NORDICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT THEREON)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

www.moorestephens.com We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Nordica Life (Bermuda) Ltd., which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2008, and the related statement of income, statement of changes in equity, and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

This report is made solely to the company's shareholders, as a body. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's shareholders 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This responsibility includes: designing. implementing and maintaining internal controls relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethnical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Nordica Life (Bermuda) Ltd., as of December 31, 2008, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Moore Stephens L Butterfield
Chartered Accountants
Hamilton, Bermuda

April 29, 2009

NORDICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD. BALANCE SHEET AT DECEMBER 31, 2008

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	December 31 2008 \$	December 31 2007 \$
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents Bonds and other fixed-income securities	3	1,077,858	845,811
Fees receivable	3	818,115 380,381	838,488 498,498
Other accounts receivable		17,108	38,998
Funds received on policies not yet accepted		*	100
Wealth management client assets held in trust (non-separated accounts)	4	2,633,082	3,634,035
Wealth management client assets held in separated accounts	4	146,003,258	188,209,284
		150,929,802	194,065,114
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	230,894	192,089
Commissions payable		153,646	76,447
Provision for future policy benefits		276,662	193,130
Funds received on policies not yet accepted		0.000.000	0.004.005
Liabilities related to non-separated accounts Liabilities related to separated accounts	4 4	2,633,082 146,003,258	3,634,035
Liabilities related to separated accounts	4	140,003,256	188,209,284
		149,297,542	192,304,985
EQUITY			
Contributed equity	5	650,000	650,000
Retained earnings		1,008,145	1,125,659
Unrealised loss on bonds and other fixed-income securities	3	(25,885)	(15,530)
		1,632,260	1,760,129
		150,929,802	194,065,114

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

Approved by the Board of Directors;

Director

Director

NORDICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD. STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	December 31 2008 \$	December 31 2007 \$
Revenues:		4 040 070	4 000 505
Fee income Life insurance premiums		1,643,672 60,001	1,962,525 69,810
Profit Bonds		7,550	-
Interest		68,093	22,890
		1,779,316	2,055,225
Expenses:			
Acquisition costs		375,617	402,845
Change in provision for future policy benefits		83,532	56,238
Foreign exchange gain	108	(28,238)	(2,257)
General and administrative expenses	6	590,922	720,566
		1,021,833	1,177,392
Net income (\$1.17 per share (2007 – \$1.35 per share)		757,483	877,833

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

NORDICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD. STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	Note	December 31 2008 \$	December 31 2007 \$
Contributed equity Common stock - \$1 par value Authorised - 650,000 shares Issued - 650,000 shares	5	650,000	650,000
Retained earnings Balance, beginning of year Net income Dividends paid (\$1,35 per share (2007 – \$1,54 per share) Capitalization of retained earnings		1,125,659 757,483 (875,000)	1,247,826 877,833 (1,000,000)
Balance, end of year		1,008,142	1,125,659
Unrealised loss on bonds and other fixed-income securities Balance, beginning of year Change in unrealised gain (loss) on bonds and other fixed-income securities	-	(15,530) (10,355)	(53,865) 38,335
Balance, end of the year	3	(25,885)	(15,530)
		1,632,257	1,760,129

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

NORDICA LIFE (BERMUDA) LTD. STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008

(Expressed in United States dollars)

	December 31 2008 \$	December 31 2007 \$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income from operations Interest	681,840 75,643	854,943 22,890
Operating income before working capital changes	757,483	877,833
Decrease (increase) in fees receivable	118,117	(41,748)
Decrease (increase) in other accounts receivable Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	21,890 38,805	(28,107) (127,399)
Increase (decrease) in commissions payable	77,199	(63,407)
Increase in provision for future policy benefits	83,532	56,238
Net cash from operating activities	1,097,026	673,410
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Redemption of bonds and other fixed-income securities	854,021	_
Purchase of bonds and other fixed-income securities	(844,000)	(199,600)
Net cash from (used) in investing activities	10,021	(199,600)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividends paid	(875,000)	(1,000,000)
Net cash used in financing activities	(875,000)	(1,000,000)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	232,047	(526,190)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	845,811	1,372,001
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	1,077,858	845,811

The accompanying notes should be read in conjunction with these financial statements.

1. General

Nordica Life (Bermuda) Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on October 14, 1996. The Company holds a long-term license under the 1978 Insurance Act of Bermuda to write life insurance and is governed by the Nordica Life (Bermuda) Ltd. Act, 1997. This Private Act of Parliament enables a wealth management client to request the establishment of a separate wealth management fund/policy account (termed "separated account" under the Act). The effect of creating these separate accounts is to ensure that the assets linked to each wealth management client's funds/policies are available only to the wealth management policyholder or beneficiary on this specific policy, and not to other creditors of the Company, general or otherwise.

In addition to wealth management, the Company writes unit-linked life insurance products that provide for a death benefit consisting of a fixed amount or a percentage of the policy value. At December 31, 2008 the Company's average exposure per policy is \$17,155.

In addition to premiums written for its own account the Company receives a fee based on a percentage of invested assets or a flat fee, earned for structuring, facilitating and providing on-going management of the wealth management programs introduced by external brokers. In addition to brokers fees settled, the Company has, in turn, appointed a related company as Administrator to whom certain agreed fees are paid.

The registered office of the Company is located at Clarendon House, 2 Church Street, Hamilton, Bermuda. The Company is listed on the Bermuda Stock Exchange Mezzanine Market and its majority shareholder is First Universe Finance Ltd.

Certain comparative balances have been reclassified in these financial statements to conform with the presentation adopted in the current year.

2. Significant accounting policies

The Company's significant accounting policies, which have been applied consistently throughout the year, are summarized as follows:

Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB and are denominated in US Dollars. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the fair valuation of securities and financial assets. Those standards require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue earned and expenses incurred during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Separated accounts assets and liabilities and non-separated accounts assets and liabilities held in Trust

Separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in Trust are in respect of wealth management clients. Separated accounts assets are legally insulated from the Company's general funds and other policy holder funds held in trust by the Company.

A wealth management clients' account would normally include initial funds (termed "premiums") paid into an investment program, investment gains (losses) attributable to the underlying assets, less a risk assessed premium due to the Company, less certain calculated and agreed net assets based fees for structuring, facilitating and provision of on-going management of the wealth management programs provided by the Company (a portion of which is paid to the Company's brokers, administrator and advisors) less withdrawals (termed "surrenders") paid to either the wealth management client or designee.

The Company has adopted the method of "deposit accounting" relating to its wealth management transactions where the assets and liabilities of these wealth management transactions move in tandem.

Premiums and surrenders

Risk based premiums due to the Company's account are recorded by the Company on the accruals basis.

Under deposit accounting, wealth management client funds (premiums) are recorded when received and surrenders are recorded when paid. Where such premiums are received in respect of proposals, which were not accepted (by agreement or policy terms) at the balance sheet date, these funds are reflected as "Funds received on policies not yet accepted" with the matching offsetting liability similarly described.

Provision for future policy benefits

The provision for future policy benefits represents management's best estimate of the Company's liability for death claims on underlying policies in force at the balance sheet date, which are subject to review annually by an independent actuary. These estimates are continually reviewed and are necessarily subject to the impact of future changes in such factors as claims severity and frequency. While management believes that the amount is adequate, the ultimate liability may be in excess of, or less than, the amounts provided and any adjustments will be reflected in the periods in which they become known.

Investment valuation policies

In accordance with IAS 39, the Company categorises its general investments (at the time of purchase) into one of three categories: 'held-to-maturity', 'trading' and 'available-for-sale' and re-evaluates such designation on a regular basis. Investments, where the Company has the intent and ability to hold the investment to maturity, are classified as held-to-maturity. Investments intended to be held for an indefinite period of time, which may be sold in response to needs for liquidity or changes in interest rates, exchange rates or equity prices are classified as available-for-sale. All other investments (if any) are otherwise categorised as trading.

The Company's general investments comprise bonds and other fixed income instruments as at December 31, 2008. Historically, these investments were recognized at cost and designated as held-to-maturity investments and thus carried at amortised cost. During 2005, these investments were re-designated as available-for-sale. Accordingly, these investments are re-measured at fair value using the last reported "bid price" at the balance sheet date.

With respect to separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in trust, the wealth management client bears all investment risk thus the Company is not exposed to any market, credit, currency, or interest rate risk on these investments. The Company therefore uses all reasonable means to record the underlying wealth management clients assets at fair value with the exception of promissory note interest which may or may not be reflected, unquoted investments which are primarily valued at cost (which may or may not be representative of fair value) and certain other private investments which are also recorded at managements best estimate of fair value. Valuation of quoted investments comprises values as derived from reports from the appointed custodian banks and fund administrators which may or may not be reflective of fair value since specific valuation methods (bid pricing, last reported pricing or mean pricing evaluations) will vary depending on the wealth management product chosen and/or because of custodian bank pricing models adopted. Investments in collective investment schemes are primarily based on reports from the fund administrators, which are subject to price timing differences.

Determination of income

Investment income derived from general cash and cash equivalents is recognised as earned and interest income on the Company's general interest-bearing instruments is recorded on the accrual basis using the effective yield method.

Unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the Company's general investments is recognised in a separate component of equity until sold unless the recoverable amount of the investment is considered permanently impaired whereupon an impairment loss is recognised in the statement of operations.

Realised gains (losses) arising on disposal of the Company's general investments are calculated using the specific identification method and recorded in income as they arise.

All purchases and sales of investments are recorded on the trade date basis

The Company uses deposit accounting with respect to all investment income arising on investments included in separated accounts assets and non-separated account assets held in trust.

Fee income and life insurance premiums

Fee income includes investment management, set up and on-going fees recognised on the accrual basis as earned and recovered from wealth management clients separated account funds and non-separated accounts funds held in trust on a policy-by-policy basis based upon on the investment valuation policies adopted.

Life insurance premiums are recorded at the inception of the policy period and recovered from wealth management clients separated account funds and non-separated accounts funds held in trust on a policy-by-policy basis.

Acquisition and administrative expenses

Acquisition expenses comprise commissions paid to the Company's brokers under various arrangements, which are recognised when incurred, with any prepaid portion deferred in the balance sheet. Administrative expenses charged by a company under common control are recorded as incurred on the accruals basis under agreement.

Foreign currencies

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been converted into US dollars at rates prevailing at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at rates of exchange approximating the transaction date rates. Foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in trust or income statement as appropriate.

Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers short-term deposits with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be equivalent to cash.

Fair values

The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, fees receivable, other accounts receivable, funds received on policies not yet accepted, commissions payable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates their carrying value due to their relative short term nature.

Management considers that it is not practicable to estimate the fair value of all investments in separated accounts and non-separated accounts held in trust.

The estimates of fair values presented herein are subjective in nature and are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company would actually realize in a current market exchange or indicative of the fair value of the wealth management account net assets. Any differences may or may not be material. Certain instruments such as the provision for future policy benefits are excluded from fair value disclosure. Thus the total fair value amounts cannot be aggregated to determine underlying economic value of the Company.

Payables and provisions

Payables are stated at their nominal value.

The Company recognizes a provision if a present obligation has arisen as a result of a past event, payment is probable and the amount can be measured reliably. The amount recognized is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at balance sheet date, that is, the amount the Company would rationally pay to settle the obligation to a third party.

Related parties

Parties are considered related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related party transactions pertain to expenses paid or are owed to a company related through common control and are entered into on an arm's length basis.

Risks

Legal/regulatory risk is the risk that the legal or regulatory environment in which an insurer operates will change or that the tax rulings relevant to the Company's business model may change and create additional loss costs or expenses not anticipated by the insurer in pricing its products. That is, regulatory initiatives designed to reduce insurer profits or new legal theories may create costs for the insurer beyond those recorded in the financial statements or the Company may not continue in its current form due amended tax legislation. The Company mitigates this risk through its review of underwriting and loss adjusting practices and regularly reviews tax legislation, which identifies and minimizes the adverse impact of these risks.

Credit risk is the risk that issuers of securities owned by the Company will default, or other parties that owe the Company money, will not pay. The Company minimizes this risk by adhering to a conservative investment strategy, by maintaining sound credit and collection policies, and by providing for any amounts deemed uncollectible.

Taxation

As an entity organized under the laws of Bermuda, the Company is not currently subject to taxation in Bermuda, as Bermuda does not impose any form of direct taxation on receipts, dividends, capital gains, gifts or net income. In the event that such direct forms of taxation eventuate, the Company has received a tax exemption certificate, valid through March 2016.

Subsequent events

Any post year-end event that provides additional information about the Company's position at the balance sheet date (adjusting event), is reflected in the financial statements. Any post year-end that is not adjusting event is disclosed when material to the financial statements.

3. Bonds and other fixed-income securities

The cost or amortized cost, gross unrealised gains and losses and estimated fair market values of the Company's bonds and other fixed income securities as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

December 31, 2008:	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bonds and fixed income securities:				
Corporate bond – denominated in US\$	844,000		(25,885)	818,115
Total bonds and other fixed income securities	844,000		(25,885)	818,115
December 31, 2007:	Cost or Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Market Value
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bonds and fixed income securities:				
Corporate bonds – denominated in US\$	799,200	:=	(19,900)	779,300
Corporate bonds – denominated in DKK	54,818	4,370	<u> </u>	59,188
Total bonds and other fixed income securities	854,018	4,370	(19,900)	838,488

At December 31, 2008, certain of the Company's bonds and other fixed income securities include embedded derivatives, which affect returns and interest receivable, but have no effect on the nominal value receivable at the date of maturity.

The amortized cost and estimated fair market value of the Company's bonds and other fixed income securities as of December 31, 2008, by contractual maturity, are as shown below. (Expected maturities may differ from contractual maturities because borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without prepayment penalties).

	Decem	December 31, 2008		December 31, 2007	
	Amortized Cost \$	Fair Market Value \$	Amortized Cost \$	Fair Market Value \$	
Due after one year, through five years	844,000	818,115	805,518	789,178	
	844,000	818,115	805,518	789,178	

4. Separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in trust

Separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in trust are maintained on a policy-by-policy basis. As at December 31, 2008, the summary totals of these wealth management assets, broken down by valuation method are as follows:

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Wealth management non-separated accounts:		
Investments held at reported market value	1,471,779	2,430,311
Investments held at estimated cost	1,161,303	1,203,724
	2,633,082	3,634,035
Wealth management separated accounts:		
Investments held at reported market value	103,452,183	150,458,928
Investments held at estimated cost	42,551,075	37,750,356
	146,003,258	188,209,284

Certain separated wealth management accounts utilize margin trading.

4. Separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in trust (continued)

The annual summary transactions in separated accounts assets and non-separated accounts assets held in trust for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 comprise the following:

	2008	2007
	\$	\$
Additions to wealth management accounts:		
Funds (premiums) contributed	19,427,355	15,137,332
Investment income and revaluation gains	-	22,765,125
Foreign exchange translation adjustments	1 8 %	11,664,494
	19,427,355	49,566,951
Deductions from wealth management accounts:		
Funds (surrenders) withdrawn	16,869,313	23,235,968
Investment loss	12,383,626	, ,
Foreign exchange translation adjustments	30,205,943	S2:
Company fees recovered and/or due for settlement	1,643,672	1,962,525
Life insurance premiums for the Company's account	60,001	69,810
	61,162,555	25,268,303
Increase (decrease) in wealth management accounts in the year	(41,735,200)	24,298,648
Non-separated accounts, beginning of year	3,634,035	3,431,713
Separated accounts, beginning of year	188,209,284	164,112,958
	191,843,319	167,544,671
Non-separated accounts, end of year	2,633,082	3,634,035
Separated accounts, end of year	146,003,258	188,209,284
	148,636,340	191,843,319

The foreign exchange translation adjustment comprises adjustment of those foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities at year end, which were carried forward from prior year, into US Dollars at the rates prevalent at the Balance Sheet date.

5. Contributed equity

The Company's contributed equity consists of 650,000 (2007 - 650,000) authorized common shares with a par value of \$1 each. At the balance sheet date there are 650,000 (2007 - 650,000) issued and fully paid common shares outstanding.

6. Related party transactions

Included within the Company's general and administrative expenses are administration fees of \$497,972 (2007 - \$631,754) paid to a company related through common control, of which \$28,648 (2007 - \$80,179) is included in accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2008. The Company's management considers such general and administrative expenses to be on an arms-length basis.

7. Statutory requirements

The Company is required by its Insurance license to maintain capital and surplus greater than \$250,000. Actual statutory capital and surplus is \$1,615,152 (2007 - \$1,721,131) of which \$650,000 (2007 - \$650,000) relates to issued share capital, and accordingly there is no restriction on the amount of retained earnings available for the payment of dividends to shareholders.

8. Financial Risk Management

(a) Market Risk

(i) Currency Risk

The Company does not hold any investments which are denominated in a foreign currency, therefore currency risk is nil.

(ii) Equity Price Risk

The Company did not hold any equity investments at December 31, 2008.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

The Company held fixed income investments at the year end which carry an exposure to interest rate risk. Had interest rates at December 31, 2008 have been 1% higher then it is estimated that the Company's equity would have been lower by \$396,981. Had interest rates at December 31, 2008 have been 1% lower then it is estimated that the Company's equity would have been higher by \$31,885. The holdings were redeemed at par in 2009.

The impact of interest rate movements on wealth management clients' assets has not been considered as the Company's equity and profit are not impacted by changes in the values of these assets.

(b) Credit Risk

		2008	2007
		\$	\$
Counterparty	Rating	Balance	Balance
Deutsche Bank AG	Aa3	+	49,310
Kommune Kredit	Aaa	*	59,188
Calyon Finance (Guernsey) Limited	Aa3	818,115	196,820
BNP Paribas	AA1	<u> </u>	533,170
		818,115	838,488

All ratings are as provided by Moody's at December 31, 2008.

(c) <u>Liquidity Risk</u>

As at December 31, 2008 Investments	Less Than 1 year 818,115	Between 1 and 2 years -	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
	818,115	-	*	2
As at December 31, 2007	Less Than 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Over 5 years
Investments	592,358	141	-	246,130
	592,358	ų.		246,130

(d) <u>Capital Management</u>

The Company has invested its own capital in interest bearing guaranteed structured products mainly in USD, which eliminate the currency risk. The providers of the products are at a minimum classified as AA-. Under certain circumstances there is a risk that the Company will not receive any interest in shorter or longer periods. The invested capital is guaranteed 100% at maturity date. Until maturity date there is a secondary market dealing with these products. As this market is very illiquid there is a risk for losses on sales before the maturity dates.