

Elips Versicherungen AG Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2021

8 April 2022

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Elips Versicherungen AG (EVAG) is wholly owned by Elips Life AG (ELAG) which is a Swiss Re¹ 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:

- As per 31 March 2021, EVAG received an additional CHF 10m subordinated loan from ELAG to finance the growth in both its Swiss/Liechtenstein and in its Irish market.
- The company has neither received any capital injections nor paid any dividends in the year 2021.
- In December 2021, Swiss Re had announced to sell ELAG (excluding its participation into EVAG) to Swiss Life International and to enter into a long-term reinsurance partnership for elipsLife's in-force and new business. The transaction is expected to close during the summer of 2022, subject to merger control clearance and other regulatory approvals. As part of the transaction:
 - 100% reinsurance QS treaty has been introduced as per 01.01.2022 for all in-force and also new business written within the Swiss/Liechtenstein Accident & Health portfolio. It replaces all existing proportional and non-proportional reinsurance contracts² for this business.
 - Transfer of Swiss/Liechtenstein Accident & Health portfolio to ELAG (planned for Q2 2022, subject to regulatory approval).
 - ELAG to sell EVAG to another Swiss Re Group entity (planned for Q2 2022).

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

² Catastrophe excess of loss cover reinsurance contract plus 50% and 60% QS treaties.

2 Business and Performance

EVAG is an insurance company located and incorporated under the laws of Liechtenstein and regulated by the Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein (FMA), Landstrasse 109, Postfach 279 9490 Vaduz (Liechtenstein); ELAG is audited by KPMG (Liechtenstein), Aeulestrasse 2, 9490 Vaduz (Liechtenstein). Lead auditor is Lars Klossack. EVAG is part of the Swiss Re Group (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 on one hand underwrites individual health insurance business in Ireland (in its EVAG legal entity). On the other hand it is a specialized European group life insurer focusing on mid-market clients. For the latter, 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

In 2021, the premiums³ increased by 22% from CHF 880 million to CHF 1076 million⁴. Statutory pre-tax profit amounts to CHF 4.7 million (prior year: loss of CHF -22.0 million). The result was primarily driven by a good underwriting result for the Irish Medex business.

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/ Liechtenstein: Accident		Switzerland/ Liechtenstein: Sickness daily allowance		Ireland: Medical expenses		Total	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Gross Premium	67.0	58.6	112.0	243.2	720.0	774.4	898.9	1'076.1
Gross claims	70.4	39.4	101.9	217.5	599.8	663.1	772.1	920.0
Loss ratio	105%	67%	91%	89%	83%	86%	86%	85%

Investment performance

EVAG's investments consist of fixed-income assets (incl. cash) and equity. The income of the investments was CHF 2.9 million while the expenses amounted to CHF 3.6 million.

Other material income and expenses

There are no other material income and expenses.

Other material information

There is no further material information.

³ Premiums: Gross written premiums + change in Gross unearned premiums

⁴ Change in accounting procedure for short term absence insurance business leading to CHF 116m higher Gross premiums in 2021 being compensated by an identical increase in Gross claims amount.

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 are 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 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 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 compensation review (ACR) process which is equally linked to the annual performance management process.

3.3. Fit & Proper

Key Function	Function Holder
Compliance	Benjamin Heusi
Risk	Ettore Franzolin
Actuarial	Bob Weenink
Audit	Outsourced to Swiss Re - Ian McClarty

EVAG requires that all persons effectively running the company and key functions holders (a "Relevant Person"⁵) 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.

⁵ Members of the BoD, the ET, the Head of Compliance, the Appointed Actuary/Actuarial Function Holder, the Company Auditor and Branch Managers.

3.4. Risk Management Framework

Taking and managing risk is central to EVAG'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 policy and risk governance documentation
- Key risk management principles
- Fundamental roles for delegated risk-taking
- 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 elipsLife is based on the global framework that governs risk management practices throughout the Swiss Re Group. Swiss Re's risk management framework is set out in risk governance documentation at Group and legal entity level. Risk governance is the subset of corporate governance that describes the risk management framework and documents risk management practices. Group-level risk documents 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. An addendum to the existing Group or Business Unit governance document has been established to provide for more specific risk management governance at the level of elipsLife. For EVAG it is elipsLife's Annex to Group Risk Management Standards and Business Unit Corporate Solutions Risk Management Operational Manual - elipsLife Risk Management Standard.

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 and maintains 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 in the Group Risk Policy.

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 EVAG 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. The EVAG CRO has a direct reporting line to the BU Corporate Solutions Chief Risk Officer and a reporting line to the elipsLife Group CEO. The EVAG CRO regularly presents the risk environment to the Executive Committee and to the Board of Directors.

3.4.6. Risk Control Framework

elipsLife Risk Control Framework is aligned with the Swiss Re Group's Risk Control Framework described in the Swiss Re Group Risk Management Standards and the subordinate Group Risk

Category Standards. It comprises 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 EVAG'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 Risk Management Standards and Business Unit Corporate Solutions Risk Management Operational Manual - elipsLife Risk Management Standard, and consists of two interlinked components: risk appetite statement and risk tolerance.

- Risk appetite statement - describes the conditions under which EVAG engages in risk-taking activities and the types of risk that EVAG 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 EVAG 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

Prudent Person Principle

ELAG's assets are invested in fixed-income instruments which are secure, of a high quality, liquid and profitable (above risk-free rate).

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 process includes all of the existing activities performed throughout the business cycle to effectively manage risk and capital. It covers all elements of its risk and capital management framework that serve to determine the management's own view of risk and the associated solvency requirements.

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 to the ORSA process are set out in risk governance, in the Swiss Re Group Risk Policy and Group Risk Management Standards, and various risk management standards at risk category and legal entity level including elipsLife's Annex to Group Risk Management Standards and Business Unit Corporate Solutions Risk Management Operational Manual - elipsLife Risk Management Standard. Reporting processes related to ORSA are governed by the Swiss Re's 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 Swiss Re's 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 Executive Team. 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

The internal control system is based on Swiss Re's 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"> Performed by risk takers (1st line of control) Based on Global Operational Risk Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed by risk takers (1st line of control) Based on elipsLife Control Catalogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performed by all lines of control All incidents logged in central repository 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk controlling by Risk Management and Compliance (2nd line of control) Assurance by Internal Audit and Compliance (3rd line of control)
CONTROL ENVIRONMENT			
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			

The 'Internal Control System Policy' is reviewed annually under the responsibility of Finance Department. There were no significant changes made during the reporting period.

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 is an independent and objective assurance function that assists the Board of Directors and Group Executive Committee to protect the assets, reputation and sustainability of the organisation. GIA performs audit activities designed to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's internal control systems, and to add value through improving the Group's operations. GIA's mandate is set out in the Audit Charter that address the need of both the Group and Local Audit Committees. This Charter also establishes how the Group and Local Audit Committees coordinate on internal audit matters. GIA follows the "Code of Ethics" (Integrity, Objectivity, Confidentiality, Competency) and "International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing" issued by The Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA). In addition, GIA adheres to the Group's guidelines and procedures, and GIA's organisation and processes manuals and methodology guidelines. GIA's vision is Advancing Swiss Re's Resilience. They aspire to be critical thinkers who lead from every seat, challenge the status quo, understand risk, and demonstrate that we are responsive to risk. They aim to provide risk focused measurable assurance and innovative insights that advance Swiss Re's control environment and risk culture. And lastly, we seek to optimize our assurance by applying innovative and risk-focused techniques that ensures that our audit effort is proportionate to risk.

3.9. Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function has a direct reporting line to the Head of Actuarial Reserving Swiss Re Corporate Solutions 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 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 of writing life business, in a number of countries and currencies; these insurance risks are not interconnected with financial risks as they are not dependent on financial performance of the assets. EVAG are confident that their governance framework and processes are appropriate for managing the risks that they are exposed to through its business activities.

3.12. Other material Information

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

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 premium receivables and the reinsurance structure chosen for its insurance business. Credit risk arises from the possibility of counterparty defaults.

4.4. Liquidity Risk

EVAG is primarily exposed to liquidity risk through the uncertainty of the size and timing of insurance claims arising out of its insurance business. EVAG's liquidity risk is measured with a liquidity coverage ratio that is regularly monitored. The risk tolerance requires a liquidity coverage ratio of at least 100%. 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 2021 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.

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

	2020		2021	
	Other life	Medical expense	Other life	Medical expense
Best-estimate	152.3	454.1	162.7	518.8
<i>thereof expected profit from future premiums</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>-13.1</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>-9.8</i>
Risk Margin ⁶	10.5		5.4	5.9

(values in CHF million)

There are no material changes in the relevant assumptions made for the calculation of the technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

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:

- Expected profit included in future premiums: 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.
- Prudency reserves: Since Solvency II follows a best estimate consideration, prudency reserves are removed from the Solvency II balance sheet.

5.2.3. Relevant assumptions about future management actions

The only relevant assumption about future management actions is the continuance of the existing reinsurance arrangements, taking into account already agreed changes. The SCR, risk margin, and profit included in future premiums are therefore calculated using the 100% reinsurance QS treaty on the Swiss/Liechtenstein Accident & Health portfolio.

5.2.4. Relevant assumptions about policyholder behaviour

EVAG assumes no lapses.

5.2.5. 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 regard 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).

5.2.6. Description of the recoverables from reinsurance contracts

The following reinsurance covers are in-force:

⁶ In 2020 the risk margin was not allocated between Other life and Medical expense.

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

The 2021 reinsurance recoverables amount to CHF 467.2 million and represent the reinsured share of the technical provisions excluding EPIFP.

5.2.7. Risk Margin

The risk margin is according to the standard formula 6% of the present value of the projected SCR. It amounts to CHF 11.3 million (2020: CHF 10.5 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.

5.3. Information on Valuation of other liabilities

	Solvency II		Statutory		Difference	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Deferred tax liabilities	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4
Reinsurance payables	229.9	259.1	229.9	259.1	0.0	0.0
Total of all other liabilities not listed above	107.1	123.3	107.1	123.3	0.0	0.0
Total other liabilities	338.4	382.9	337.5	382.5	0.9	0.4

(values in CHF million)

Reinsurance payables contain CHF 258.1 million funds withheld for AIRCO.

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 159.5 million. There are two subordinated loans of CHF 10 million from Elips Life AG that count as Tier 1 capital. Own funds are managed and steered on a quarterly basis (and on an ad-hoc basis in case of major events) with the objective to keep Solvency II ratio above regulatory required thresholds at any time.

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 expected profit included in future premiums impacts 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	
		2020	2021	2020	2021
ASSETS	Deferred Acquisition Costs	28.0	30.7	0.0	0.0
	Pension benefit surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Bonds	183.9	249.1	193.9	252.1
	Deposits other than cash equivalents	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Collective Investments Undertakings	18.7	18.7	18.9	22.8
	Reinsurance recoverables	442.0	483.6	422.8	485.2
	<i>thereof: EPIFP</i>			4.1	18.0
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	370.8	379.1	370.8	379.1
	Reinsurance receivables	44.5	63.3	44.5	63.3
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9.6	8.7	9.6	8.7
	Cash and cash equivalents	22.8	4.1	23.4	4.1
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.0
	Total Assets	1126.3	1238.5	1085.2	1215.3

(values in CHF million)

	Statutory		Solvency II	
	2020	2021	2020	2021
LIABILITIES				
Technical provisions	675.4	738.8	616.9	692.9
<i>thereof: Best Estimate (excl. EPIFP)</i>			602.7	677.1
<i>thereof: (EPIFP)</i>			3.7	4.5
thereof: Risk margin			10.5	11.3
Deferred tax liabilities	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.4
Insurance & intermediaries payables	14.2	11.8	14.2	11.8
Reinsurance payables	229.9	259.1	229.9	259.1
Payables (trade, not insurance)	81.6	0.0	81.6	0.0
Subordinated liabilities	10.0	20.0	10.0	20.0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	1.2	91.5	1.2	91.5
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	113.4	117.2	120.0	139.5
Basic Own Funds	113.4	117.2	140.0*	159.5*
Total Liabilities	1126.3	1238.5	1085.2	1215.3

(values in CHF million)

* Basic Own Funds of Solvency II correspond to excess of assets over liabilities plus subordinated liabilities.

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

	2020	2021
Solvency Ratio	141%	195%
Basic Own Funds	140.0	159.5
Solvency Capital Requirement	99.5	81.9
Diversification	-27.7	-24.1
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and taxes	-7.8	-2.0
Health underwriting risk	62.2	44.1
Market risk	22.1	22.6
Counterparty Default Risk	25.9	22.0
Operational Risk	24.8	19.4

(values in CHF million)

The MCR is calculated based on standard formula and amounts to CHF 20.5 million (2020: CHF 24.9 million), the MCR ratio is 780% (2020: 563%).

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 2021 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
Assets		
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	274'832
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	252'079
Government Bonds	R0140	74'996
Corporate Bonds	R0150	177'083
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	22'753
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	485'248
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	387'351
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0
Health similar to non-life	R0300	387'351
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	97'897
Health similar to life	R0320	97'897
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	379'099
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	63'274
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	8'740
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	4'085
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
Total assets	R0500	1'215'279

Annex I
S.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	524'735
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	0
Risk margin	R0550	0
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	524'735
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	518'842
Risk margin	R0590	5'892
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	168'141
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	168'141
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	0
Best Estimate	R0630	162'738
Risk margin	R0640	5'402
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	0
Risk margin	R0680	0
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	0
Best Estimate	R0710	0
Risk margin	R0720	0
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	433
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	11'826
Reinsurance payables	R0830	259'125
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	0
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	20'000
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	20'000
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	91'500
Total liabilities	R0900	1'075'760
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	139'519

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

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)								
		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
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090
Premiums written										
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	802'385		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0		0						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130									
Reinsurers' share	R0140	601'788		0						
Net	R0200	200'596		0						
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	774'373		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0		0						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230									
Reinsurers' share	R0240	580'776		0						
Net	R0300	193'598		0						
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	663'129		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0		0						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330									
Reinsurers' share	R0340	497'347		0						
Net	R0400	165'782		0						
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0		0						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	0		0						
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430									
Reinsurers' share	R0440	0		0						
Net	R0500	0		0						
Expenses incurred	R0550	36'029		0						
Other expenses	R1200									
Total expenses	R1300									

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

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance			Total	
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport		Property
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150		C0160
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110							802'385	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120							0	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130								
Reinsurers' share	R0140							601'788	
Net	R0200							200'596	
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210							774'373	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220							0	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230								
Reinsurers' share	R0240							580'776	
Net	R0300							193'598	
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							663'129	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320							0	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330								
Reinsurers' share	R0340							497'347	
Net	R0400							165'782	
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							0	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							0	
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430								
Reinsurers' share	R0440							0	
Net	R0500							0	
Expenses incurred	R0550							36'029	
Other expenses	R1200							0	
Total expenses	R1300							36'029	

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

		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	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410	301'767			0				301'767	
Reinsurers' share	R1420	160'509			0				160'509	
Net	R1500	141'259			0				141'259	
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510	301'767			0				301'767	
Reinsurers' share	R1520	160'510			0				160'510	
Net	R1600	141'257			0				141'257	
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610	256'917			0				256'917	
Reinsurers' share	R1620	131'437			0				131'437	
Net	R1700	125'479			0				125'479	
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct business and reinsurance accepted	R1710	0			0				0	
Reinsurers' share	R1720	0			0				0	
Net	R1800	0			0				0	
Expenses incurred	R1900	35'364			0				35'364	
Other expenses	R2500								0	
Total expenses	R2600								35'364	

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
R0010	 	IRELAND	 				
	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
Premiums written							
Gross - Direct Business	R0110		800'687				800'687
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	R0140		600'515				600'515
Net	R0200	0	200'172				200'172
Premiums earned							
Gross - Direct Business	R0210		774'238				774'238
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	R0240		580'674				580'674
Net	R0300	0	193'564				193'564
Claims incurred							
Gross - Direct Business	R0310		663'015				663'015
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	R0340		497'261				497'261
Net	R0400	0	165'754				165'754
Changes in other technical provisions							
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
Expenses incurred	R0550		36'029				36'029
Other expenses	R1200	 	 	 	 	 	
Total expenses	R1300	 	 	 	 	 	36'029

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
		SWITZERLAND						
	R1400	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	3'449	298'318					301'767
Reinsurers' share	R1420	1'772	158'737					160'509
Net	R1500	1'677	139'581					141'259
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	3'449	298'318					301'767
Reinsurers' share	R1520	1'772	158'739					160'510
Net	R1600	1'677	139'580					141'257
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	2'453	254'464					256'917
Reinsurers' share	R1620	1'226	130'211					131'437
Net	R1700	1'226	124'253					125'479
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	0	0					0
Reinsurers' share	R1720	0	0					0
Net	R1800	0	0					0
Expenses incurred	R1900	704	34'654					35'357
Other expenses	R2500							0
Total expenses	R2600							35'357

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				
										C0020
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	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	R0020	0	0			0		0	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best Estimate										
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	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	R0080	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk Margin	R0100	0	0			0		0	0	0
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110	0	0			0		0	0	0
Best estimate	R0120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0130	0	0			0		0	0	0
Technical provisions - total	R0200	0	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)
	C0160	Contracts without options and guarantees C0170	Contracts with options or guarantees C0180			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	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
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best Estimate						
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	162'738	0	0	0	162'738
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	97'897	0	0	0	97'897
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	64'841	0	0	0	64'841
Risk Margin	R0100	5'402		0	0	5'402
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions						
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
Technical provisions - total	R0200	168'141		0	0	168'141

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								
		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
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	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	R0050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross	R0060	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	R0140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims provisions										
Gross	R0160	518'842	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	R0240	387'351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	131'492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	518'842	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	131'492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0280	5'892	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate	R0300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								
		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
Technical provisions - total										
Technical provisions - total	R0320	524'735	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	R0330	387'351	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	137'384	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	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	R0050	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM Best estimate								
Premium provisions								
Gross	R0060	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	R0140	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims provisions								
Gross	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	0	518'842
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	0	0	0	0	0	0	387'351
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	0	0	0	131'492
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	0	0	0	518'842
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	0	0	0	131'492
Risk margin	R0280	0	0	0	0	0	0	5'892
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions								
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate	R0300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions - total								
Technical provisions - total								
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total								
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total								
	R0320	0	0	0	0	0	0	524'735
	R0330	0	0	0	0	0	0	387'351
	R0340	0	0	0	0	0	0	137'384

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

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0020	Accident year [AY]
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Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180		
	0 C0010	1 C0020	2 C0030	3 C0040	4 C0050	5 C0060	6 C0070	7 C0080	8 C0090	9 C0100	10 & + C0110				
Prior	R0100												R0100	-	
N-9	R0160	784	1'640	1'660	1'637	1'639	1'667	1'648	1'649	1'649	1'649		R0160	1'649	15'623
N-8	R0170	3'000	5'789	6'164	6'490	6'529	6'665	6'788	6'909	7'016			R0170	7'016	55'350
N-7	R0180	4'869	10'333	11'391	11'582	11'762	11'886	12'174	12'263				R0180	12'263	86'259
N-6	R0190	8'919	15'554	17'211	18'168	18'522	18'925	19'264					R0190	19'264	116'565
N-5	R0200	9'638	18'927	20'280	20'714	21'687	22'050						R0200	22'050	113'296
N-4	R0210	15'860	30'844	34'443	35'217	36'008							R0210	36'008	152'372
N-3	R0220	17'378	37'416	40'149	41'483								R0220	41'483	136'427
N-2	R0230	20'908	38'886	41'576									R0230	41'576	101'370
N-1	R0240	20'157	40'246										R0240	40'246	60'403
N	R0250	16'347											R0250	16'347	16'347
Total	R0260												R0260	237'901	854'010

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data) C0360		
	0 C0200	1 C0210	2 C0220	3 C0230	4 C0240	5 C0250	6 C0260	7 C0270	8 C0280	9 C0290	10 & + C0300			
Prior	R0100												R0100	
N-9	R0160	1'517	238	219	148	143	38	3	100	143	176		R0160	176
N-8	R0170	7'479	4'967	4'115	2'992	3'446	3'412	5'150	5'703	5'674			R0170	5674
N-7	R0180	7'378	2'582	1'436	975	249	1'585	1'814	2'193				R0180	2193
N-6	R0190	8'948	6'007	5'361	5'065	6'070	7'022	6'557					R0190	6557
N-5	R0200	13'603	5'085	2'368	4'801	5'565	6'710						R0200	6710
N-4	R0210	25'522	11'123	13'135	15'070	10'473							R0210	10473
N-3	R0220	32'617	20'078	18'918	13'072								R0220	13072
N-2	R0230	39'473	19'604	13'471									R0230	13471
N-1	R0240	43'516	18'486										R0240	18486
N	R0250	37'811											R0250	37811
Total	R0260												R0260	114623

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

 Accident year / Underwriting year

Z0020

 Accident year [AY]

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180		
	0 C0010	1 C0020	2 C0030	3 C0040	4 C0050	5 C0060	6 C0070	7 C0080	8 C0090	9 C0100	10 & + C0110				
Prior	R0100														
N-9	R0160	24'421	146'683	26'448	4'649	1'208	182	333	350	-87	4				
N-8	R0170	82'700	209'894	45'103	5'590	1'407	885	805	-286	210					
N-7	R0180	92'557	233'303	46'979	1'468	1'569	1'519	595	-29						
N-6	R0190	107'896	268'903	33'343	3'642	1'222	327	604							
N-5	R0200	131'592	275'263	38'876	4'450	1'657	323								
N-4	R0210	141'594	295'510	50'250	2'881	1'658									
N-3	R0220	153'528	325'488	29'883	16'294										
N-2	R0230	175'454	247'948	117'804											
N-1	R0240	258'115	257'142												
N	R0250	163'952													
												Total	R0260	394'009	4'034'060

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data) C0360		
	0 C0200	1 C0210	2 C0220	3 C0230	4 C0240	5 C0250	6 C0260	7 C0270	8 C0280	9 C0290	10 & + C0300			
Prior	R0100													
N-9	R0160	209'157	37'230	8'903	4'749	3'964	4'394	4'181	4'059	4'071	4'068			
N-8	R0170	289'387	46'439	1'083	-2'480	-3'273	-3'681	-4'151	-4'310	-4'458				
N-7	R0180	313'809	50'818	5'248	4'285	3'282	1'928	1'568	1'737					
N-6	R0190	327'818	43'949	11'392	8'155	4'904	4'794	4'443						
N-5	R0200	363'155	54'711	12'576	7'371	5'308	4'877							
N-4	R0210	412'647	64'073	12'337	10'560	8'511								
N-3	R0220	419'245	55'807	24'933	7'860									
N-2	R0230	420'825	134'625	15'754										
N-1	R0240	385'653	87'445											
N	R0250	538'331												
												Total	R0260	668'567

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			
R0030	134'500	134'500			
R0040	1'600	1'600			
R0050	0		0	0	0
R0070	0	0			
R0090					
R0110					
R0130	-1'581	-1'581			
R0140	20'000		20'000	0	0
R0160	0				0
R0180					
R0220	0				
R0230	0				0
R0290	159'519	139'519	20'000	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

	Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
R0500	159'519	139'519	20'000	0	0
R0510	159'519	139'519	20'000	0	
R0540	159'519	139'519	20'000	0	0
R0550	159'519	139'519	20'000	0	
R0580	81'854				
R0600	20'464				
R0620	1.9488				
R0640	7.7953				

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)

	C0060
R0700	139'519
R0710	0
R0720	0
R0730	141'100
R0740	
R0760	-1'581
R0770	10'048
R0780	3'465
R0790	13'513

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 _{NL} Result	R0010	C0010 15'487																																																						
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole</th> <th>Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>C0020</th> <th>C0030</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0020</td> <td>131'492</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0030</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0040</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0050</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0060</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0070</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0080</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0090</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0100</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0110</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assistance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0120</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance</td> <td>R0130</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-proportional health reinsurance</td> <td>R0140</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-proportional casualty reinsurance</td> <td>R0150</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance</td> <td>R0160</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-proportional property reinsurance</td> <td>R0170</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months		C0020	C0030	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	131'492	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	0	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	0	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	0	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	0	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	0	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	0	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	0	Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	0	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	0
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		C0070																																																						
Linear MCR	R0300	16'849																																																						
SCR	R0310	81'854																																																						
MCR cap	R0320	36'834																																																						
MCR floor	R0330	20'464																																																						
Combined MCR	R0340	20'464																																																						
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	2'588																																																						
		C0070																																																						
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	20'464																																																						