

# **Elips Versicherungen AG**

## **Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2020**

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Business and Performance</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>System of Governance</b>	<b>5</b>
3.1.	Structure of the management and supervisory body, roles & responsibilities	5
3.2.	Remuneration policy	5
3.3.	Fit & Proper	6
3.4.	Risk Management Framework	6
3.5.	ORSA process	9
3.6.	Internal Control System	10
3.7.	Compliance Function	11
3.8.	Internal audit	11
3.9.	Actuarial Function	11
3.10.	Outsourcing	12
3.11.	Adequacy of the system of governance	12
3.12.	Other material Information	12
<b>4</b>	<b>Risk profile</b>	<b>13</b>
4.1.	Underwriting risk	13
4.2.	Market Risk	13
4.3.	Credit risk	13
4.4.	Liquidity Risk	13
4.5.	Operational Risk	13
4.6.	Risk exposure measurement	13
4.7.	Risk concentration	13
4.8.	Risk mitigation	13
4.9.	Stress testing and sensitivity analysis	14
4.10.	Any other material information	14
<b>5</b>	<b>Narrative information on valuation for solvency purposes</b>	<b>15</b>
5.1.	Information on valuation of assets	15
5.2.	Information on valuation of technical provisions	16
5.3.	Information on Valuation of other liabilities	18
5.4.	Any other material information	18
<b>6</b>	<b>Capital Management</b>	<b>19</b>
6.1.	Own Funds	19
6.2.	Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) / Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	20
6.3.	Any other material information	20
	<b>Annex I – Quantitative Reporting Templates to Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2020 Elips Versicherungen AG</b>	<b>21</b>

Elips Versicherungen AG (EVAG) is wholly owned by Elips Life AG (ELAG) which is a Swiss Re<sup>1</sup> subsidiary. Wherever possible, both entities are governed and steered in identical structures; when this is the case, “elipsLife” is used as abbreviation.

## 1 Summary

The following material changes have occurred in the undertaking's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period:

- In 2020, elipsLife's risk management framework has been enhanced – reaffirming the risk ownership of the first line of control and further aligned with the global framework that governs risk management practices throughout the Swiss Re Group.
- Injection of CHF 10m capital in March 2020 in order to mitigate negative financial market developments at the beginning of the first COVID COVID-19 wave in Europe.
- Subsequent to a re-evaluation in November/December 2020 of the company's capital positions, Swiss Re has made a CHF 20 million capital injection at the end of Q4 2020. For the planning period 2021-2023, EVAG capitalization is intended to be kept – at least – at 130% SII ratio target level.

---

<sup>1</sup> 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 Michael Stämpfli. EVAG is part of the Swiss Re Group – till Q3 2020 within Business Unit Life Capital (LC); as per Q4 2020 shift of managerial responsibility to Business Unit Corporate Solutions (CorSo).

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 and Liechtenstein (UVG) while the health business consists of medical expense insurance in Ireland and daily sickness insurance in Switzerland.

### Business objectives

elipsLife is a specialized European group life insurer focusing on mid-market clients. elipsLife strives to be a leading competent B2B / B2B2C partner for mid-sized companies offering life and health insurance products in selected markets. The focus is on accident and health coverages as well as death and disability risks. Customers of elipsLife are pension funds, collective foundations, companies and associations. To create value for the mid-market segment means, in our understanding, to address sophisticated yet “must be affordable” needs of mid-sized companies, therefore to provide tailored affordable covers and service excellence delivered in an efficient and effective way for insureds, policyholders and distribution partners.

### Business performance

Gross premiums written grew in the reporting year from CHF 848.2 million to CHF 898.9 million. Statutory pre-tax loss amounts to CHF -22.0 million (prior year: to CHF -13.6 million). The result was primarily driven by changes in reserving methods and re-evaluations of risks.

The gross premiums, gross claims (both in CHF million) and loss ratios for EVAG are shown in the following table.

Country (values in CHF million)	Switzerland: Accident		Switzerland: Sickness daily allowance		Ireland: Medical expenses		Total	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Gross Premium	60.6	67.0	98.8	112.0	688.8	720.0	848.2	898.9
Gross claims	81.1	70.4	83.1	101.9	590.0	599.8	754.2	772.1
Loss ratio	134%	105%	84%	91%	86%	83%	89%	86%

### Investment performance

EVAG's investments consist of fixed-income assets (incl. cash) and shares in collective investment schemes. The income of the investments was CHF 3.1 million while the expenses amounted to CHF 3.0 million.

### Other material income and expenses

Over the next years elipsLife remains focused on successfully growing its business. Thus, significant efforts will be put in building-up the prerequisites for appropriate investments.

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

### 3.2. Remuneration policy

#### 3.2.1. Variable Compensation

The elipsLife members of the Executive Team, 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 Share Plan (LSP). The cash (VAI) and share (LSP) payments deferred and vest after 3 years.

For elipsLife employees who aren't 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

elipsLife operates a Target API (TAPI) system along with a performance management framework that provides equal weighting to results-oriented and behaviour-related performance criteria for all eligible employees. A TAPI is set for each eligible employee based on multiple factors, but primarily on the role being performed, internal calibration and market benchmarks.

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, Business Unit Life Capital (2021 onwards: Business Unit Corporate Solutions), 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 Business Performance Factor which reflects Swiss Re Group, Business Unit Life Capital (2021 onwards: Business Unit Corporate Solutions), and elipsLife performance as well as an Individual Pay-out Factor which reflects the individual performance assessment, taking into account the two dimensions on the 'what' (quantitative & qualitative targets) and 'how' (behaviour targets linked to the corporate values and code of conduct) and is set at the manager's discretion but cannot exceed a factor of 2. 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

Key Function	Function Holder
Compliance	Benjamin Heusi
Risk	Christina Müller <sup>3</sup>
Actuarial	Florian Dally
Audit	Outsourced to Swiss Re - Ian McClarty

EVAG requires that all persons effectively running the company and key functions holders (a “Relevant Person”<sup>4</sup>) 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:

- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- The outcome of the assessment will be documented and stored in the HR file.
- 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.

### 3.4. Risk Management Framework

In 2020, elipsLife’s risk management framework has been further aligned with the global framework that governs risk management practices throughout the Swiss Re Group. The risk governance includes frameworks for risk management, risk control, risk appetite, limits and capitalisation. Taking and managing risk is central to elipsLife’s business. All risk-related activities are subject to the Group’s risk management framework. This framework sets out how Swiss Re organises and applies its risk management practices across the Group to ensure that all activities are conducted in line with the principles and limits mandated by the Group Risk Policy.

The risk management framework comprises the following major elements:

- Risk governance documentation, including the Group Risk policy
- Key risk management principles
- Fundamental roles for delegated risk-taking

<sup>3</sup> From 1 January 2021 onwards: Ettore Franzolin

<sup>4</sup> Members of the BoD, the ET, the Head of Compliance, the Appointed Actuary/Actuarial Function Holder, the Company Auditor and Branch Managers.

- Risk culture and behaviour
- Organisation of risk management, including responsibilities at Board and executive level
- Risk control framework
- Management of risk categories
- Risk appetite framework, including limits

#### **3.4.1. Risk governance documentation**

The risk management framework of EVAG is set out in risk governance documentation at Swiss Re Group and legal entity level. Group-level risk documents thereby form the basis for all risk governance across Swiss Re. Additional risk governance for legal entities is prepared as an addendum to the Group or parent entity document.

Risk policies, standards and guidelines established at Group and Business Unit level therefore form a large part of elipsLife's risk management system; they are adopted by EVAG following review for appropriateness by the Board. Where needed, an addendum is established to an existing Group or Business Unit governance document to provide for more specific risk management governance at the level of EVAG.

#### **3.4.2. Key risk management principles**

Risk management is based on four fundamental principles. These apply consistently across all risk categories at the level of EVAG and the broader Swiss Re Group:

- Controlled risk-taking
- Clear accountability
- Independent risk controlling
- Transparency

#### **3.4.3. Fundamental roles for delegated risk-taking**

In order to ensure clear control, accountability and independent monitoring for all risks, the risk governance distinguishes between three fundamental roles in the risk-taking process:

- Risk owner (e.g. the BoD) – establishes a strategy, delegates execution and control, and retains ultimate responsibility for the outcomes.
- Risk taker (e.g. the Executive Team and the country units) – executes an objective within the authority delegated by the risk owner; risk takers are required to provide the respective risk controller with all information required to monitor and control their risks.
- Risk controller (e.g. the CRO, Head of Legal & Compliance or the Internal Audit Function) – is tasked by the risk owner with independent oversight of risk-taking activities to mitigate potential conflicts of interest between the risk owner and risk taker; risk controllers are responsible for escalating relevant concerns.

Risk-taking activities are typically subject to three lines of control.

- The first line of control comprises the day-to-day risk control activities performed by risk takers in the business as well as in Group functions, including identification of risks and design of effective controls.
- Independent oversight performed by functions such as Risk Management and Compliance represents the second line of control.
- The third line of control consists of independent audits of processes and procedures carried out by Group Internal Audit or by external auditors. This approach is designed to achieve a strong, coherent and Group-wide risk culture built on the principles of ownership and accountability.

#### **3.4.4. Risk culture**

elipsLife fosters a strong risk culture to promote risk awareness and discipline across all its activities. This risk culture stands for the risk and control related values, knowledge and behaviour shared by all employees. Its principal components are summarised in a framework that builds on the Code of Conduct as well as on the key risk management principles.

The risk culture framework serves to influence appropriate risk-taking behaviour in four key aspects,:

- Leadership in providing clear vision and direction
- Consideration of risk relevant information in decision-making
- Risk governance and accountability of risk takers as well as transparent flow of risk information
- Embedding of risk management skills and competencies

Risk culture provides the foundation for the efficient and effective application of the risk management framework. The Risk Management function reinforces the risk culture by ensuring risk transparency and fostering open discussion and challenge in the risk-taking and risk management processes.

#### **3.4.5. Organisation of risk management**

The BoD of EVAG is ultimately responsible for oversight over the operation of the entity, including its risk. It is supported in this by the key function-holders (see section 3.3 for details). The BoD meets at least quarterly, with meetings run and documented by the Corporate Secretary.

The EVAG BoD has appointed a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) in order to properly discharge their responsibility at the legal entity level and act as the principal risk controller. The EVAG CRO coordinates with the broader Swiss Re Group Risk Management organisation and elipsLife's business functions to perform risk control activities across multiple components of the risk management cycle. The CRO heads the elipsLife Risk Management Committee (RIM) and has a reporting line to the Chief Risk Officer of the Business Unit Corporate Solutions (till end of September 2020 reporting line to the Chief Risk Officer of the Business Unit Life Capital) and a reporting line to the elipsLife CEO.

elipsLife's Risk Management Committee (RIM) is the main body charged with oversight of EVAG's risk governance issues. The RIM is responsible for the identification, measurement and management of individual risks including the assessment against the defined risk appetite framework. This includes a forward-looking perspective arising from EVAG's business and capital plan and potential strategic transactions. The RIM is a cross-functional committee, chaired by the CRO, with members representing elipsLife's main business and operational units. The CRO is informed by the RIM members in the exercise of their responsibility.

Risk management activities are complemented by Compliance and Internal Audit (see sections 3.7 and 3.8).

#### **3.4.6. Risk Control Framework**

elipsLife operates within a clearly defined risk control framework. This is set out in the Risk Management Standards at the level of the Swiss Re Group, the Business Unit Life Capital (2021 onwards: Business Unit Corporate Solutions) and the elipsLife legal entities. It comprises a body of standards that establish an internal control system for taking and managing risk. These standards set responsibilities for risk takers and risk controllers. The risk control framework defines key tasks, which are the core components of elipsLife's risk management cycle:

- Risk tolerance and appetite assessment of plan – ensures that the risk implications of plans are understood, and determines whether business and investment plans adhere to risk appetite framework (risk appetite and tolerance).
- Risk identification – ensures that all risks to which EVAG is exposed are transparent in order to make them controllable and manageable.
- Risk measurement – enables EVAG to understand the magnitude of its risks and to set quantitative controls that limit its risk-taking.
- Risk limit framework – allows EVAG to control its risk-taking decisions and total risk accumulations, including the passive risk the entity is exposed to through our operations.
- Risk reporting – creates internal risk transparency and enables to meet external disclosure requirements.

In addition, Risk Management performs the following risk control activities:

- Model and tool assurance – ensures that models or tools used for costing, valuation and risk capital determination are based on sound scientific concepts, have been implemented and calibrated correctly, and produce accurate results.
- Valuation assurance – assesses the quality of valuations for financial instrument prices and reserves.
- Insurance risk reviews – assess the quality of decision-making in the taking of insurance risks by performing independent evaluations of underwriting, costing, pricing and claims handling.

#### **3.4.7. Risk Appetite Framework**

elipsLife's risk appetite framework establishes the overall approach for controlled risk-taking. The framework is set out in elipsLife's Annex to Group and Business Unit Life Capital (2021 onwards: Business Unit Corporate Solutions) Risk Management Standards and consists of two interlinked components: risk appetite and risk tolerance.

- Risk appetite – describes the conditions under which elipsLife engages in risk-taking activities and the types of risk that elipsLife wants to pursue or avoid.
- Risk tolerance – describes the extent to which the BoD has authorised executive management to assume risk. It represents the amount of risk that elipsLife is willing to accept within the constraints imposed by its capital and liquidity resources, its strategy, and the regulatory and rating agency environment within which it operates.

The risk appetite statement therefore facilitates discussions about where and how capital, liquidity and other resources should be deployed under a risk-return view, while the risk tolerance sets clear boundaries to risk-taking.

#### **3.4.8. Further information**

##### **Risk-free rate, matching adjustment and volatility adjustment**

EVAG doesn't rely on the matching adjustment or volatility adjustment.

#### **3.5. ORSA process**

elipsLife's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) is an internal process that captures risks and capital needs on an ongoing basis and ensures that an adequate control framework is in place. ORSA is thus part of enterprise risk management. It comprises all processes and procedures used to identify, evaluate, monitor and control risks, calculate capital adequacy throughout the planning period, and document or report the results of the process. The ORSA builds on existing activities performed at Group and legal entity level throughout the business cycle to effectively manage risk and capital. It covers all aspects of the risk and capital management framework that serve to determine the management's own view of risk and associated solvency needs.

The ORSA process supports adherence to EVAG's internal risk appetite framework by monitoring that both current and planned exposures adhere to its criteria. Furthermore, execution of the business plan is subject to the risk control framework. The process assists in the evaluation of the adequacy of internal targets and operating capital levels throughout the business cycle. It is forward-looking and integrated with business and strategic planning. In addition, it serves to enhance the understanding of interrelationships between the risk profile and solvency needs, considering reasonably foreseeable and relevant material risks.

The principles regulating the ORSA processes are set out in elipsLife's risk governance, in particular in the Group Risk Policy and Group Risk Management Standards, as well as various risk management standards at risk category and legal entity level. Reporting processes related to ORSA are governed by the Swiss Re Group ORSA Reporting Standards, which define the approach, processes, roles and responsibilities for Swiss Re's ORSA reporting at Group and legal entity level.

The ORSA process is performed at least on an annual basis and additionally without any delay following any significant change in the risk profile of the company.

### 3.6. Internal Control System

elipsLife has implemented a principle-based integrated internal control system to mitigate identified operational risks including financial reporting and compliance risks, as well as risks that could impair the effectiveness and efficiency of operations. This control system represents a subset of the risk control framework and is based on international standards established by COSO (the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission).

The internal control system is overseen by the BoD and ET. It aims to provide reasonable oversight and assurance in achieving three objectives:

- Reliability of reporting addressing the preparation of reliable reporting arrangements as well as related data covering significant financial, economic, regulatory and other reporting risks
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations – addressing legal and regulatory requirements which Swiss Re is subject to, including compliance, legal and tax risks
- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations – addressing basic business objectives, including performance and profitability goals, and the safeguarding of assets covering significant market, credit, liquidity, insurance, technology and other risks

Operationally, the internal control system is based on the three lines of control and comprises five components:

RISK ASSESSMENT	CONTROL ACTIVITIES	INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION	MONITORING ACTIVITIES
Processes to identify and assess risks	Risk mitigation activities established in policies and procedures	Capturing and sharing information for risk control and decisions	Ongoing evaluation of control effectiveness
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Performed by risk takers (1st line of control)</li> <li>■ Based on Global Operational Risk Register</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Performed by risk takers (1st line of control)</li> <li>■ Based on elipsLife Control Catalogue</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Performed by all lines of control</li> <li>■ All incidents logged in central repository</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Risk controlling by Risk Management and Compliance (2nd line of control)</li> <li>■ Assurance by Internal Audit and Compliance (3rd line of control)</li> </ul>
<b>CONTROL ENVIRONMENT</b>			
Standards, processes and structures that provide basis for internal control (e.g. operational risk tolerance)			
Risk culture, including the corporate values, governance oversight, and roles and responsibilities, as well as performance measures, incentives, and rewards that drive accountability for performance			

### 3.7. Compliance Function

The Compliance Function, as a part of the internal control system, is one of the key functions. The authority and responsibilities of the Compliance Function are established by the BoD. The Compliance Function is a staff unit with a dotted reporting line to the CEO and the Chairman of the BoD. Its independence is ensured by the authorities laid down in the Compliance Charter which includes among others the authority to establish compliance related processes and controls and to have unrestricted access to all records.

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 ET 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 advises 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.

### 3.8. Internal audit

The internal audit function is provided by Swiss Re's Group Internal Audit (GIA). GIA performs independent, objective assessments of the adequacy and effectiveness of internal control systems. It evaluates the execution of processes including those within Risk Management. 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.

Since Internal Audit is outsourced to GIA, the GIA charter governs the internal audits of elipsLife. The Charter is reviewed and if necessary is updated annually, or as required. Any revisions are submitted to the Group Audit Committee for approval, following consultation with the Chairmen of relevant legal entity Audit Committees.

### 3.9. Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function has a direct reporting line to the Head of Actuarial Reserving Swiss Re Corporate Solutions (till end of September 2020 direct reporting line to the Deputy Group CEO) and shall coordinate the calculation of the technical provisions. The Actuarial Function shall have a regular exchange of views with the CRO. The Actuarial Function provides advice to the ET 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 ET. 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, EVAG outsources the key function Internal Audit to Swiss Re Group. The outsourcing pursues the following objectives:

1. Concentration on the core business;
2. Increasing profitability;
3. Professionalization;
4. Increasing quality;
5. Ensuring the necessary expertise and the related to this the avoidance / minimization of risks.

The rationale for the intra-group outsourcing of certain key functions is to exploit synergies within the group. The relevant units at Swiss Re group level (Asset Management; GIA) have the necessary skills and expertise to assume those functions also on behalf of elipsLife. The compliance and regulatory risk related to group-internal outsourcing is remote as Swiss Re is subject to the same robust governance and compliance framework and control system as elipsLife. In the case of the Asset Management function, the Swiss Re Life Capital Management Ltd (from 2021 onwards: iptiQ Group Holding Ltd) has been instructed to strictly follow the Investment Guidelines adopted by elipsLife. For each outsourced function, the legal relationship between elipsLife and Swiss Re is based on a Service Level Agreement.

All cooperation agreements with service providers who perform important processes on behalf of elipsLife have been supplemented with certain terms to ensure proper compliance with the Liechtenstein supervisory law. elipsLife exercises due diligence checks in the selection of service providers and applies effective systems and risk controls on a regular basis throughout the contractual relationship with all service providers.

### 3.11. Adequacy of the system of governance

EVAG's risks are linked to the business strategy, underwriting life 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 6.2.

### 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

Market risk arises mainly from the spread risk caused by the fixed income investments, equity risk, concentration risk, 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 doesn't 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.

#### **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 2020 were as follows:

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

**Investments:** EVAG's investment portfolio currently consists of fixed income securities, shares in collective equity investment schemes 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. Equities are valued at the minimum of market value and acquisition value under statutory accounts, and at market value under Solvency II. 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.

**Deposits to cedents:** none

**Tangible assets:** none

**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 aren't 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.

#### 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)**

EVAG doesn't hold property for own use.

#### **5.1.7. Inventories**

EVAG doesn't hold any inventories.

#### **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 a major investment management company. The list of vendors used by the investment management company to confirm pricing is held by Swiss Re Asset Management. If the market value of an asset isn't available from the investment management company, then the pricing from an alternative vendor is used. 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**

EVAG doesn't have any material financial and operating leasing arrangements.

#### **5.1.11. Holdings in related undertakings**

EVAG doesn't have any holdings in related undertakings.

#### **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.

Compared to previous reporting period, no major changes in relevant assumptions in the calculation of technical provisions were made.

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

	2019		2020	
	Other life	Medical expense	Other life	Medical expense
Best-estimate <sup>5</sup>	109.3	433.9	152.3	454.1
Risk Margin	12.0		10.5	

(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:

- 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.
- Provisions for adverse deviations (PADs): Since Solvency II is a best estimate considerations, the PADs are removed from the Solvency II balance sheet.
- Prudency reserves: Since Solvency II follows a best estimate consideration, prudency reserves are removed from the Solvency II balance sheet.

### Relevant assumptions about future management actions

The only relevant assumption about future management actions is the continuance of the existing reinsurance arrangements.

### Relevant assumptions about policyholder behaviour

EVAG assumes no lapses.

### 5.2.3. Level of uncertainty of technical provisions

In the calculation of technical provisions actuarial and economic assumptions are used. As the assumptions are used for prospective events, there is inherent uncertainty with regards to the development of future mortality, recovery and costs. The size of the portfolio isn't 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;
- Catastrophe Excess-of-loss reinsurance cover.

The 2020 reinsurance recoverables amount to CHF 422.8 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. It amounts to CHF 10.5 million (2019: CHF 12.0 million)

For the Risk Margin calculation, the SCR submodules are projected for future time steps, aggregated to a total SCR per time step, and then discounted.

<sup>5</sup> 2020 best-estimate technical provisions include CHF 3.6 million expected losses from future premiums, (2019: profit of CHF 8.9 million)

### 5.3. Information on Valuation of other liabilities

	Solvency II		Statutory		Difference	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Deferred tax liabilities	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.9
Reinsurance payables	216.6	229.9	216.6	229.9	0.0	0.0
Total of all other liabilities not listed above	89.0	107.1	89.0	107.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>306.4</b>	<b>338.4</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>337.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>

(values in CHF million)

#### 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 entirely of Tier 1 capital and amount to CHF 140.0 million. The subordinated loan of CHF 10 million from Elips Life AG counts as Tier 1 capital. The own funds are planned within the financial planning with a time horizon of three years.

In 2020, the Own Funds of EVAG were strengthened with a capital injection of CHF 30 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 of future cash-flows impact the basic own funds positively;
- the risk margin impacts the basic own funds negatively;
- the removal of prudency reserves impacts the basic funds positively;
- inclusion of tax assets and liabilities.

	Statutory		Solvency II		
	2019	2020	2019	2020	
ASSETS	Deferred Acquisition Costs	26.3	28.0	0.0	0.0
	Pension benefit surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bonds	174.5	183.9	182.4	193.9
	Deposits other than cash equivalents	5.1	4.8	0.0	0.0
	Collective Investments Undertakings	18.7	18.7	18.7	18.9
	R/I recoverables	396.2	442.0	384.2	422.8
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	325.4	370.8	325.4	370.8
	Reinsurance receivables	23.7	44.5	23.7	44.5
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9.2	9.6	9.2	9.6
	Cash and cash equivalents	29.9	22.8	31.1	23.4
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
	<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1010.4</b>	<b>1126.3</b>	<b>976.2</b>	<b>1085.2</b>

	Statutory		Solvency II		
	2019	2020	2019	2020	
LIABILITIES	Technical provisions	598.4	675.4	555.3	616.9
	thereof: Best Estimate (excl. EPIFP)	0.0	0.0	552.2	602.7
	thereof: Expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP)	0.0	0.0	-9.0	3.7
	thereof: Risk margin	0.0	0.0	12.0	10.5
	Deferred tax liabilities	0.0	0.6	0.9	1.4
	Insurance & intermediaries payables	11.1	14.2	11.1	14.2
	Reinsurance payables	216.6	229.9	216.6	229.9
	Payables (trade, not insurance)	67.1	81.6	67.1	81.6
	Subordinated liabilities	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2
<b>Basic Own Funds</b>	<b>106.4</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>124.5*</b>	<b>140.0*</b>	
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>1010.4</b>	<b>1126.3</b>	<b>976.2</b>	<b>1085.2</b>	

(values in CHF million)

\* The subordinated liability isn't included in the calculation of the own funds

## 6.2. Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) / Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

	2019	2020
<b>Solvency Ratio</b>	<b>134%</b>	<b>141%</b>
<b>Basic Own Funds</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>140.0</b>
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>99.5</b>
Diversification	-22.5	-27.7
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and taxes	-9.0	-7.8
Life & Health underwriting risk	64.4	62.2
Market risk	17.7	22.1
Counterparty Default Risk	18.9	25.9
Operational Risk	23.5	24.8

(values in CHF million)

The MCR amounts to CHF 24.9 million (2019: CHF 23.3 million), the MCR ratio is 563% (2019: 535%).

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 hasn't yet been approved by FMA.

## 6.3. Any other material information

There is no further material information.

## **Annex I – Quantitative Reporting Templates to Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2020 Elips Versicherungen AG**

All monetary amounts are in thousands of Swiss Francs.

S.22.01 is not reported as no long term guarantees measures and transitionals are used.

**Annex I**
**S.02.01.02**
**Balance sheet**

	Solvency II value	
	C0010	
<b>Assets</b>		
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	0
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	212,792
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0
Equities	R0100	0
Equities - listed	R0110	0
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	193,856
Government Bonds	R0140	7,264
Corporate Bonds	R0150	186,592
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	18,935
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	0
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	422,752
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	341,660
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0
Health similar to non-life	R0300	341,660
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	81,091
Health similar to life	R0320	81,091
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	370,839
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	44,513
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	9,585
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	23,433
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	1,324
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>R0500</b>	<b>1,085,238</b>

**Annex I**
**S.02.01.02**
**Balance sheet**

	Solvency II value	
		C0010
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Technical provisions – non-life	<b>R0510</b>	464,596
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	<b>R0520</b>	0
TP calculated as a whole	<b>R0530</b>	0
Best Estimate	<b>R0540</b>	0
Risk margin	<b>R0550</b>	0
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	<b>R0560</b>	464,596
TP calculated as a whole	<b>R0570</b>	0
Best Estimate	<b>R0580</b>	454,072
Risk margin	<b>R0590</b>	10,524
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	<b>R0600</b>	152,289
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	<b>R0610</b>	152,289
TP calculated as a whole	<b>R0620</b>	0
Best Estimate	<b>R0630</b>	152,289
Risk margin	<b>R0640</b>	0
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	<b>R0650</b>	0
TP calculated as a whole	<b>R0660</b>	0
Best Estimate	<b>R0670</b>	0
Risk margin	<b>R0680</b>	0
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	<b>R0690</b>	0
TP calculated as a whole	<b>R0700</b>	0
Best Estimate	<b>R0710</b>	0
Risk margin	<b>R0720</b>	0
Contingent liabilities	<b>R0740</b>	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	<b>R0750</b>	0
Pension benefit obligations	<b>R0760</b>	0
Deposits from reinsurers	<b>R0770</b>	0
Deferred tax liabilities	<b>R0780</b>	1,433
Derivatives	<b>R0790</b>	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	<b>R0800</b>	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	<b>R0810</b>	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	<b>R0820</b>	14,194
Reinsurance payables	<b>R0830</b>	229,908
Payables (trade, not insurance)	<b>R0840</b>	81,622
Subordinated liabilities	<b>R0850</b>	10,000
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	<b>R0860</b>	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	<b>R0870</b>	10,000
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	<b>R0880</b>	1,238
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>R0900</b>	955,279
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>R1000</b>	129,959

**Annex I**
**S.05.01.02**
**Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business**

		Line of Business for: <b>non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional</b>								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensatio n insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		<b>C0010</b>	<b>C0020</b>	<b>C0030</b>	<b>C0040</b>	<b>C0050</b>	<b>C0060</b>	<b>C0070</b>	<b>C0080</b>	<b>C0090</b>
<b>Premiums written</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	<b>R0110</b>	719,951		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0120</b>	0		0						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0130</b>									
Reinsurers' share	<b>R0140</b>	539,963		0						
Net	<b>R0200</b>	179,988		0						
<b>Premiums earned</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	<b>R0210</b>	701,476		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0220</b>	0		0						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0230</b>									
Reinsurers' share	<b>R0240</b>	526,107		0						
Net	<b>R0300</b>	175,369		0						
<b>Claims incurred</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	<b>R0310</b>	599,809		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0320</b>	0		0						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0330</b>									
Reinsurers' share	<b>R0340</b>	448,088		0						
Net	<b>R0400</b>	151,721		0						
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>										
Gross - Direct Business	<b>R0410</b>	0		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0420</b>	0		0						
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	<b>R0430</b>									
Reinsurers' share	<b>R0440</b>	0		0						
Net	<b>R0500</b>	0		0						
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	<b>R0550</b>	22,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>R1200</b>									
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>R1300</b>									

		Line of Business for: <b>non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)</b>			Line of business for: <b>accepted non-proportional reinsurance</b>			Total	
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport		Property
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150		C0160
<b>Premiums written</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110								719,951
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120								0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130								
Reinsurers' share	R0140								539,963
Net	R0200								179,988
<b>Premiums earned</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210								701,476
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220								0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230								
Reinsurers' share	R0240								526,107
Net	R0300								175,369
<b>Claims incurred</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								599,809
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320								0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330								
Reinsurers' share	R0340								448,088
Net	R0400								151,721
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>									
Gross - Direct Business	R0410								0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420								0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430								
Reinsurers' share	R0440								0
Net	R0500								0
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	<b>R0550</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,072
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>R1200</b>								0
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>R1300</b>								22,072

	Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
	Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	
<b>Premiums written</b>									
Gross	R1410	178,955		0					178,955
Reinsurers' share	R1420	102,350		0					102,350
Net	R1500	76,605		0					76,605
<b>Premiums earned</b>									
Gross	R1510	178,955		0					178,955
Reinsurers' share	R1520	102,348		0					102,348
Net	R1600	76,607		0					76,607
<b>Claims incurred</b>									
Gross	R1610	173,542		0					173,542
Reinsurers' share	R1620	94,590		0					94,590
Net	R1700	78,952		0					78,952
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>									
Gross - Direct business and reinsurance accepted	R1710	0		0					0
Reinsurers' share	R1720	0		0					0
Net	R1800	0		0					0
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	R1900	-10,719	0	0	0	0	0	0	-10,719
<b>Other expenses</b>	R2500								0
<b>Total expenses</b>	R2600								-10,719

**Annex I**
**S.05.02.01**
**Premiums, claims and expenses by country**

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	<b>R0010</b>	<del> </del>	IRELAND					<del> </del>
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
<b>Premiums written</b>								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110		719,951					719,951
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0					0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	0	0					0
Reinsurers' share	R0140		539,963					539,963
Net	R0200		179,988					179,988
<b>Premiums earned</b>								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210		701,476					701,476
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0					0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	0	0					0
Reinsurers' share	R0240		526,107					526,107
Net	R0300		175,369					175,369
<b>Claims incurred</b>								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310		599,809					599,809
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0					0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	0	0					0
Reinsurers' share	R0340		448,088					448,088
Net	R0400		151,721					151,721
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0	0					0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	0	0					0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430	0	0					0
Reinsurers' share	R0440	0	0					0
Net	R0500	0	0					0
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	<b>R0550</b>		22,072					22,072
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>R1200</b>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>R1300</b>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	<del> </del>	22,072

**Annex I**  
**S.05.02.01**
**Premiums, claims and expenses by country**

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
	<b>R1400</b>	<del>SWITZERLAN</del>	<del>CYPRUS</del>					<del></del>
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
<b>Premiums written</b>								
Gross	<b>R1410</b>	3,872	175,083	0				178,955
Reinsurers' share	<b>R1420</b>	2,165	100,185	0				102,350
Net	<b>R1500</b>	1,707	74,898	0				76,605
<b>Premiums earned</b>								
Gross	<b>R1510</b>	3,872	175,083	0				178,955
Reinsurers' share	<b>R1520</b>	2,165	100,185	0				102,350
Net	<b>R1600</b>	1,707	74,898	0				76,605
<b>Claims incurred</b>								
Gross	<b>R1610</b>	2,713	170,829	0				173,542
Reinsurers' share	<b>R1620</b>	1,357	93,234	0				94,590
Net	<b>R1700</b>	1,357	77,595	0				78,952
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>								
Gross	<b>R1710</b>	0	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	<b>R1720</b>	0	0	0				0
Net	<b>R1800</b>	0	0	0				0
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	<b>R1900</b>	157	9,651	0				9,807
<b>Other expenses</b>	<b>R2500</b>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	0
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>R2600</b>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	<del></del>	9,807

**Annex I**  
**S.12.01.02**  
**Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions**

S.12.01.02

	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)
		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	C0080			
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>									
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0010	0	0			0		0	0
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>									
<b>Best Estimate</b>									
<b>Gross Best Estimate</b>	R0030	0		0	0		0	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	0		0	0		0	0	0
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	0		0	0		0	0	0
<b>Risk Margin</b>	R0100	0	0			0		0	0
<b>Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions</b>									
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110	0	0			0		0	0
Best estimate	R0120	0		0	0		0	0	0
Risk margin	R0130	0	0			0		0	0
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	R0200	0	0			0		0	0

**Annex I**  
**S.12.01.02**  
**Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions**

	Health insurance (direct business)		Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)	
	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees				
	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	R0010	0		0	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0020	0		0	0	0
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>						
<b>Best Estimate</b>						
<b>Gross Best Estimate</b>	R0030	152,289	0	0	0	152,289
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	81,091	0	0	0	81,091
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	71,198	0	0	0	71,198
<b>Risk Margin</b>	R0100	0		0	0	0
<b>Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions</b>						
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110	0		0	0	0
Best estimate	R0120	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0130	0		0	0	0
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	R0200	152,289		0	0	152,289

**Annex I**  
**S.17.01.02**  
**Non-life Technical Provisions**

		<b>Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance</b>								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	<b>R0010</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	<b>R0050</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>										
<b>Best estimate</b>										
Premium provisions										
Gross	<b>R0060</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	<b>R0140</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	<b>R0150</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Claims provisions</b>										
Gross	<b>R0160</b>	454,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	<b>R0240</b>	341,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	<b>R0250</b>	112,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Best estimate - gross</b>	<b>R0260</b>	454,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Best estimate - net</b>	<b>R0270</b>	112,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Risk margin</b>	<b>R0280</b>	10,524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions</b>										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	<b>R0290</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate	<b>R0300</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	<b>R0310</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		<b>Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance</b>								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>										
Technical provisions - total	<b>R0320</b>	464,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	<b>R0330</b>	341,660	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	<b>R0340</b>	122,936	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



**Annex I**
**S.19.01.21**
**Non-life Insurance Claims Information**
**Worker's compensation insurance**

 Accident year / Underwriting year **Z0020** Underwriting Year [UWY]

**Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)**  
 (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			C0170
Prior	<del>R0100</del>	<del>R0170</del>	<del>R0180</del>	<del>R0190</del>	<del>R0200</del>	<del>R0210</del>	<del>R0220</del>	<del>R0230</del>	<del>R0240</del>	<del>R0250</del>				
N-8	R0170	784	1,640	1,660	1,637	1,639	1,667	1,648	1,649	1,649				
N-7	R0180	3,000	5,789	6,164	6,490	6,529	6,665	6,788	6,909					
N-6	R0190	4,869	10,333	11,391	11,582	11,762	11,886	12,174						
N-5	R0200	8,919	15,554	17,211	18,168	18,522	18,925							
N-4	R0210	9,638	18,927	20,280	20,714	21,687								
N-3	R0220	15,860	30,844	34,443	35,217									
N-2	R0230	17,378	37,416	40,149										
N-1	R0240	20,908	38,886											
N	R0250	20,157												
<b>Total</b>												R0260	195,752	616,109

**Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions**  
 (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		C0360
Prior	<del>R0100</del>	<del>R0170</del>	<del>R0180</del>	<del>R0190</del>	<del>R0200</del>	<del>R0210</del>	<del>R0220</del>	<del>R0230</del>	<del>R0240</del>	<del>R0250</del>			
N-8	R0170	1,517	238	219	148	143	38	3	100	143			
N-7	R0180	7,479	4,967	4,115	2,992	3,446	3,412	5,150	5,703				
N-6	R0190	7,378	2,582	1,436	975	249	1,585	1,814					
N-5	R0200	8,948	6,007	5,361	5,065	6,070	7,022						
N-4	R0210	13,603	5,085	2,368	4,801	5,565							
N-3	R0220	25,522	11,123	13,135	15,070								
N-2	R0230	32,617	20,078	18,918									
N-1	R0240	39,473	19,604										
N	R0250	43,516											
<b>Total</b>												R0260	117,354

**Annex I**
**S.19.01.21**
**Non-life Insurance Claims Information**
**Medical expenses insurance**

 Accident year / Underwriting year **Z0020** Underwriting Year [UWY]

**Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)**  
 (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			C0170	C0180		
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110						
Prior	R0100																
N-8	R0170	25,502	153,175	27,619	4,855	1,261	190	348	366	-90			R0100				
N-7	R0180	86,361	219,183	47,099	5,837	1,469	924	841	-299				R0170	-90		213,226	
N-6	R0190	96,653	243,629	49,059	1,533	1,638	1,586	622					R0180	-299		361,416	
N-5	R0200	112,672	280,804	34,819	3,803	1,276	341						R0190	622		394,719	
N-4	R0210	137,416	287,445	40,597	4,647	1,731							R0200	341		433,716	
N-3	R0220	147,860	308,589	52,474	3,008								R0210	1,731		471,836	
N-2	R0230	160,322	339,894	31,206									R0220	3,008		511,932	
N-1	R0240	183,219	258,922										R0230	31,206		531,422	
N	R0250	269,539											R0240	258,922		442,141	
													R0250	269,539		269,539	
													<b>Total</b>	R0260	564,979		3,629,946

**Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions**  
 (absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	C0360					
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300						
Prior	R0100																
N-8	R0170	218,414	38,878	9,297	4,959	4,139	4,589	4,366	4,239	4,251			R0100				
N-7	R0180	302,195	48,494	1,131	-2,590	-3,417	-3,844	-4,334	-4,500				R0170	4,251		4,251	
N-6	R0190	327,697	53,067	5,480	4,475	3,427	2,013	1,638					R0180	-4,500		-4,500	
N-5	R0200	342,326	45,894	11,896	8,516	5,121	5,006						R0190	1,638		1,638	
N-4	R0210	379,228	57,132	13,133	7,697	5,542							R0200	5,006		5,006	
N-3	R0220	430,910	66,908	12,883	11,028								R0210	5,542		5,542	
N-2	R0230	437,800	58,276	26,036									R0220	11,028		11,028	
N-1	R0240	439,451	140,583										R0230	26,036		26,036	
N	R0250	402,721											R0240	140,583		140,583	
													R0250	402,721		402,721	
													<b>Total</b>	R0260	592,306		592,306

**Annex I**  
**S.23.01.01**  
**Own funds**

**Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35**

Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)  
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital  
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings  
Subordinated mutual member accounts  
Surplus funds  
Preference shares  
Share premium account related to preference shares  
Reconciliation reserve  
Subordinated liabilities  
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets  
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above

**Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds**

Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds

**Deductions**

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions

**Total basic own funds after deductions**

**Ancillary own funds**

Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand  
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand  
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand  
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand  
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC  
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC  
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC  
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC  
Other ancillary own funds

**Total ancillary own funds**

	Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	5,000	5,000		0	
R0030	134,500	134,500		0	
R0040	1,600	1,600		0	
R0050	0		0	0	0
R0070	0	0			
R0090	0		0	0	0
R0110	0		0	0	0
R0130	-11,141	-11,141			
R0140	10,000		10,000	0	0
R0160	0				0
R0180	0	0	0	0	0
R0220	0				
R0230	0	0	0	0	0
R0290	139,959	129,959	10,000	0	0
R0300	0			0	
R0310	0			0	
R0320	0			0	0
R0330	0			0	0
R0340	0			0	
R0350	0			0	0
R0360	0			0	
R0370	0			0	0
R0390	0			0	0
R0400	0			0	0

**Annex I**
**S.23.01.01**
**Own funds**
**Available and eligible own funds**

Total available own funds to meet the SCR  
 Total available own funds to meet the MCR  
 Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR  
 Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

**SCR**
**MCR**
**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**
**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Tier 1 - unrestricted</b>	<b>Tier 1 - restricted</b>	<b>Tier 2</b>	<b>Tier 3</b>
<b>R0500</b>	139,959	129,959	10,000	0	0
<b>R0510</b>	139,959	129,959	10,000	0	
<b>R0540</b>	139,959	129,959	10,000	0	0
<b>R0550</b>	139,959	129,959	10,000	0	
<b>R0580</b>	99,511				
<b>R0600</b>	24,878				
<b>R0620</b>	1.4065				
<b>R0640</b>	5.6258				

**Reconciliation reserve**

Excess of assets over liabilities  
 Own shares (held directly and indirectly)  
 Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges  
 Other basic own fund items  
 Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

**Reconciliation reserve**
**Expected profits**

Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business  
 Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business

**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**

	<b>C0060</b>
<b>R0700</b>	129,959
<b>R0710</b>	0
<b>R0720</b>	0
<b>R0730</b>	141,100
<b>R0740</b>	0
<b>R0760</b>	-11,141
<b>R0770</b>	-6,546
<b>R0780</b>	7,010
<b>R0790</b>	464

**Annex I**  
**S.25.01.21**

**Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula**

	<b>Gross solvency capital requirement</b>	<b>USP</b>	<b>Simplifications</b>
	<b>C0110</b>	<b>C0090</b>	<b>C0120</b>
Market risk	R0010 22,111		0
Counterparty default risk	R0020 25,864		
Life underwriting risk	R0030 0	0	0
Health underwriting risk	R0040 62,223	0	0
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050 0	0	0
Diversification	R0060 -27,687		
Intangible asset risk	R0070 0		
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0100 82,511		
	<b>C0100</b>		
<b>Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement</b>			
Operational risk	R0130 24,753		
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140 -6,254		
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150 -1,500		
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160 0		
<b>Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	R0200 99,511		
Capital add-on already set	R0210 0		
<b>Solvency capital requirement</b>	R0220 99,511		
<b>Other information on SCR</b>			
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400 0		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410 0		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420 0		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430 0		
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440 0		
<b>Approach to tax rate</b>			
		<b>Yes/No</b>	
		<b>C0109</b>	
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	Approach not based on average tax rate	
<b>Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes</b>			
		<b>LAC DT</b>	
		<b>C0130</b>	
LAC DT	R0640 -1,500		
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650		
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660 -1,500		
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670		
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680		
Maximum LAC DT	R0690		

**Annex I**
**S.28.01.01**
**Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity**
**Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

MCR <sub>NI</sub> Result	C0010		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	
	R0010	14,285	C0020	C0030
	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	112,412	112,412
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0	0	0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	0	0	0
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	0	0	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	0	0	0
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	0	0	0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	0	0	0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0	0	0
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	0	0	0
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	0	0	0
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	0	0	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	0	0	0

**Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

MCR <sub>L</sub> Result	C0040		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk	
	R0200	1,495	C0050	C0060		
	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	0	0		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	0	0			
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	0	0			
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	71,198	71,198			
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250				0	

**Overall MCR calculation**

	C0070	
Linear MCR	R0300	15,780
SCR	R0310	99,511
MCR cap	R0320	44,780
MCR floor	R0330	24,878
Combined MCR	R0340	24,878
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	2,702
		C0070
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	R0400	24,878