

- we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report;
- in our opinion the information given in those reports for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

7. We have nothing to report on the other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Under the Companies Act 2006, we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

We have nothing to report in these respects.

8. Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 6, the Directors are responsible for: the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view; such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern; and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

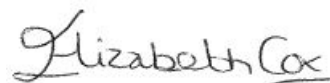
Auditor's responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

9. The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



**Elizabeth Cox (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor**

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square

London

E14 5GL

15 March 2022

Statement of income and retained earnings

for the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Administrative expenses	4	(310)	(47)
Operating loss		(310)	(47)
Interest receivable and similar income	7	34 849	21 185
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(33 967)	(20 612)
Profit before taxation		572	526
Tax on profit	9	(117)	(100)
Profit for the financial year		455	426
Retained earnings at 1 January		1 240	1 714
Dividends paid	10	–	(900)
Retained earnings at 31 December		1 695	1 240

As permitted by FRS 102 paragraph 3.18, the Company has presented a statement of income and retained earnings in place of a statement of comprehensive income and a statement of changes in equity as the only changes to its equity during the periods presented arise from profit or loss and payment of dividends.

The Company's results are derived from continuing operations.

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

as of 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 £000	2020 £000
Non-current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year	11	1 488 211	1 575 807
		1 488 211	1 575 807
Current assets			
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	6 393	19 716
Cash at bank and in hand		14 776	1 803
		21 169	21 519
Current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(18 365)	(19 179)
		(18 365)	(19 179)
Net current assets		2 804	2 340
Total assets less current liabilities		1 491 015	1 578 147
Non-current liabilities			
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(1 488 320)	(1 575 907)
		(1 488 320)	(1 575 907)
Net assets		2 695	2 240
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	1 000	1 000
Retained earnings	17	1 695	1 240
Total equity		2 695	2 240

The notes on pages 15 to 22 form part of these financial statements.

The Company is registered in the UK under the registration number 04442605.

The financial statements on pages 13 to 22 were approved by the Directors on 15 March 2022 and were signed on their behalf by:



Drew_Price@swissre.com

Drew Price
Director

Notes to the financial statements

(forming part of the financial statements)

1 General information

The Company is a public limited company limited by shares and is incorporated, domiciled, managed and controlled in the United Kingdom. The offices of the Company and the location of board meetings throughout the year were 30 St Mary Axe, London EC3A 8EP, UK. The Company's equity is not listed on any exchange; however, it has three bond securities listed on Euro MTF market of The Luxembourg Stock Exchange. The Company is registered in the UK under the registration number 04442605.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Directors on 15 March 2022. Once approved, the financial statements cannot be amended without re-presenting them for approval by the Board.

2 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

3 Accounting policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated. The Company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The Company has a single reportable segment which is responsible for raising, on-lending and investing of funds on behalf of the Group.

Going concern

These financial statements were prepared on the going concern basis, refer to the Directors' report for further details.

Financial instruments

The Company has chosen to adopt Section 11 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments. Basic financial assets and liabilities are initially recognised at transaction price adjusted for transaction costs. Such assets and liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. The bonds issued are guaranteed to the external investors by the ultimate parent company Swiss Re Ltd.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Tax payable is based on the taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit before tax as reported in the statement of income and retained earnings because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax balance is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is recognised, without discounting, in respect of all timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes which have arisen but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except where it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will not be recoverable. Timing differences arise where transactions or events during the year result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future, or a right to pay less tax in the future.

Deferred tax assets are only recognised when it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Foreign currencies

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Transactions in currencies other than the reporting currency of the entity are recorded at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Monetary assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are restated at the prevailing rate of exchange on the balance sheet date with any foreign exchange difference taken to the statement of income and retained earnings in the period.

The following table shows the main foreign currencies in which the Company operated in 2021 and 2020:

		2021	2021
		Closing rate	Average rate
Currency exchange rates in GBP per 100 units of foreign currency			
Euro	EUR	83.88	86.04
Singapore dollar	SGD	54.77	54.06
Currency exchange rates in GBP per 100 units of foreign currency			
		2020	2020
		Closing rate	Average rate
Currency exchange rates in GBP per 100 units of foreign currency			
Euro	EUR	89.45	88.79
Singapore dollar	SGD	55.34	56.54

Dividend distribution

Dividend distributions to the Company's shareholder are recognised as liabilities in the year in which the dividends are approved by the shareholder.

Cash at bank and in hand

Cash at bank and in hand comprises deposits repayable on demand with any qualifying financial institution. Deposits are repayable on demand if they can be withdrawn at any time without notice and without penalty or if a maturity or period of notice of not more than 24 hours or one working day has been agreed. Cash includes cash in hand and deposits denominated in foreign currencies. Cash held in current accounts is not interest generating.

Interest receivable and payable

Interest expense on financing and interest income on funds lent to Group companies are included under "interest payable and similar expenses" and "interest receivable and similar income", respectively, using the effective interest method.

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

The Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party is Swiss Re Ltd which is registered in Switzerland. The Company's financial statements are included in the consolidated financial statements of Swiss Re Ltd, which are publicly available. Consequently, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the terms of FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b). The Company is also exempt under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(e) from disclosing key management personnel compensation in total and disclosing related party transactions with other companies that are wholly owned within a Group according to FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A. Shareholders have been notified and have not objected to the exemptions. It is also the Company's intention to use these exemptions next year.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements 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 financial statements do not contain any significant areas involving estimates or judgements.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

4 Administrative expenses

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Service recharges from related Group companies	(237)	–
Audit fees	(50)	(33)
Other expenses	(23)	(8)
Bank charges	–	(6)
	(310)	(47)

Service recharges from related Group companies represent the legal and finance support services provided by the Group companies.

Audit fees relate to the statutory audit and are payable to KPMG LLP (2020: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP) for work performed in the year on behalf of the Company. There are no fees payable to the auditor and their associates for services other than the statutory audit.

5 Employees

The Company had no employees during the current or prior year with all services being provided by Swiss Re Management Limited or other companies of the Group.

6 Directors' emoluments

The Directors of the Company all perform a variety of roles across the wider Swiss Re group. Given the Directors' varied roles across the group and the fact that they spend a relatively small amount of time on activities for the Company, it is not practicable to apportion any meaningful amount of their total remuneration to performing qualifying services for the company. Therefore the amounts receivable by the directors in respect of qualifying services to the Company was nil (2020: nil).

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Group companies		
– Interest on funds loaned	34 849	21 185
	34 849	21 185

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Interest on bonds issued	(33 926)	(20 609)
Foreign exchange gains and losses, net	(21)	(3)
Negative interest on cash	(20)	–
	(33 967)	(20 612)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

9 Tax on profit

Analysis of tax charge in the financial year	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Non-current/current tax:		
UK corporation tax	(117)	(100)
Total non-current/current tax	(117)	(100)

Tax payable of £109,000 related to 2021 has been classified as non-current since it is expected to be settled in 2023 (Note 14). Tax payable of £100,000 related to 2020 has been classified as current since it is expected to be settled in 2022 (Note 13).

The tax reconciliation for the year and explanation of the differences using the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom at 19.00% (2020: 19.00%) are as follows:

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Profit before taxation	572	526
Profit multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 19.00% (2020: 19.00%)	(109)	(100)
Prior year adjustments	(8)	–
Tax on profit	(117)	(100)

The aggregate current and deferred tax relating to items that are recognised as items of other comprehensive income is £nil (2020: £nil).

The amount of the net reversal of deferred tax expected to occur next year is £nil (2020: £nil).

There is deferred tax unprovided of £7,969,935 (2020: £6,057,171) on capital gains tax losses that are available for offset against future chargeable gains of the Company.

10 Dividends paid

	2021	2020
	£000	£000
Ordinary shares		
£0 (2020: £9) per £1 ordinary share	–	(900)

The Company declared no dividend in respect of the financial year 2020. On 18 December 2019, the Company declared a dividend of £900,000, which was paid on 6 January 2020.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

11 Debtors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings		
Amounts falling due between one and five years		
– Funds loaned, measured at amortised cost	627 081	668 501
Amounts falling due after more than five years		
– Funds loaned, measured at amortised cost	861 130	907 306
	1 488 211	1 575 807

Funds loaned to Group undertakings are unsecured loans with an initial fixed interest rate. The interest rate of each loan is higher by a 0.05% margin compared to the coupon rate for the corresponding bond issued externally to fund the relevant loan (Note 14 and 15). The maturity date of each loan is the same day or day preceding the maturity day of the bonds issued (Note 14 and 15), with early redemption at the borrowers' discretion or mutual agreement for the loan with principal amount of EUR 750 million (Note 15). For the other two loans, the borrowers may only repay on redemption dates and subject to approval from FINMA.

12 Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts owed by Group undertakings		
– Group relief receivable	–	8
– Accrued interest on funds loaned, measured at amortised cost	6 391	19 708
– Receivable from Group companies	2	–
	6 393	19 716

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Accrued interest on bonds, measured at amortised cost	(18 065)	(19 145)
Expenses payable	(150)	(34)
Deferred income	(50)	–
Corporation tax	(100)	–
	(18 365)	(19 179)

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

14 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Amounts falling due between one and five years		
– Bonds, measured at amortised cost	(627 081)	(668 502)
– Corporation tax	(109)	(100)
Amounts falling due after more than five years		
– Bonds, measured at amortised cost	(861 130)	(907 305)
	(1 488 320)	(1 575 907)

15 Bonds issued

Instruments	Maturity	Interest rate	Original currency	Issuance in '000 of original currency	Principal 2021 in '000 of original currency	Book value 2021 in £000
Bond 1)	27.05.2023	1.375%	EUR	(750 000)	(750 000)	(629 136)
Bond 2)	03.07.2035	3.125%	SGD	(350 000)	(350 000)	(190 839)
Bond 3)	04.06.2052	2.714%	EUR	(800 000)	(800 000)	(668 236)
Total						(1 488 211)

1) The bond has been assumed from other Group entity on 28 April 2020.

2) The bond has two options for early redemption, on 3 July 2025 or 3 July 2030, subject to no objection from FINMA.

3) The bond has an early redemption option on 4 June 2032 and each anniversary thereof, subject to no objection from FINMA.

The bonds issued are guaranteed to the external investors by the ultimate parent company Swiss Re Ltd.

16 Called up share capital

	2021 £000	2020 £000
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
1,000,000 (2020: 1,000,000) Ordinary shares of £1 each	1 000	1 000

17 Retained earnings

	2021 £000	2020 £000
At 1 January	1 240	1 714
Profit for the financial year	455	426
Dividends paid	–	(900)
At 31 December	1 695	1 240

18 Fair value disclosure

With the exception of the funds loaned and the bonds issued, the carrying value of financial assets and financial liabilities of the Company approximates their fair value as of 31 December 2021. The fair value of the funds loaned (Note 11) is £1,612,128,000 (2020: £1,796,480,000) and measured using the discounted future cash flows method. The discounting factor is determined by corresponding risk-free rate adjusted by Swiss Re's credit risk spread. The fair value of the bonds issued (Note 15) is £1,556,636,000 (2020: £1,696,995,000) and measured using the current quoted prices as of 31 December 2021.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

19 Financial risk management

Risk management is an inherent part of the business activities of a Group, of which this Company is a part. The Company's risk management framework and governance structure are intended to provide comprehensive controls and ongoing management of its major risks. The Company exercises oversight through the Directors.

An overview of the key aspects of risk management and use of financial instruments is provided below:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the general funding needs of the Company's activities and in the management of its assets and liabilities. The Company's funding needs are met externally and guaranteed by its parent company and the funds are managed in a manner consistent with the overall Group liquidity management framework.

The bonds outstanding have long-term final maturity and early redemption dates with interest paid at least annually. The liquidity risk is reduced since the Company has provided back-to-back loans to Group companies with the same maturity and early redemption dates, with higher interest rate, resulting in the overall net cash inflows.

A maturity analysis of the financial liabilities from bonds issued is shown below. The amounts in the table are the gross undiscounted contractual cash flows calculated up to the ultimate maturity date, not taking into account early redemption options or future changes in interest rates (Note 15).

2021:	Total £000	Less than one year £000	Between 1 and 2 years £000	Between 2 and 5 years £000	Over 5 years £000
Bonds issued – principal	(1 491 900)	–	(629 136)	–	(862 764)
Bonds issued – interest	(665 769)	(32 854)	(32 854)	(72 610)	(527 451)
Total contractual cash flows	(2 157 669)	(32 854)	(661 990)	(72 610)	(1 390 215)

2020:	Total £000	Less than one year £000	Between 1 and 2 years £000	Between 2 and 5 years £000	Over 5 years £000
Bonds issued – principal	(1 580 175)	–	–	(670 882)	(909 293)
Bonds issued – interest	(739 979)	(34 724)	(34 699)	(85 647)	(584 909)
Total contractual cash flows	(2 320 154)	(34 724)	(34 699)	(756 529)	(1 494 202)

Credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the possibility that counterparties may default on their obligations to the Company. The Company manages its credit risk by minimising its exposure to external counterparties. The amount of the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is indicated by the carrying value of its financial assets. The cash balance of £14,776,000 (2020: £1,803,000) is held at JPMorgan which has a Moody's long-term credit rating of Aa3. The Company has credit risk related to the funds loaned to Group companies of £1,491,900,000 (2020: £1,595,523,000). The funds loaned are unsecured and subordinated to any other obligations. The funds loaned are neither past due, nor impaired as provided to Group companies having Moody's financial strength rating as Aa3 (excellent). The Company did not identify any objective evidence of impairment for these assets as of 31 December 2021.

Market risk

Market risk represents the potential loss in value of portfolios and financial instruments caused by adverse movements in market variables. At the balance sheet date, the Company does not have any significant exposure to market risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk of loss resulting from movements in interest rates. The Company has significant long-term funds loaned positions with fixed interest rates with Group companies. The Company also has significant long-term bonds issued at fixed interest rates. The maturity of the funds loaned and borrowed is identical. The net interest margin on these back-to-back positions is 0.05%. Due to interest being fixed for both financial assets and financial liabilities, the interest rate risk is considered low.

Notes to the financial statements (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk of fluctuations in future cash flows arising from changes in foreign exchange rates. At the balance sheet date the Company had foreign currency bank balances, funds loaned and bonds issued, the net of which is not significant. The Company therefore is not considered to have significant exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed processes or systems, human factors or external events. To monitor and control operating risk, a Group and the Company maintain a system of comprehensive policies and a control framework designed to provide a sound and well-controlled operational environment.

Capital management

The Company regards its equity and retained profits as its capital, which amounts to £2,695,000 as of 31 December 2021 (2020: £2,240,000). The Company's objectives when managing its capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and to manage its market risk, interest rate risk and credit risk and its cost of capital. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to its shareholder, return capital to its shareholder, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce its debt. To manage its market risk and credit exposure the Company lends only to, and invests in, highly rated Group companies and regularly monitors those credit ratings. To manage its interest rate and foreign exchange risk, the Company funds loans under agreements with the same terms and conditions as for its bonds issued.

The Company is imposed to ensure its assets exceed its liabilities, and to maintain its financial, capital and/or solvency position. The Company remains solvent as of 31 December 2021.

20 Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent company and the ultimate controlling party is Swiss Re Ltd, a company incorporated in Switzerland.

The smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Swiss Re Ltd. The consolidated financial statements of the Group are available to the public and may be obtained from Mythenquai 50/60, 8002 Zurich, Switzerland.

21 Post balance sheet date events

The Company has evaluated whether events or transactions have occurred after 31 December 2021 that would require recognition or disclosure in these financial statements through 15 March 2022, which is the issuance date of these financial statements.

Changes in the Directors of the Company as of 14 March 2022 are disclosed in the Directors' report.

The military conflict unfolding in Ukraine, and the resulting trade and economic sanctions, are likely to have geopolitical, economic, business and financial asset implications that are difficult to predict at this stage. The Swiss Re Group's exposures linked to the military conflict are being monitored and evaluated.

Swiss Re Finance (UK) Plc
11th Floor 200 Aldersgate Street
London, EC1A 4HD

Telephone +043 285 21 21