

Elips Versicherungen AG

Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2019

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1 Introduction

Elips Versicherungen AG (EVAG) is wholly owned by Elips Life AG 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 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. All of EVAG's issued shares are held by Elips Life AG. EVAG is part of the Swiss Re Group.

EVAG underwrites the following material lines of business: accident (A.1 Appendix 1 VersAG) and health (A.2 Appendix 1 VersAG). The accident business consists of obligatory and voluntary accident insurance in Switzerland and Liechtenstein (UVG) while the health business consists of medical expense insurance in Ireland and daily sickness insurance in Switzerland.

Business performance

Gross premiums grew in the reporting year from CHF 828.9 million to CHF 848.2 million; statutory earnings decreased from CHF 13.6 million to CHF -10.8 million. The loss was mainly driven by an unfavourable development in the Swiss accident business.

EVAG's gross premium grew considerably in Switzerland and Ireland. 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	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Gross Premium	60.6	59.4	98.8	82.0	688.8	687.4	848.2	828.9
Gross claims	81.1	49.5	83.1	70.9	590.0	566.9	754.2	687.3
Loss ratio	134%	83%	84%	86%	86%	82%	89%	83%

Investment performance

EVAG's investments consist of fixed-income assets (incl. cash) and private equity. The income of the investments was CHF 1.05 million while the expenses amounted to CHF 1.8 million.

Other material income and expenses

Over the next years elipsLife remains focused on successfully growing its business in its established and newly entered markets. In addition, significant efforts will be put in building-up the prerequisites for appropriate investments (new modular IT Platform, exploring potential new geographic expansion opportunities).

Other material information

There is no further material information.

3 System of Governance

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

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

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

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

3.2. Remuneration policy

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

The members of the BoD aren't paid directly for their activities.

3.2.2. Variable Compensation

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

For elipsLife employees who 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

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

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

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

3.3. Fit & Proper

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

Policies and procedures are in place to assess the fitness and propriety of all relevant persons prior to joining the company and annually throughout their employment.

The fit and proper evaluation process prior to joining the company can be described with the following steps:

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

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

3.4. Risk Management Framework

In 2019, elipsLife's risk management system 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.

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

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
- 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 Board 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, which are assessed annually for all employees in the performance and compensation process:

- 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 **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** 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 Life Capital Business Unit 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 section **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.** and **Fehler! Verweisquelle konnte nicht gefunden werden.**).

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 Life Capital Business Unit 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 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.

3.5. 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.

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 EB. 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"> ■ 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			

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 EB setting out the compliance work and covering all areas of the company taking into account their susceptibility to compliance risk.

By means of a companywide Compliance Program, elipsLife supports and follows internationally and nationally recognized guidelines and standards for rules-compliant and value-based corporate governance. These include the principles of economic and financial sanctions and combating bribery, corruption, money laundering and terrorism financing. Through these standards, elipsLife aims to avoid the risks that might arise from non-compliance.

The independent Compliance Function is responsible for ensuring the effective implementation and monitoring of the Compliance Program within elipsLife, as well as for investigating potential compliance infringements. This includes the identification, assessment, and reporting of compliance risks. In addition, the Compliance Function 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.

During the reporting period, the compliance organisation has been amended to take into account the company's growth.

3.8. Internal audit

The internal audit function is provided by 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.

3.9. Actuarial Function

The actuarial function has a direct reporting line to the Deputy Group CEO and coordinates the calculation of the technical provisions, advises on underwriting guidelines and reinsurance and other risk mitigation measures and supports the CFO in the calculation of elipsLife's solvency capital in line with applicable regulations.

The actuarial function also provides advice to the EB on elipsLife's risks in so far as they may have a material impact on elipsLife's ability to meet the regulatory capital requirements.

The actuarial function produces at least annually a written report to be submitted to the EB. The report documents all tasks that have been undertaken by the actuarial function and their results. In particular the report shall include an opinion on the underwriting policy and the reinsurance arrangements and shall consider the interrelations between these and the technical provisions.

3.10. Outsourcing

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

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

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

- Concentration on the core business;
- Increasing profitability;
- Professionalization;
- Increasing quality;
- Ensuring the necessary expertise and the related to this the avoidance / minimization of risks.

3.11. Adequacy of the system of governance

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

3.12. Other material Information

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

4 Risk profile

Quantitative information for the different risk categories is given in section 6.2.

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, 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 2019 were as follows:

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

Investments: EVAG's investment portfolio currently consists of fixed income securities, private equity, 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: In statutory accounts, tangible assets are measured at historical cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the expected useful life. Since it can be assumed that this mostly corresponds to a market-to-market consideration, the same values are used for Solvency II accounts.

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

5.1.3. Assumptions and judgements applied for valuation of material assets

Solvency II Investments are valued at market value which is determined as far as possible by reference to observable market prices. Where observable market prices 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

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

5.1.10. Lease assets

elipsLife 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.

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

	2018		2019	
	Other life	Medical expense	Other life	Medical expense
Best-estimate	63.9	228.1	109.3	433.9
<i>thereof expected profit from future premiums</i>	<i>0.1</i>	<i>-13.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>-14.4</i>
Risk Margin	10.3		12.0	

(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.

5.2.3. Level of uncertainty of technical provisions

The main level of uncertainty of technical provisions is driven by sudden and unexpected large claims. The size of 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 2019 reinsurance recoverables amount to CHF 384.2 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 12.0 million (2018: CHF 10.3 million)

5.3. Information on Valuation of other liabilities

	Solvency II		Statutory		Difference	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Deferred tax liabilities	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.1
Reinsurance payables	216.6	125.9	216.6	231.8	0.0	-105.8
Total of all other liabilities not listed above	89.0	89.2	89.0	89.2	0.0	0.0
Total other liabilities	306.4	216.2	305.6	321.0	0.8	-104.8

(values in CHF million)

In the 2018 reporting, the reinsurance payables related to unearned premium reserves for premiums that weren't yet invoiced were removed from the Solvency II balance sheet, thus creating a valuation difference of CHF 105.8 million. This approach was changed for the 2019 reporting.

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 123.7 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.

The negative technical result of the Swiss accident book caused a decrease of own funds, while the capital demand is expected to increase because of business growth. The ORSA process identified that EVAG's solvency ratio would fall below the internal risk tolerance level if no measures were taken. As a consequence, the own funds of EVAG were strengthened with a capital injection of CHF 20 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 fund negatively;
- shift of deposits other than cash equivalents to bonds and cash and cash equivalents;
- inclusion of tax assets and liabilities.

	Statutory		Solvency II		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	
ASSETS	Deferred Acquisition Costs	26.3	26.8	0.0	0.0
	Pension benefit surplus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
	Bonds	174.5	137.3	182.4	139.3
	Deposits other than cash equivalents	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Collective Investments Undertakings	18.7	0.0	18.7	0.0
	R/I recoverables	396.2	387.8	384.2	216.6
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	325.4	347.7	325.4	133.2
	Reinsurance receivables	23.7	22.7	23.7	75.6
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	9.2	1.3	9.2	1.3
	Cash and cash equivalents	29.9	66.7	31.1	66.7
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	1.4	0.4	1.4	0.4
	Total Assets	1010.4	990.6	976.2	633.9

	Statutory		Solvency II	
	2019	2018	2019	2018
LIABILITIES				
Technical provisions	598.4	569.0	555.3	302.2
<i>thereof: Best Estimate (excl. EPIFP)</i>	0.0	569.0	552.2	292.0
<i>thereof: Expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP)</i>	0.0	0.0	-9.0	-13.1
<i>thereof: Risk margin</i>	0.0	0.0	12.0	10.3
Deferred tax liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1
Insurance & intermediaries payables	11.1	22.4	11.1	22.4
Reinsurance payables	216.6	231.8	216.6	125.9
Payables (trade, not insurance)	67.1	55.6	67.1	55.6
Subordinated liabilities	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2
Basic Own Funds	106.4	100.6	124.5*	125.5*
Total Liabilities	1010.4	990.6	976.2	633.9

(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)

	2018	2019
Solvency Ratio	145%	134%
Basic Own Funds	125.5	124.5
Solvency Capital Requirement	86.6	93.0
Diversification	-16.1	-22.5
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions and taxes	-7.1	-9.0
Life & Health underwriting risk	63.0	64.4
Market risk	7.8	17.7
Counterparty Default Risk	17.4	18.9
Operational Risk	21.6	23.5

(values in CHF million)

The MCR amounts to CHF 23.3 million (2018: CHF 21.6 million), the MCR ratio is 535% (2018: 580%).

EVAG isn't using simplified calculations or undertaking-specific parameters pursuant to Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Due to simultaneous publication and submission to the regulators, the calculation of the capital requirements 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 2019 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
Assets

Intangible assets
Deferred tax assets
Pension benefit surplus
Property, plant & equipment held for own use
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)
Property (other than for own use)
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations
Equities
Equities - listed
Equities - unlisted
Bonds
Government Bonds
Corporate Bonds
Structured notes
Collateralised securities
Collective Investments Undertakings
Derivatives
Deposits other than cash equivalents
Other investments
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts
Loans and mortgages
Loans on policies
Loans and mortgages to individuals
Other loans and mortgages
Reinsurance recoverables from:
Non-life and health similar to non-life
Non-life excluding health
Health similar to non-life
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked
Health similar to life
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked
Life index-linked and unit-linked
Deposits to cedants
Insurance and intermediaries receivables
Reinsurance receivables
Receivables (trade, not insurance)
Own shares (held directly)
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in
Cash and cash equivalents
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown
Total assets

	Solvency II value
	C0010
R0030	0
R0040	0
R0050	0
R0060	0
R0070	201.140
R0080	
R0090	
R0100	
R0110	
R0120	
R0130	182.408
R0140	7.194
R0150	175.214
R0160	
R0170	
R0180	18.732
R0190	
R0200	
R0210	
R0220	
R0230	
R0240	
R0250	
R0260	
R0270	384.211
R0280	325.972
R0290	0
R0300	325.972
R0310	58.239
R0320	58.239
R0330	
R0340	
R0350	
R0360	325.435
R0370	23.709
R0380	9.217
R0390	0
R0400	0
R0410	31.059
R0420	1.423
R0500	976.195

Annex I

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

Liabilities

Technical provisions – non-life

Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)

Technical provisions - health (similar to life)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Contingent liabilities

Provisions other than technical provisions

Pension benefit obligations

Deposits from reinsurers

Deferred tax liabilities

Derivatives

Debts owed to credit institutions

Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions

Insurance & intermediaries payables

Reinsurance payables

Payables (trade, not insurance)

Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities not in BOF

Subordinated liabilities in BOF

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Total liabilities

Excess of assets over liabilities

	Solvency II value
	C0010
R0510	445.956
R0520	0
R0530	
R0540	0
R0550	0
R0560	445.956
R0570	
R0580	433.946
R0590	12.010
R0600	109.338
R0610	109.338
R0620	0
R0630	109.338
R0640	0
R0650	
R0660	
R0670	
R0680	
R0690	
R0700	
R0710	
R0720	
R0740	
R0750	
R0760	
R0770	
R0780	873
R0790	
R0800	
R0810	
R0820	11.068
R0830	216.599
R0840	67.060
R0850	10.000
R0860	0
R0870	10.000
R0880	834
R0900	861.728
R1000	114.468

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	672.247								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120									
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130									
Reinsurers' share	R0140	504.185								
Net	R0200	168.062								
Premiums earned										
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	665.493								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220									
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230									
Reinsurers' share	R0240	499.120								
Net	R0300	166.373								
Claims incurred										
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	576.084								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330									
Reinsurers' share	R0340	432.063								
Net	R0400	144.021								
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0								
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420									
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430									
Reinsurers' share	R0440									
Net	R0500	0								
Expenses incurred	R0550	25.889								
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							672.247	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130								
Reinsurers' share	R0140							504.185	
Net	R0200							168.062	
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210							665.493	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230								
Reinsurers' share	R0240							499.120	
Net	R0300							166.373	
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310							576.084	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330								
Reinsurers' share	R0340							432.063	
Net	R0400							144.021	
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							0	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420								
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430								
Reinsurers' share	R0440								
Net	R0500							0	
Expenses incurred	R0550							25.889	
Other expenses	R1200								
Total expenses	R1300							25.889	

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	159.411								159.411
Reinsurers' share	R1420	89.265								89.265
Net	R1500	70.146								70.146
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510	159.411								159.411
Reinsurers' share	R1520	89.265								89.265
Net	R1600	70.146								70.146
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610	165.811								165.811
Reinsurers' share	R1620	93.594								93.594
Net	R1700	72.217								72.217
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross - Direct business and reinsurance accepted	R1710	0								0
Reinsurers' share	R1720									0
Net	R1800	0								0
Expenses incurred	R1900	7.452								7.452
Other expenses	R2500									
Total expenses	R2600									7.452

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	
R0010	IRELAND	IRELAND					C0070
	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
Premiums written							
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	672.247					672.247
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0	0				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	504.185					504.185
Net	R0200	168.062					168.062
Premiums earned							
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	665.493					665.493
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0	0				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	499.120					499.120
Net	R0300	166.373					166.373
Claims incurred							
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	576.084					576.084
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0	0				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	0	0				0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	432.063					432.063
Net	R0400	144.021					144.021
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	25.889					25.889
Other expenses	R1200						
Total expenses	R1300						25.889

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	
R1400	SWITZERLAND	CYPRUS					C0210	
	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	1.252	158.160	0			159.411	
Reinsurers' share	R1420	626	88.639	0			89.265	
Net	R1500	626	69.520	0			70.146	
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	1.252	158.160	0			159.411	
Reinsurers' share	R1520	626	88.639	0			89.265	
Net	R1600	626	69.520	0			70.146	
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	298	165.513	0			165.811	
Reinsurers' share	R1620	149	93.445	0			93.594	
Net	R1700	149	72.068	0			72.217	
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	0	0	0			0	
Reinsurers' share	R1720	0	0	0			0	
Net	R1800	0	0	0			0	
Expenses incurred	R1900	0	7.452	0			7.452	
Other expenses	R2500						0	
Total expenses	R2600						7.452	

Annex I
S.12.01.02
Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

S.12.01.02

Technical provisions calculated as a whole

Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole

Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM

Best Estimate

Gross Best Estimate

Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default

Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

Risk Margin

Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions calculated as a whole

Best estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - total

	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					
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0150
R0010										
R0020										
R0030										
R0080										
R0090										
R0100										
R0110										
R0120										
R0130										
R0200										

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					
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					
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best Estimate						
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	109.338				109.338
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	58.239				58.239
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	51.099				51.099
Risk Margin	R0100	0				0
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions						
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110					
Best estimate	R0120					
Risk margin	R0130					
Technical provisions - total	R0200	109.338		0	0	109.338

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									
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									
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross	R0060									
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140									
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150									
Claims provisions										
Gross	R0160	433.946								
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	325.972								
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	107.974								
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	433.946								
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	107.974								
Risk margin	R0280	12.010								
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290									
Best estimate	R0300									
Risk margin	R0310									

Annex I
S.17.01.02

Non-life Technical Provisions

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

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
R0320	445.956							
R0330	325.972							
R0340	119.984							

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 calculated as a whole								
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole								
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM								
Best estimate								
Premium provisions								
Gross								
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default								
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions								
Claims provisions								
Gross								433.946
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default								325.972
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions								107.974
Total Best estimate - gross								433.946
Total Best estimate - net								107.974
Risk margin								12.010
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions								
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole								
Best estimate								
Risk margin								

Annex I
S.17.01.02
Non-life Technical Provisions

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

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
							445.956
							325.972
							119.984

Annex I

S.19.01.21

Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Worker's compensation insurance

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	Accident year [AY]
--------------------------------------	--------------	--------------------

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	10 & +		
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0110	C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100									R0100	
N-7	R0180	0	337	10	-31	1	28	2	2	R0180	2
N-6	R0190	2.237	1.831	293	290	39	121	123		R0190	123
N-5	R0200	3.936	3.888	739	183	169	116			R0200	116
N-4	R0210	7.021	5.182	1.092	670	320				R0210	320
N-3	R0220	7.931	7.327	880	244					R0220	244
N-2	R0230	13.272	12.331	2.765						R0230	2.765
N-1	R0240	15.098	16.793							R0240	16.793
N	R0250	17.865								R0250	17.865
Total										R0260	38.228

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

Year	Development year									Year end (discounted data)
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10 & +	
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0300	C0360
Prior	R0100									R0100
N-7	R0180	0	83	85	34	37	22	2	100	R0180
N-6	R0190	5.029	3.512	3.522	2.684	3.262	3.440	5.150		R0190
N-5	R0200	4.680	1.383	611	708	828	2.227			R0200
N-4	R0210	6.360	4.218	4.385	4.675	5.668				R0210
N-3	R0220	10.226	3.886	3.289	6.472					R0220
N-2	R0230	21.420	14.281	15.726						R0230
N-1	R0240	28.441	19.691							R0240
N	R0250	36.423								R0250
Total										R0260

Annex I

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Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Medical expenses insurance

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	Underwriting year [UY]
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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	10 & +			C0170
Prior	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100
N-7	R0180	25.286	150.404	29.635	4.452	1.504	316	631	381	R0180	381	212.611
N-6	R0190	93.490	234.276	45.360	7.736	1.650	1.481	614		R0190	614	384.607
N-5	R0200	104.632	257.127	46.230	2.155	1.831	1.702			R0200	1.702	413.677
N-4	R0210	121.973	303.986	37.694	3.964	1.215				R0210	1.215	468.832
N-3	R0220	148.761	311.175	40.354	3.520					R0220	3.520	503.810
N-2	R0230	160.067	317.382	43.413						R0230	43.413	520.862
N-1	R0240	167.097	337.907							R0240	337.907	505.003
N	R0250	184.237								R0250	184.237	184.237
Total	R0260									R0260	572.990	3.193.640

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

Year	Development year									Year end (discounted data)	
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	10 & +		C0360
Prior	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100	R0100
N-7	R0180	187.900	42.199	8.925	5.469	4.574	5.299	4.667	4.376	R0180	4.376
N-6	R0190	117.877	48.445	1.336	-3.124	-3.443	-4.039	-4.048		R0190	-4.048
N-5	R0200	134.993	50.576	5.521	5.096	4.224	2.496			R0200	2.496
N-4	R0210	139.820	49.683	12.878	8.876	5.149				R0210	5.149
N-3	R0220	154.256	60.062	13.388	7.098					R0220	7.098
N-2	R0230	182.355	60.119	12.209						R0230	12.209
N-1	R0240	183.643	55.841							R0240	55.841
N	R0250	174.819								R0250	174.819
Total	R0260									R0260	257.939

Annex I
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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	104.500	104.500			
R0040	1.600	1.600			
R0050					
R0070	0	0			
R0090					
R0110					
R0130	3.368	3.368			
R0140	10.000		10.000	0	0
R0160	0				0
R0180	0	0	0		
R0220	0				
R0230					
R0290	124.468	114.468	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

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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	124.468	114.468	10.000	0	0
R0510	124.468	114.468	10.000	0	
R0540	124.468	114.468	10.000	0	0
R0550	124.468	114.468	10.000	0	
R0580	93.028				
R0600	23.257				
R0620	1.338				
R0640	5.3518				

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	114.468
R0710	0
R0720	0
R0730	111.100
R0740	0
R0760	3.368
R0770	-2.411
R0780	6.700
R0790	4.289

Annex I

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

Market risk
 Counterparty default risk
 Life underwriting risk
 Health underwriting risk
 Non-life underwriting risk
 Diversification
 Intangible asset risk
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

	Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	17.652		0
R0020	18.907		
R0030	0	0	0
R0040	64.387	0	0
R0050	0	0	0
R0060	-22.469		
R0070	0		
R0100	78.477		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Operational risk
 Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
 Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes
 Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC

	C0100
R0130	23.543
R0140	0
R0150	-8.992
R0160	0
R0200	93.028
R0210	0
R0220	93.028
R0400	0
R0410	0
R0420	0
R0430	0
R0440	0

Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on

Capital add-on already set

Solvency capital requirement

Other information on SCR

Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module
 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part
 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds
 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios
 Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304

Approach to tax rate

Yes/No

Approach based on average tax rate

	C0109
R0590	Approach not based on average tax rate

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

LAC DT
 LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities
 LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit
 LAC DT justified by carry back, current year
 LAC DT justified by carry back, future years
 Maximum LAC DT

	LAC DT
	C0130
R0640	-8.992
R0650	
R0660	-8.992
R0670	
R0680	
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 _{NL} Result	C0010		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
	R0010	13.736		
			C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	107.974	107.974	184.272
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 _L Result	C0040		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
	R0200	1.073		
			C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210			
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220			
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230			
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	51.099	51.099	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250			

Overall MCR calculation

	C0070	
Linear MCR	R0300	14.809
SCR	R0310	93.028
MCR cap	R0320	41.863
MCR floor	R0330	23.257
Combined MCR	R0340	23.257
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	2.717
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	23.257