Elips Versicherungen AG Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2018

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1 Introduction

Elips Versicherungen AG (EVAG) is wholly owned by Elips Life AG which is a Swiss Re[1] subsidiary. Wherever possible, both entities are governed and steered in identical structures; when this is the case, "elipsLife" is used as abbreviation.

[1] Swiss Re Ltd (Swiss Re, together with its direct and indirect subsidiaries, the Swiss Re Group)

2 Business and Performance

EVAG is an insurance company located and incorporated under the laws of Liechtenstein and regulated by the Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein (FMA); EVAG is audited by PWC, Birchstrasse 160, 8050 Zürich, Switzerland. Lead auditor is Enrico Strozzi. All EVAG's issued shares are held by Elips Life AG. EVAG is part of the Swiss Re Group.
EVAG underwrites the following material lines of business: accident (A.1 Appendix 1 VersAG) and health (A.2 Appendix 1 VersAG). The accident business consists of obligatory and voluntary accident insurance in Switzerland (UVG) while the health business consists of medical expense insurance in Ireland and daily sickness insurance in Switzerland.

Business performance
Gross premiums grew in the reporting year from CHF 759.2 million to CHF 828.9 million; statutory pre-tax earnings improved from CHF -4.5 million to CHF 13.6 million.
EVAG's gross premium grew considerably in Switzerland and Ireland.
The overall business environment was favourable due to developments in the Irish health market.

The gross premiums, gross claims (both in CHF million) and loss ratios for EVAG are shown in the following table. The Swiss daily sickness business is used as anchor product for life and accident products.

(values for 2017 in brackets)

Country	Switzerland: Accident	Switzerland: Daily sickness	Ireland: Health	Total
Gross Premium	59.4 (45.9)	82.0 (71.1)	687.4 (642.1)	828.9 (759.2)
Gross claims	49.5 (37.9)	70.9 (64.7)	566.9 (552.9)	687.3 (655.5)
Loss ratio gross	83.3% (85.1%)	86.4% (97.3%)	82.5% (86.1%)	82.9% (86.3%)

(values in CHF million)

Investment performance
EVAG's investments exclusively consist of fixed-income assets (incl. cash). The income of the investments was CHF 0.06 million while the expenses amounted to CHF 1.7 million.

Other material income and expenses
EVAG continues to invest heavily into future business growth. The costs of this business expansion is included in the operating expenses.

Other material information
There is no further material information.

3 System of Governance

3.1. Structure of the management and supervisory body, roles & responsibilities

EVAG's management and supervisory body consists of the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Executive Board (EB). The members of the BoD bear ultimate responsibility and liability for meeting applicable legal obligations.

As determined by applicable law, other rules and regulations and the Articles of Association, the BoD is vested with the broadest powers to perform all acts of administration, acquisition and disposal and take decisions on behalf of elipsLife and in the elipsLife's interest except in the case of acts reserved by Liechtenstein law or the Articles of Association to the general meeting of shareholders.

The BoD has delegated responsibilities and authorities to the EB, subject to the responsibilities expressly retained by the BoD. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and, under the CEO's leadership, the EB may further delegate certain responsibilities and authorities to individual EB members.

3.2. Remuneration policy

3.2.1. Remuneration Entitlements of the Administrative, Supervisory or Management Body (AMSB)

The members of the BoD are not paid directly for their activities.

3.2.2. Variable Compensation

The elipsLife members of the Executive Board, the Managing Directors, the Directors (since 2015) and other staff employed on senior level (since 2017) are eligible for a discretionary, variable compensation. This scheme distinguishes between the following variable compensation elements: an Annual Performance Incentive (API), a Value Alignment Incentive (VAI) for APIs exceeding CHF 100'000, and a Leadership Performance Plan (LPP). The cash payment of VAI and LPP are deferred and vest after 3 years.

For elipsLife employees who are not eligible for an API, other types of variable compensation elements can be paid out, such as sales commissions (for sales staff) or gratifications (for other staff).

Annual Performance Incentive
With regard to the API, elipsLife's remuneration policy is aligned with the Swiss Re Group Compensation Policy. According to this policy, the variable compensation may not encourage inappropriate risk taking. The compensation system of Swiss Re Group complies with the FINMA Circular 2010/1 on remuneration schemes. The FINMA standards have a group-wide scope and also apply to foreign subsidiaries and branches which are part of the consolidated insurance groups supervision exercised by FINMA. At Swiss Re, all material compensation decisions are taken by the Swiss Re Group Board of Directors or the Compensation Committee of the Swiss Re Group Board of Directors.

For elipsLife, the total amount of API compensation is determined on the basis of an overall API pool which is built on the baseline of the total sum of Target Annual Performance Incentives (TAPI) and defined through the annual results of Swiss Re Group, Life Capital, and elipsLife. The TAPI is set as an amount for each eligible employee on a discretionary basis and determined by factors, including the hierarchical job level, market situation, internal benchmarks. Similar to the determination of the base salary, the employee's total compensation and overall pay-mix are taken into account when setting the TAPI.

The effective allocated cash API ranges from 0% to 200% of the TAPI. On the basis of the overall API pool for elipsLife, the effective individual API is determined in the context of the employee performance measurement process, i.e. by the employee's achievement of the own individual goals. The performance measurement and API weighting factors take into account the achievement of quantitative targets (financial results), behaviour targets (reflecting the corporate values) and other qualitative targets. The definition of the TAPI of the following business year is part of the annual salary review process which is equally linked to the annual performance management process.

3.3. Fit & Proper

EVAG requires that all persons effectively running the company and key functions holders (a "Relevant Person"[2]) are "fit and proper". The fit and proper requirements demand qualities in relation to the integrity demonstrated in personal behaviour and business conduct, soundness of judgment and a sufficient degree of knowledge, experience and professional qualifications. These qualification criteria must be fulfilled at all times to provide for a sound and prudent management of the company.

Policies and procedures are in place to assess the fitness and propriety of all relevant persons prior to joining the company and annually throughout their employment.
The fit and proper evaluation process prior to joining the company can be described with the following steps:

1. At the commencement of the recruitment or nomination process, all candidates for the position will be made aware that any offer of employment or engagement is conditional on meeting elipsLife's fit and proper criteria.
2. A candidate or nominee with an imminent offer of employment or engagement will be provided with a copy of the fit and proper policy and will be required to demonstrate their compliance with the policy by signing the declaration of fitness and propriety.
3. HR is responsible for conducting the assessment against the fit and proper criteria based on references provided, documentation from the candidate, completed fit and proper declaration and the results of the background check.
4. In considering whether the candidate meets the fit and proper criteria HR will consider the materiality, relevance and timing of any matters identified in the assessment process.
5. The outcome of the assessment will be documented and stored in the HR file.
6. Should the candidate or nominee be assessed as not having met the criteria any offer of employment or engagement shall be withdrawn.

The annual evaluation process is a detailed attestation by the relevant individual. This includes declarations concerning criminal convictions, adverse findings by courts or regulatory authorities, bankruptcy orders or liquidation or similar proceedings against them, potential or actual conflicts of interest, and engagement in dishonest or improper business practices.

[2] Members of the BoD, the EB, the Head of Compliance, the Head of Corporate Actuary and Risk Management, the Appointed Actuary/Actuarial Function Holder, the Head of Internal Audit and Branch Managers.

3.4. Risk Management Framework

The Risk Management Framework sets out how elipsLife organizes and applies its risk management practices to ensure that all corporate activities are conducted according to the principles outlined in the Risk Policy. The Risk Management Framework represents what is also referred to as "Enterprise Risk Management" or "System of Risk Management".
The major elements of elipsLife's Risk Management Framework are the following:

- The Risk Policy and risk governance documentation;
- The fundamental roles for the delegation of risk taking;
- Risk culture and behaviour;
- The organization of risk management, including responsibilities at Board and executive level;
- The Risk Control Framework, which defines the standards for risk control tasks that are required to ensure that elipsLife engages in controlled risk taking;
- Risk appetite framework.

3.4.1. Risk Policy

The Risk Policy is owned by the BoD. It defines the broad delegation of risk taking to the Executive Management of elipsLife – the Risk Mandate – and describes the key risk management principles.

3.4.2. Fundamental Roles for Delegated Risk Taking

Under the risk management principles set out in the Risk Policy, all risk taking of elipsLife must be controlled, have clear accountability and be monitored by an independent risk controlling function.
To ensure that risk taking conforms to these principles, the Risk Management Framework establishes three fundamental roles in the delegation of risk taking:

- The Risk Owner (e.g. the BoD) establishes the Risk Strategy, assumes responsibility for achieving the objectives and maintains ultimate responsibility for the outcomes;
- The Risk Taker (e.g. the Executive Team and the country units) takes steps to achieve this objective within a clearly specified authority delegated by the Risk Owner; it is the duty of each Risk Taker to inform the relevant Risk Controller of all facts relevant for the discharge of their duties;
- The Risk Controller (e.g. the CRO, Head of Legal & Compliance or the Internal Audit Function) is tasked by the Risk Owner with the oversight of risk-taking activities to mitigate potential conflicts of interest between Risk Owner and Risk Taker; as part of his fundamental role, the Risk Controller is responsible for escalating to the Risk Owner or a higher level Risk Controller any decision or issue that he or she might be concerned about.

At each level of delegation, these three roles must be clearly identified with a clear description of their respective responsibilities.

3.4.3. Three Lines of Defence

Risk-taking activities are typically subject to three lines of control which are also referred to as the three lines of defence:

- Day-to-day risk control activities performed by the Risk Takers in the country units or the corporate functions (e.g., authority limits and related deal sign-off or portfolio management);
- Risk oversight and accumulation control, which is executed in a first instance by the Risk Management function, in a second instance by the Risk Management Committee (RIM) and, in respect of compliance risks, by the Compliance function;

- Independent review of risk control processes and procedures by Swiss Re Group Internal Audit (GIA).

The first two lines of defence are defined in further details in the Risk Control Framework section.

3.4.4. Risk Control Framework

The Risk Control Framework – which represents the first two lines of defence as described above – is a subset of the Risk Management Framework comprising tasks to control risks originated by any of elipsLife's activities or arising from the company's operations. elipsLife's Risk Control Framework consists of a set of standards to ensure controlled risk taking. These standards set responsibilities for the Risk Taker and the Risk Controller and require that they are discharged in well defined, auditable processes.
The Risk Control Framework is comprised of the following key tasks, with each representing a key component of the risk management cycle:

- Risk oversight of planning;
- Risk identification;
- Risk measurement;
- Risk exposure control;
- Risk reporting.

For certain applications of the Risk Control Framework, the above elements may be grouped along the risk cycle consisting of planning, origination, in-force management, as well as balance sheet valuation assurance.

3.4.5. Risk Control Functions at elipsLife

Based on the mandate received from the BoD, the CEO delegates the responsibility for risk controlling across the company to the Chief Risk Officer who heads the Risk Management Committee.
The Risk Management Committee is composed by the EB, Head of Legal & Compliance, the Chief Risk Officer and the Appointed Actuary.
The role and responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee (RIM) are defined in the Risk Policy.
The Risk Management function is tasked with providing independent assurance to the EB and BoD that all risks throughout elipsLife are appropriately managed. The Risk Management function also has reporting duties to the EB and BoD (as described in the bylaws).
In executing this task, the Risk Management function relies on risk control activities performed by country units and corporate functions such as Finance, Legal & Compliance or the Sales and Underwriting functions.
In addition, the BoD tasks GIA with providing independent assurance that internal control processes are appropriate and being adhered to. In this capacity GIA provides support to the Risk Control Framework (refer also to the above section on the three lines of control). Compliance, also serves as a risk control function by overseeing EVAG's legal and regulatory compliance. Risk Management, Compliance and GIA are independent functions as reflected in elipsLife's organizational structure.

3.5. ORSA process

elipsLife's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process is part of the risk management framework and the business plan process. It is defined in detail through elipsLife's ORSA policy.
The ORSA policy encompasses the governance, framework, processes, frequency, output, and quality control.

The ORSA process seeks to understand the risks and solvency requirement of elipsLife by linking together the outputs from the strategic and business plan; the capital plan; reinsurance and other capital support arrangements with Swiss Re Group, together with an analysis of risks and uncertainties.
The integration of the above, together with qualitative and quantitative risk analysis will provide an assessment of economic and solvency capital needed to support the strategic plan under both normal and stressed scenarios over the three year planning horizon.
The results of the ORSA are documented in the yearly ORSA report. Each component of the ORSA process is developed in detail based on the specifics of elipsLife's risk processes:

- Identification of key input and outputs required under ORSA;
- Design of the ORSA structure and assessment plan;
- Support in understanding and conducting the ORSA process for the responsible country units (ORSA working sessions), and in documenting the specific ORSA component.

The entire report is then discussed with and signed off by the EB and BoD.

Suppliers	Inputs	Assessments	Outputs	Users
• BoD/Executive Team • Strategy • Sales • Risk Management • Actuarial • Finance • Operations	• 3-year Plan • SII Balance Sheet • SII Own funds • Base MCR/SCR • Risk Assessments • Risk Appetite	• Review Risk Management System • Current Solvency Position • Projected Solvency Position • Deviations from original assumptions • Overall capital need • Scenario testing • Business decisions	• Record of the ORSA process results • Sensitivity of ORSA assumptions to business strategy • Management Actions	• Operational units • Risk Management • BoD/Executive Team • Regulator

Table 1: ORSA Process

Vision, Mission and Goals statement and Strategy statement are approved by the BoD and provide the strategic direction for the business. This provides the basis for articulating elipsLife's risk appetite statements that define a clear mandate for the amount and type of risk to accept and manage, along with the types of risks to avoid.

elipsLife's Risk Appetite addresses the attitude of its BoD towards overall and the main categories of risk, and includes both qualitative and quantitative statements.
elipsLife prepares its business plan over a three-year planning horizon, as it believes that this is the optimal time period for its business, recognizing the inherent uncertainty of the markets in which it operates. The business plan is developed with reference to, and is consistent with, elipsLife's risk appetite and provides the forward looking view of the risk profile.

elipsLife's Minimum and Solvency Capital requirements (MCR and SCR) are calculated using the Solvency II Standard Formula.

The Solvency II Standard Formula helps to identify the key drivers for solvency capital requirements and supports the refinement of the business plan.

All existing and emerging material risks relevant to elipsLife's activities are identified in the Key Risk Database and managed and monitored through the Risk Management Committee.
elipsLife performs the ORSA annually in line with the agreed scope in order to assess its own risk and solvency position. Under normal activity and stable market conditions the BoD considers an annual ORSA to be sufficiently frequent to provide confidence in how risk and capi-

tal is being managed within elipsLife. However, it is recognized that the ORSA process periodically runs alongside the business planning and the reporting cycle and may fall outside of the usual annual assessment period due to certain trigger events.

3.6. Internal Control System

The Internal Control System (ICS) is understood as all control procedures effected by elipsLife's EB (other than Chief Risk Officer), Chief Risk Officer, Head of Risk Management or designated Operational Risk manager which must be operationally independent from the risk owner and risk taker (first line of defence). The purpose of the ICS is to assure:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations processes, addressing the basic business objectives, including performance and profitability goals and safeguarding of resources;
- Reliability of financial reporting relating to the preparation of reliable published financial statements, including financial statements and selected financial data derived from such statements, such as earnings releases, reported publicly; and
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations to which elipsLife is subject to.

In line with the Risk Management Standards, the ICS is based on the concept of the "Three Lines of Control". The Self-Assessment performed within quarterly RIM meetings is an important instrument used to identify and document key risks (including non-quantifiable risks, too). As part of the assessment, issues with actions need to be raised by the owner, where risks are not mitigated below key risk tolerance levels, gaps in meeting the standards exist, or any deterioration in a risk mitigating process is recorded. Additionally, operational risks are managed in line with Swiss Re Group's operational risk framework.
Effective controls ensure that control standards are met. The documentation of a control sets forth who does what, how, in which frequency and explains the expected outcome and formal evidence.

3.7. Compliance Function

The Compliance Function, as a part of the internal control system, is one of the key functions. The Compliance Function is independent of the country units and operates under the oversight of and reports to the management body with a dotted reporting line to the Chairman of the BoD.
The responsibilities, competencies and reporting duties of the Compliance Function are laid down in the Compliance Charter adopted by the BoD. The Compliance Charter provides that elipsLife has a flexible, risk-based annual Compliance Plan approved by the BoD and EB setting out the compliance work and covering all areas of the company taking into account their susceptibility to compliance risk.
By means of a companywide Compliance Program, elipsLife supports and follows internationally and nationally recognized guidelines and standards for rules-compliant and value-based corporate governance. These include the principles of economic and financial sanctions and combating bribery, corruption, money laundering and terrorism financing. Through these standards, elipsLife aims to avoid the risks that might arise from non-compliance.
The independent Compliance Function is responsible for ensuring the effective implementation and monitoring of the Compliance Program within elipsLife, as well as for investigating potential compliance infringements. This includes the identification, assessment, and reporting of compliance risks. In addition, the Compliance Function advices the management body on compliance with the laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted pursuant to Solvency II as well as the impact of any changes in the legal environment on the operations of the company.

The standards of conduct established by elipsLife's Code of Conduct are obligatory for all employees. The Code of Conduct and the internal guidelines derived from it provide all employees with clear guidance on behaviour that lives up to the values of elipsLife. In order to transmit the principles of the Code of Conduct and the Compliance Program, elipsLife has implemented a training program.
During the reporting period, the compliance organisation has been amended to take into account the company's growth.

3.8. Internal audit

The internal audit function is provided by GIA. GIA performs its internal audit activities with independence and objectivity. Activities are coordinated with the Risk and Compliance functions. GIA has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities it reviews.
Authority is granted for full, free and unrestricted access to any and all of the Company's property and personnel relevant to any function under review. All employees are required to assist GIA in fulfilling their duty.

3.9. Actuarial Function

The actuarial function has a direct reporting line to the CFO and coordinates the calculation of the technical provisions, advises the CFO on underwriting guidelines and reinsurance and other risk mitigation measures and supports the CFO in the calculation of elipsLife's solvency capital in line with applicable regulations.
The actuarial function also provides advice to the EB on elipsLife's risks in so far as they may have a material impact on elipsLife's ability to meet the regulatory capital requirements.
The actuarial function produces at least annually a written report to be submitted to the EB. The report documents all tasks that have been undertaken by the actuarial function and their results. In particular the report shall include an opinion on the underwriting policy and the reinsurance arrangements and shall consider the interrelations between these and the technical provisions.

3.10. Outsourcing

elipsLife has an Outsourcing Policy which has been approved by the BoD. The policy is in line with the Solvency II requirements as well as the requirements of the Liechtenstein Insurance Supervision Act (ISA) and defines the governance, processes and approvals for using outsourced services. Based on the risks involved with the outsourcing it ensures a proper due diligence process for any service provider and it also lays out the ongoing obligations with regard to the oversight on the services provided by the third party.

elipsLife's Outsourcing Policy ensures that any third party arrangement entered into does not lead to impairment of either the company's systems of governance and internal control, or the relevant supervisory authority in monitoring compliance risks, does not unduly increase the operational risk and does not undermine continuous and satisfactory service to customers.

In addition to the outsourcing of Asset Management as critical and such important function, ELAG outsources the key function Internal Audit to Swiss Re Group. The outsourcing pursues the following objectives:

- Concentration on the core business;
- Increasing profitability;
- Professionalization;

- Increasing quality;
- Ensuring the necessary expertise and the related to this the avoidance / minimization of risks.

3.11. Adequacy of the system of governance

EVAG's risk are linked to the business strategy, underwriting accident and health business in different currencies; these are typical insurance risks and not interconnected with financial risks. The governance is considered adequate considering the relatively low complexity.

3.12. Other material Information

Where possible and appropriate EVAG leverages best practice know-how on governance, policies and procedures from Swiss Re Group.

4 Risk profile

Quantitative information for the different risk categories is given in section 6.1.

4.1. Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk is the risk that the claims resulting from the underwritten business are higher than expected. It is the highest risk category for EVAG.

4.2. Market Risk

There is no material market risk for EVAG due to the focus on accident and health business without savings components. It arises mainly from the spread risk caused by the fixed income investments, the currency risk since EVAG underwrites in CHF and EUR, and some interest rate risk arising from not perfectly matched assets and liabilities.

4.3. Credit risk

Credit risk is a material risk for EVAG due to the reinsurance structure chosen for its insurance business. Credit risk arises from the possibility of counterparty defaults; the reinsurers of EVAG have good credit ratings.

4.4. Liquidity Risk

elipsLife is primarily exposed to liquidity risk through the uncertainty of the size and timing of insurance claims arising out of its insurance business. EVAG does not rely on expected profits included in future premiums for liquidity considerations.

4.5. Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the expected and unexpected economic impact of inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events.

4.6. Risk exposure measurement

For most parts, risks are measured by the Solvency II standard formula, calculating a 99.5% value at risk. Operational risk is additionally assessed in a Risk Matrix. Liquidity risk is mainly controlled through a liquidity ratio.

4.7. Risk concentration

Material risk concentrations for EVAG lie in the credit risk of the reinsurance agreement and operationally in the outsourced services for the Irish medical expense business.

4.8. Risk mitigation

The main financial risk mitigation method for EVAG is reinsurance.

4.9. Stress testing and sensitivity analysis

In order to test EVAG's solvability, the solvency ratio is calculated for different scenarios in the annual ORSA. The scenarios reflect the specific risks that EVAG is exposed to. In all scenarios EVAG maintained a solvency ratio of more than 100%.

4.10. Any other material information

There is no further material information.

5 Narrative information on valuation for solvency purposes

5.1. Information on valuation of assets

5.1.1. Asset classes

EVAG only uses the asset classes as prescribed by the Solvency II balance sheet template.

5.1.2. Methods applied for valuation of material asset classes

Material assets by Solvency II valuation basis as at 31 December 2018 were as follows:

- Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds);
- Reinsurance recoverables;
- Deposits to cedents;
- Other assets.

Investments: EVAG's investment portfolio currently consists of fixed income securities and of deposits with banks.
The bonds are valued in the statutory accounts at amortized costs (lower value of 'amortized costs' and 'market value'). Additional depreciation or write-downs are recognized if a permanent impairment is expected.
Under Solvency II, bonds are recognized at market value. This can therefore generate a difference in valuation.
Deposits with banks are valued at nominal value both for Solvency II as well as for statutory accounts.

Reinsurance recoverables/receivables: The share of technical provisions for retroceded business is determined with reference to the contractual agreement and the underlying gross best estimate liability per treaty. Solvency II reinsurance recoverables are derived from the statutory values and valued at market value. It should be noted that this position is shown as a negative liability in the company's Financial Report (in accordance to VersAV, Anhang 4) whereas under Solvency II it is reported as an asset.

Insurance and intermediaries receivables: EVAG statutory receivables include premiums not yet invoiced, under Solvency II these are not taken into account (and also for the liabilities the unearned premium reserve is not taken into account).

Deposits to cedents: none

Tangible assets: In statutory accounts, tangible assets are measured at historical cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the expected useful life. Since it can be assumed that this mostly corresponds to a market-to-market consideration, the same values are used for Solvency II accounts.

Receivables and accruals: both asset types are measured in statutory accounts at par value (less specific valuation allowance). Since it can be assumed that this mostly corresponds to a market-to-market consideration, the same values are used for Solvency II accounts.

5.1.3. Assumptions and judgements applied for valuation of material assets

Solvency II Investments are valued at market value which is determined as far as possible by reference to observable market prices. Where observable market prices are not available, elipsLife follows the fair value measurement methodology. There are no major sources of estimation uncertainty when using judgments to determine valuations.

5.1.4. Changes made to recognition and valuation basis of material assets during the year

No changes have been made to the recognition and valuation basis or to estimation assumptions during 2018.

5.1.5. Drivers of difference between Solvency II and Company statutory accounts

The difference between Solvency II balance sheet and the statutory balance sheet are explained by the different valuation methodologies used as described above.

5.1.6. Property (held for own use)

elipsLife does not hold property for own use.

5.1.7. Inventories

elipsLife does not hold any inventories as at 31 December 2018.

5.1.8. Intangible assets

There are no intangible assets at EVAG under Solvency II.

5.1.9. Methods and assumptions applied in determining the economic value of financial assets

Most financial asset prices are sourced from BlackRock. The list of vendors used by BlackRock to confirm pricing is held by Swiss Re Asset Management. When BlackRock prices are not available a market price from an alternative vendor is selected. These are pre-agreed vendors depending on the type of the financial assets. In addition, prices are checked by Swiss Re's independent pricing verification team to ensure agreement.

5.1.10. Lease assets

elipsLife does not have any material financial and operating leasing arrangements.

5.1.11. Holdings in related undertakings

EVAG did not have any holdings in related undertakings as at 31 December 2018.

5.1.12. Deferred tax assets

For Solvency II purposes, deferred income tax assets have been recognized for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward on unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through expected future taxable profits is probable.

5.2. Information on valuation of technical provisions

5.2.1. Value of technical provisions by line of business

EVAG only writes business falling under the category 'Other Life' and medical expenses. This includes Group Personal Accident (UVG/UVGO) and Daily Sickness Benefit (KTG) written in Switzerland and Liechtenstein and the medical expenses business underwritten in Ireland. Apart from interest rates, own experience data is used for the calculation of the best estimate.

The Solvency II technical provisions are outlined in the below table:

	2017		2018	
	Other life	Medical expense	Other life	Medical expense
Best-estimate	49.3	204.6	63.9	228.1
thereof expected profit from future premiums	*5.6*	*-12.1*	*0.1*	*-13.2*
Risk Margin	10.3		2.1	

(values in CHF million)

5.2.2. Material differences with statutory reserves

The material differences between technical provisions under Solvency II and reserves under Liechtenstein GAAP are the following:

- Unearned premium reserves: The statutory reserves include unearned premium reserves for premiums that are not yet invoiced. They are not included in the Solvency II technical provisions.
- Present Value of Future Profits: Under Solvency II the profit that is expected from future premiums of in-force contracts is subtracted from the technical provisions.
- Risk Margin: The Solvency II technical provisions contain a risk margin.

5.2.3. Level of uncertainty of technical provisions

The main level of uncertainty of technical provisions is driven by sudden and unexpected large claims. The size of our portfolio is not sufficient yet for easily absorbing large deviations from the expected values. Reinsurance is therefore used for reducing this risk (see next point).

5.2.4. Description of the recoverables from reinsurance contracts

The following reinsurance covers are in-force:

- Quota-share, where premiums, claims and claims reserves, and profit commissions are shared;
- Excess-of-loss reinsurance cover.

The 2018 reinsurance recoverables amount to CHF 209.0 million and represent the reinsured share of the technical provisions excluding claim cost reserves.

5.2.5. Risk Margin

The risk margin is according to the standard formula 6% of the present value of the projected SCR.

5.3. Information on Valuation of other liabilities

(values for 2017 in brackets)

	Solvency II	Statutory	Difference
Deferred tax liability	1.1 (0.3)	0.0 (0.0)	1.1 (0.2)
Reinsurance payables	125.9 (87.5)	214.2 (231.8)	-88.2 (-144.3)
Total of all other liabilities not listed above	89.2 (95.4)	95.4 (89.2)	-6.2 (6.2)
Total other liabilities	216.2 (183.2)	309.6 (321.0)	-93.3 (-137.9)

(values in CHF million)

The valuation differences of the reinsurance payables stem from the removal of the unearned premium reserves for premiums that are not yet invoiced.

5.3.1. Provisions other than technical provisions

There are no provisions other than technical provisions.

5.3.2. Deposits from reinsurers

There are no deposits from reinsurers.

5.3.3. Deferred tax liabilities:

Under Solvency II, deferred tax assets and liabilities are considered based on temporary differences between the Solvency II balance sheet and the local statutory balance sheet. The analysis is performed on basis of the local branches of the company and the corresponding jurisdictional tax regulations were taken into account. Deferred tax assets are calculated on all balance sheet differences which are recognized as being temporarily and which will have a tax reversal impact in the foreseeable future. The valuation of the deferred tax assets can be supported by projections of the future taxable profits. The projections are based on prior year experience considering expectations about future business. EVAG is presumed not to enter into run-off after a shock loss, and credit is only given for deferred tax assets utilized within a 3 year timeframe.

5.3.4. All other liabilities (accounts payable and other provisions):

Accounts payable are recorded at par value in both Solvency II and statutory accounts. Other provisions are raised for obligations that are probable but uncertain (either in amount or timing) on the reporting date. Under Solvency II and in statutory accounts, the amount is based on a best estimate of the future cash outflow. Provisions are tested for adequacy on every reporting date.

5.4. Any other material information

There is no further material information.

6 Capital Management

6.1. Own Funds

EVAG's own funds consist of Tier 1 capital. The own funds are planned within the financial planning with a time horizon of three years. Any necessary increase of own funds is planned as injection of capital.
The subordinated loan of CHF 10 million from Elips Life AG counts as Tier 1 capital.
At the end of 2018 the basic own funds amounted to CHF 125.5 million.

6.1.1. Differences between statutory and Solvency II

The basic own funds under Solvency II differ from the assets over liabilities under Liechtenstein GAAP as follows:

- market values for bonds and technical provisions are considered;
- the present value for future cash-flows impact the basic own funds positively;
- the risk margin impacts the basic own fund negatively;
- adjustments for outstanding premiums and expected claims;
- inclusion of tax assets and liabilities.

(values for 2017 in brackets)

		Statutory		Solvency II	
ASSETS	Deferred Acquisition Costs	26.8	*(6.5)*	0	*(0)*
	Pension benefit surplus	0	*(0)*	0.9	*(0.9)*
	Bonds	137.3	*(63.0)*	139.3	*(64.6)*
	R/I recoverables	387.8	*(395.2)*	216.6	*(181.6)*
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	347.7	*(371.3)*	133.2	*(117.9)*
	Reinsurance receivables	22.7	*(17.2)*	75.6	*(80.5)*
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	1.3	*(0)*	1.3	*(0)*
	Cash and cash equivalents	66.7	*(90.3)*	66.7	*(90.3)*
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0.4	*(0.4)*	0.4	*(0.4)*
	Total Assets	**990.6**	***(943.8)***	**633.9**	***(536.3)***

		Statutory		Solvency II	
LIABILITIES	Technical provisions	569.0	*(545.8)*	302.2	*(255.9)*
	thereof: Best Estimate (excl. EPIFP)	*569.0*	*(545.8)*	*292.0*	*(260.3)*
	thereof: Expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP)	*0*	*(0)*	*-13.1*	*(-6.5)*
	thereof: Risk margin	*0*	*(0)*	*10.3*	*(2.1)*
	Deferred tax liabilities	0	*(0)*	1.1	*(0.3)*
	Insurance & intermediaries payables	22.4	*(23.8)*	22.4	*(23.8)*
	Reinsurance payables	231.8	*(214.2)*	125.9	*(87.5)*
	Payables (trade, not insurance)	55.6	*(0)*	55.6	*(0)*
	Subordinated liabilities	10.0	*(10.0)*	10.0	*(10.0)*
	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	1.2	*(61.6)*	1.2	*(61.6)*
	Basic Own Funds	100.6	*(88.5)*	125.5*	*(107.2*)*
	Total Liabilities	**990.6**	***(943.8)***	**633.9**	***(536.3)***

(values in CHF million)

* The subordinated liability is not included in the calculation of the own funds

6.1. Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) / Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

	2017	2018
Solvency Ratio	**141%**	**145%**
Basic Own Funds	**107.2**	**125.5**
Solvency Capital Requirement	**75.9**	**86.6**
Diversification	-16.7	-16.1
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and taxes	-4.3	-7.1
Life & Health underwriting risk	48.9	63.0
Market risk	4.7	7.8
Counterparty Default Risk	24.8	17.5
Operational Risk	18.5	21.6

(values in CHF million)

The MCR amounts to CHF 21.6 million, the MCR ratio is 580%.
EVAG isn't using simplified calculations or undertaking-specific parameters pursuant to Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
Due to simultaneous publication and submission to the regulators, the calculation of the capital requirements have not yet been approved by FMA.

6.2. Any other material information

There is no further material information.

QRTs to Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2018
Elips Versicherungen AG

S.02.01. Balance sheet - Assets

	Rows	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value	assification adjustm
Assets				
Assets	1			
Goodwill	2			
Deferred acquisition costs	3		-	
Intangible assets	4	-	26,761,038	
Deferred tax assets	5	-	-	
Pension benefit surplus	6	872,269	-	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	7	-	-	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	8	139,259,279	137,257,571	
Property (other than for own use)	9			
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	10			
Equities	11			
Equity - listed	12			
Equity - unlisted	13			
Bonds	14	139,259,279	122,669,682	
Government Bonds	15	74,410,821	59,641,836	
Corporate Bonds	16	64,848,458	63,027,846	
Structured notes	17			
Collateralised securities	18			
Collective Investments Undertakings	19			
Derivatives	20			
Deposits other than cash equivalents	21		14,587,889	
Other investments	22			
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	23			
Loans and mortgages	24			
Loans on policies	25			
Loans and mortgages to individuals	26			
Other loans and mortgages	27			
Reinsurance recoverables from:	28	216,588,088	387,829,418	
Non-life and health similar to non-life	29	171,132,698	354,763,688	
Non-life excluding health	30	-		
Health similar to non-life	31	171,132,698	354,763,688	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	32	45,455,390	33,065,730	
Health similar to life	33	45,455,390	33,065,730	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	34			
Life index-linked and unit-linked	35			
	36			
Deposits to cedants	37			
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	38	133,178,750	347,657,718	
Reinsurance receivables	39	75,637,869	22,713,247	
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	40	1,294,080	1,294,080	
Own shares (held directly)	41			
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	42			
Cash and cash equivalents	43	66,683,834	66,683,834	
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	44	416,190	416,190	
	45			
Total assets	46	633,930,358	990,613,096	

S.02.01. Balance sheet - Liabilities

	Rows	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
		Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value	assification adjustm
Liabilities				
Technical provisions	1			
Technical provisions - non-life	2	238,309,398	502,559,770	
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	3	-	-	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	4			
Best Estimate	5	-		
Risk margin	6	-		
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	7	238,309,398	502,559,770	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	8			
Best Estimate	9	228,053,977		
Risk margin	10	10,255,421		
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	11	63,896,372	66,411,099	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	12	63,896,372	66,411,099	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	13			
Best Estimate	14	63,896,371		
Risk margin	15	0		
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	16			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	17			
Best Estimate	18			
Risk margin	19			
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	20			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	21			
Best Estimate	22			
Risk margin	23			
Other technical provisions	24			
Contingent liabilities	25			
Provisions other than technical provisions	26		-	
Pension benefit obligations	27			
Deposits from reinsurers	28		-	
Deferred tax liabilities	29	1,084,343	33,261	
Derivatives	30			
Debts owed to credit institutions	31			
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	32			
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	33			
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	34			
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	35			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions	36			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	37			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than dc	38			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	39			
Other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	40			
Insurance & intermediaries payables	41	22,389,539	22,389,539	
Reinsurance payables	42	125,947,591	125,947,591	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	43	55,624,880	55,624,880	
Subordinated liabilities	44	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	45	-	-	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	46	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	47	1,185,505	1,185,505	
	48			
Total liabilities	49	518,437,627	784,151,644	
	50			
Excess of assets over liabilities	51	115,492,731	206,461,452	

S.05.01. Premiums, claims & expenses by Line of Business

	Rows	Column 1	Column 17
Non-Life			
	1	Line of Business for: non-life obligations	Total
	2	Medical expense insurance	
Premiums written	3		
Gross - direct Business	4	687,402,497	687,402,497
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	5		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	6		
Reinsurers share	7	515,551,873	515,551,873
Net	8	171,850,624	171,850,624
Premiums earned	9		
Gross - direct Business	10	688,181,773	688,181,773
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	11		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	12		
Reinsurers share	13	516,136,330	516,136,330
Net	14	172,045,443	172,045,443
Claims incurred	15		
Gross - direct Business	16	566,865,564	566,865,564
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	17	-	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	18		
Reinsurers share	19	424,733,769	424,733,769
Net	20	142,131,796	142,131,796
Changes in other technical provisions	21		
Gross - Direct Business	22	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	23		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	24		
Reinsurers' share	25		
Net	26	-	-
Expenses incurred	27	19,880,772	19,880,772
Administrative expenses	28		
Gross - direct Business	29	5,749,616	5,749,616
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	30		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	31		
Reinsurers share	32		
Net	33	5,749,616	5,749,616
Investment management expenses	34		
Gross - direct Business	35	254,437	254,437
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	36		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	37		
Reinsurers share	38		
Net	39	254,437	254,437
Claims management expenses	40		
Gross - direct Business	41		
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	42		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	43		
Reinsurers share	44		
Net	45		
Acquisition expenses	46		
Gross - direct Business	47	13,876,719	13,876,719
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	48		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	49		
Reinsurers share	50	-	-
Net	51	13,876,719	13,876,719
Overhead expenses	52		
Gross - direct Business	53		
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	54		
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	55		
Reinsurers share	56		
Net	57		
Other expenses	58		
Total expenses	59		19,880,772

	Rows	Column 1	Column 9
Life			
	1	life insurance obligations	Total
	2	Health insurance	
Premiums written	3		
Gross	4	141,546,437	141,546,437
Reinsurers share	5	79,579,570	79,579,570
Net	6	61,966,867	61,966,867
Premiums earned	7		
Gross	8	141,546,437	141,546,437
Reinsurers share	9	79,579,570	79,579,570
Net	10	61,966,867	61,966,867
Claims Incurred	11		
Gross	12	122,136,108	122,136,108
Reinsurers share	13	67,826,614	67,826,614
Net	14	54,309,494	54,309,494
Changes in other technical provisions	15		
Gross	16	-	-
Reinsurers share	17		-
Net	18	-	-
Expenses Incurred	19	13,974,327	13,974,327
Administrative expenses	20		
Gross	21	10,061,229	10,061,229
Reinsurers share	22	-	
Net	23	10,061,229	10,061,229
Investment management expenses	24		
Gross	25	1,391,351	1,391,351
Reinsurers share	26		
Net	27	1,391,351	1,391,351
Claims management expenses	28		
Gross	29		
Reinsurers share	30		
Net	31		
Acquisition expenses	32		
Gross	33	2,521,746	2,521,746
Reinsurers share	34	-	-
Net	35	2,521,746	2,521,746
Overhead expenses	36		
Gross	37		
Reinsurers share	38		
Net	39		
Other expenses	40		
Total expenses	41		13,974,327
Total amount of surrenders	42		

S.05.02. Premiums, claims & expenses by Line of Business by country

Premiums, claims and expenses by country	Rows	Column 1 Non-life obligations for home country	Column 2 Non-life obligations by country (top 5 countries) (by amount of gross premiums)	Column 7 Non-life obligations for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
		Home country	IRELAND	home country (by amour
Premiums written	1			
Gross - Direct Business	2		687,402,497	687,402,497
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	3	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	4	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	5		515,551,873	515,551,873
Net	6		171,850,624	171,850,624
Premiums earned	7			
Gross - Direct Business	8		688,181,773	688,181,773
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	9	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	10	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	11		516,136,330	516,136,330
Net	12		172,045,443	172,045,443
Claims incurred	13			
Gross - Direct Business	14		566,865,564	566,865,564
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	15	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	16	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	17		424,733,769	424,733,769
Net	18		142,131,796	142,131,796
Changes in other technical provisions	19			
Gross - Direct Business	20	-	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	21	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	22	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	23	-	-	-
Net	24	-	-	-
Expenses incurred	25		19,880,772	19,880,772
Other expenses	26			
Total expenses	27			19,880,772

Premiums, claims and expenses by country	Rows	Column 1 Life obligations for home country	Column 2 Life obligations by country (top 5 countries)	Column 3	Column 7 Life obligations for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
		Home country	SWITZERLAND	CYPRUS	Total for top 5 countries and home country (by amount of gross premiums written)
Premiums written	1				
Gross	2	2,639,761	137,394,631	1,512,045	141,546,437
Reinsurers' share	3	597,994	78,178,332	803,244	79,579,570
Net	4	2,041,766	59,216,300	708,801	61,966,867
Premiums earned	5				
Gross	6	2,639,761	137,394,631	1,512,045	141,546,437
Reinsurers' share	7	597,994	78,178,332	803,244	79,579,570
Net	8	2,041,766	59,216,300	708,801	61,966,867
Claims incurred	9				
Gross	10	1,018,082	121,039,307	78,719	122,136,108
Reinsurers' share	11	382,685	67,401,236	42,694	67,826,614
Net	12	635,397	53,638,072	36,026	54,309,494
Changes in other technical provisions	13				
Gross	14	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	15	-	-	-	-
Net	16	-	-	-	-
Expenses incurred	17	111,324	13,861,868	-	13,973,192
Other expenses	18				-
Total expenses	19				13,973,192

S.12.01. Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

	Rows	Column 1	Column 2	Column 5
	x			
Technical Provisions (Health)	x			
	x			Total
	1	Health insurance (direct business)		to life
	x	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options and guarantees	
	2			
	3			
(Replicable portfolio)	4			
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re aft	5			
of BE and RM (Non-Replicable portfolio)	6			
Best Estimate	7			
Gross - Best Estimate	8	63,896,371		63,896,371
	9			
Total recoverables from reinsurance /SPV and Finite Re be	10			
before adjustment for expected losses	11			
for expected losses	12			
adjustment for expected losses	13			
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re aft	14	45,455,390		45,455,390
from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re	15	18,440,981		18,440,981
	16			
Risk Margin	17	0		0
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions	18			
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	19			
Best estimate	20			
Risk margin	21			
	22			
Technical provisions - total	23	63,896,372		63,896,372
reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	24	18,440,981		18,440,981
	25			
Best Estimate of products with a surrender option	26			

S.17.01. Non-Life Technical Provisions

Overview			
	1	Segmentation for:	
	2	accepted proportional	
	3	Medical expense insurance -1	Total Non-Life obligation
Technical provisions calculated as a whole (REPL.)	4		
Direct business	5		
Accepted proportional reinsurance business	6		
Accepted non-proportional reinsurance	7		
for expected losses due to counterparty default associate	8		
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM (N	9		
Best estimate	10		
Premium provisions	11		
Gross total	12		
Gross - direct business	13		
Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	14		
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance busi	15		
for expected losses due to counterparty default	16	-	-
before adjustment for expected losses	17	-	-
for expected losses	18		
for expected losses	19		
for expected losses due to counterparty default	20		
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	21		
Claims provisions	22		
Gross total	23	228,053,977	228,053,977
Gross - direct business	24	228,053,977	228,053,977
Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	25		
Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance busi	26		
adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty de	27		
adjustment for expected losses	28		
for expected losses	29		
adjustment for expected losses	30		
for expected losses due to counterparty default	31	171,132,698	171,132,698
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	32	56,921,279	56,921,279
Total Best estimate - gross	33	228,053,977	228,053,977
Total Best estimate - net	34	56,921,279	56,921,279
Risk margin	35	10,255,421	10,255,421
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions	36		
TP as a whole	37		
Best estimate	38		
Risk margin	39		
Technical provisions - total	40		
Technical provisions - total	41	238,309,398	238,309,398
for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	42	171,132,698	171,132,698
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurar	43	67,176,700	67,176,700

S19.01 Non-Life Insurance Claims Provisions

Worker's compensation:

Claims paid gross

Year		Development year 0	1	2	3	4	5	in current year	sum of years (cumulative)
	1								
Year	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	in current year	sum of years (cumulative)
Prior	3								
N-05	13	465,248	337,406	9,597	-30,646	1,279	27,954	27,954	810,837
N-04	14	2,237,314	1,831,114	293,417	289,649	39,374		39,374	4,690,869
N-03	15	3,935,826	3,887,502	738,664	183,369			183,369	8,745,361
N-02	16	7,020,652	5,181,884	1,092,037				1,092,037	13,294,573
N-01	17	7,931,149	7,327,452					7,327,452	15,258,601
N	18	13,272,447						13,272,447	13,272,447
	19							21,942,634	56,072,687

Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provision - gross

Year		Development year 0	1	2	3	4	5	Year end (discounted data)
	1							
Year	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	Year end (discounted data)
Prior	3							
N-05	13	-	83,204	84,696	33,708	36,815	22,197	22,197
N-04	14	5,028,999	3,511,538	3,522,039	2,683,623	3,262,222		3,262,222
N-03	15	4,679,815	1,383,207	610,813	707,796			707,796
N-02	16	6,359,620	4,218,172	4,384,727				4,384,727
N-01	17	10,225,571	3,886,334					3,886,334
N	18	21,419,734						21,419,734
	19							33,683,010

S19.01 Non-Life Insurance Claims Information

Medical expenses insurance:

Claims paid gross

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	in current year	sum of years (cumulative)
	1	Development year								
Year	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	in current year	sum of years (cumulative)
N-06	12	25,286,000	150,404,000	29,635,245	4,451,712	1,504,446	316,428	631,307	631,307	212,229,138
N-05	13	93,490,031	234,275,969	45,359,839	7,736,289	1,649,913	1,481,184		1,481,184	383,993,225
N-04	14	104,632,437	257,126,679	46,229,735	2,154,854	1,831,394			1,831,394	411,975,099
N-03	15	121,973,117	303,986,093	37,693,691	3,963,823				3,963,823	467,616,724
N-02	16	148,760,744	311,175,280	40,354,130					40,354,130	500,290,154
N-01	17	160,066,831	317,382,303						317,382,303	477,449,134
N	18	167,096,647							167,096,647	167,096,647
	19								532,740,788	2,620,650,121

Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provision gross

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Year end (discounted data)
	1	Development year							
Year	2	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	Year end (discounted data)
Prior	3								
N-06	12	187,900,000	42,198,730	8,924,587	5,469,407	4,573,880	5,299,457	4,667,173	4,667,173
N-05	13	117,876,891	48,445,427	1,335,953	(3,123,509)	(3,443,130)	(4,039,241)		(4,039,241)
N-04	14	134,993,190	50,575,592	5,521,124	5,095,844	4,223,918			4,223,918
N-03	15	139,819,890	49,682,830	12,878,283	8,875,879				8,875,879
N-02	16	154,255,666	60,061,561	13,388,177					13,388,177
N-01	17	182,354,884	60,118,954						60,118,954
N	18	183,643,113							183,643,113
	19								270,877,974

S.23.01. Own funds - General information (1)

Own funds - General information

Name of the insurance company: Elips Versicherungen AG

Form Nr. / Page / Version / Type			Company RegNr. / PB		FY MMYY
S.23.01	1	6	2	L003 F	1218

	Rows	Column 1 Total (Tier 1 to 3)	Column 2 Tier 1 unrestricted	Column 3 Tier 1 restricted	Column 4 Tier 2	Column 5 Tier 3
Overview - solo						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	1	125,492,731	115,492,731	10,000,000	-	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	2	125,492,731	115,492,731	10,000,000	-	
	3					
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	4	125,492,731	115,492,731	10,000,000	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	5	125,492,731	115,492,731	10,000,000	-	
	6					
SCR	7	86,591,646				
MCR	8	21,647,912				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	9	145				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	10	580				

Embedded data from R40, Basic own funds (solo/group)

	Rows	Total (Tier 1 to 3)	Classification of own funds: Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	1					
sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 201	2					
Total basic own funds after deductions	3	125,492,731	115,492,731	10,000,000	-	-
	4					
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	5	5,000,000	5,000,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	6	84,500,000	84,500,000			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basi	7	1,600,000	1,600,000			
Subordinated mutual member accounts	8					
Surplus funds	9					
Preference shares	10					
Share premium account related to preference shares	11					
Reconciliation reserve	12	24,392,731	24,392,731			
Subordinated liabilities	13	10,000,000		10,000,000	-	-
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	14	-				-
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own	15	-		-		
Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own f	16					

	Rows	Total	
Own funds from the financial statements	17		
that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve	18	-	-
	19		

	Rows	Total (Tier 1 to 3)	Classification of own funds: Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	20					
	21					
Deductions	22					
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institut	23					
Deductions for participations in other financial undertaking	24					
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009	25					
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability	26					
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a	27					
Total of non-available own fund items	28					
Total deductions	29					

S.23.01. Own funds - General information (2)

Own funds - General information

Name of the insurance company:		Elips Versicherungen AG			
Form		**Company**		**FY**	
Nr. / Page / Version / Type		**RegNr. / PB**		**MMYY**	
S.23.01 3 6 2		L003 F		1218	
Rows	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5

Ancillary own funds, Reconciliation reserve

Embedded data from R40, Ancillary own funds (solo/gro	Row	Total	Classification of own funds			
	1	Total	Tier 1		Tier 2	Tier 3
	2	(Tier 1 to 3)	unrestricted	restricted		
Total ancillary own funds	3	-			-	-
	4					
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on d	5	-			-	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributio	6	-			-	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on dema	7	-			-	-
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for su	8	-			-	-
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the	9	-			-	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article	10	-			-	-
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph c	11	-			-	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first sub	12	-			-	-
Other ancillary own funds	13	-			-	-

Embedded data from R40, Reconciliation reserve, EPIFP (	Row	Total	
	1	(Tier 1 to 3)	
Total - Reconciliation reserve	2	24,392,731	
Excess of assets over liabilities	3	115,492,731	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	4	-	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	5	-	
Other basic own funds items	6	91,100,000	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respec	7	-	
Other non available own funds	8		
	9		Tier 1 unrestricted
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIF	10	20,724,842	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFI	11	-	
Expected profits in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-li	12	20,724,842	

S.25.01. Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings/groups on Standard Formula

	Rows	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
Solvency Capital Requirement						
	1	Net solvency capital requirement (including the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions)	Gross solvency capital requirement (excluding the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions)	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching adjustments portfolios	USP	Simplifications
	2					
Market risk	3	7,826,266	7,826,266	-		-
Counterparty default risk	4	17,358,552	17,358,552	-		
Life underwriting risk	5	-	-	-	-	-
Health underwriting risk	6	63,038,863	63,038,863	-	-	-
Non-life underwriting risk	7	-	-	-	-	-
Diversification	8	-16,125,099	-16,125,099			
	9					
Intangible asset risk	10	-	-			
	11					
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	12	72,098,582	72,098,582			
	13					
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	14					
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	15	-				
Operational risk	16	21,629,575				
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	17	-				
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	18	-7,136,511				
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance	19	-				
	20					
Solvency Capital Requirement, excluding capital add-on	21	86,591,646				
Capital add-ons already set	22	-				
Solvency Capital Requirement	23	86,591,646				
Solvency capital requirement for undertakings under con	24	-				
Other information on SCR	25					
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-m	26	-				
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements f	27	-				
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements f	28	-				
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements f	29	-				
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for a	30	-				
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MA	31	No adjustment				
Net future discretionary benefits	32	5,636,510				
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requireme	33					
	34					
Information on other entities	35					
Capital requirements for other financial sectors (Non-insu	36					
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insur	37					
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insur	38					
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insur	39					
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requ	40					
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	41					
	42					
Overall SCR	43					
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	44					
Solvency Capital Requirement	45					

S.28.01. Minimum capital Requirement

	Zeilen	Spalte 01	Spalte 02	Spalte 03	Spalte 04
	1	MCR components		Background information	
Linear formula component for non-life insurance or reins	2				
MCR_NL Result	3	11,693,529			
	4			Net (of reinsurance) best estimate provisions	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	5			56,921,279	191,877,211
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsuranc	6			-	-
Workers compensation insurance and proportional reinsu	7			-	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsur	8			-	-
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	9			-	-
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportiona	10			-	-
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proport	11			-	-
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	12			-	-
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsur	13			-	-
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	14			-	-
Assistance and its proportional reinsurance	15			-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional r	16			-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	17			-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	18			-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsura	19			-	-
Non-proportional health reinsurance	20			-	-
	21				
	22				
Linear formula component for life insurance or reinsuran	23				
MCR_L Result	24	387,261			
	25			Net (of reinsurance) best estimate provisions	Capital at risk
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefi	26				
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionar	27				
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	28				
Other life (re)insurance and health obligations	29			18,440,981	
Capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	30				
	31				
	32				
Overall MCR calculation	33				
Linear MCR	34	12,080,790			
SCR	35	86,591,646			
	36				
MCR cap	37	38,966,241			
MCR floor	38	21,647,912			
Combined MCR	39	21,647,912			
Absolute floor of the MCR	40	2,816,488			
	41				
Minimum Capital Requirement	42	21,647,912			

S19.01. Claims information: see Excel files published on elips website (since files too big to published in readable format directly in this PDF file)