

iptiQ Life S.A.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

For the reporting period ended 31 December 2022

iptiQ Life Solvency and Financial Condition Report

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Executive summary

Business and performance

- The Company is authorised by the Luxembourg Finance Minister to conduct class I, III and IV life insurance business and class 1 and 2 non-life insurance business, pursuant to the amended law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector, and it is supervised by the Commissariat aux Assurances.
- The Company has branches in France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Spain and the United Kingdom and underwrites insurance under the EU Freedom of Services regime in the Spanish and Italian markets through the Netherlands branch, and in Portugal through the Spanish branch.
- During 2022, the Company onboarded 6 new distribution partners for life and health insurance products in France, Netherlands, Spain, UK, Germany and Portugal.
- The underwriting performance for 2022 resulted in a loss of EUR 68 230 thousand (2021: EUR 57 590 thousand). Net earned premiums amounted to EUR 24 321 thousand (2021: EUR 28 224 thousand). Incurred claims amounted to EUR 109 840 thousand (2021: EUR 126 868 thousand). Net investment income amounted to EUR 18 285 thousand (2021: 22 060 thousand). The technical result was mainly driven by high administrative expenses of EUR 57 264 thousand (2021: EUR 57 977 thousand).

System of governance

- The governance and organisational structure of the Company is set out in the Company's Terms of Reference and charters. These define the responsibilities and authority of the Board and Committees as well as the Company's management, the role of the Key Functions, and the interaction and transmission of information between the Board, the Committees, the General Manager, the Key Functions and the Branch Managers.
- The Company carries out an annual evaluation of its system of governance as required under Solvency II and in accordance with relevant best practice standards. During the review performed in 2022, the Board concluded that the system of governance is adequate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

Risk profile

- The total risk after intra-group transactions of the Company has increased by 2% from EUR 31 610 thousand at 31 December 2021 to EUR 32 247 thousand at 31 December 2022, driven by the growth of the market risk exposure partially offset by a reduction of Counterparty Default Risk exposure.
- The risk profile of the Company remains dominated by Life and Health risk at 69% of the total risk pre-diversification with some significant exposure to lapse and expense risk. The absolute Life and Health underwriting risk has remained pretty stable over 2022.
- The Company's exposure to operational risk increased slightly from EUR 4 849 thousand at 31 December 2021 to EUR 4 938 thousand at 31 December 2022, driven by the linear formula calculation.
- The company has some risk concentration from intra-group retrocessions with Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd, Zurich, Switzerland which maintains a strong capital position.
- The Company uses the Standard Formula to assess all modelled risk categories together with an integrated risk management framework to manage and mitigate other risks.

Valuation for solvency purposes

Life technical provisions

The total life net technical provision of EUR 515 929 thousand under Solvency II valuation bases is compared to a statutory amount of EUR 554 397 thousand. The major differences between the two accounting standards are as follows:

- Statutory reserving includes prudent margins whereas Solvency II technical provisions consist of the best estimate and the risk margin.
- The Endowment mortgage portfolio acquired by the Company in 2016 includes savings reserves that are calculated retrospectively on a statutory basis without considering biometric assumptions, while the economic calculation is done prospectively using biometric assumptions on a Solvency II basis. This difference in methodology triggers a difference in reserves of approximately EUR 19 million.
- Under statutory valuation, only priced expenses that are locked in from the inception of the business are included whereas the Solvency II valuation includes the level of expenses that are deemed economically required to run the business.

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Other assets and liabilities

Following the acquisition of the mortgage endowment portfolio, the Company is using a mark-to-model approach to value the assets backing the saving reserves of that portfolio. Expected cashflows are projected and discounted using the guaranteed interest rate and the best estimate lapse and mortality rates as per the technical provisions.

Capital management

- Own funds amounted to EUR 63 823 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (2021: EUR 69 131 thousand).
- The Solvency Capital Requirement was EUR 32 247 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (2021: EUR 31 610 thousand). The Minimum Capital Requirement has increased to EUR 11 589 thousand as at 31 December 2022 (2021: EUR 14 225 thousand).
- The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Solvency Capital Requirement, as at 31 December 2022 was equal to 198% (2021: 219%). The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2022 was equal to 551% (2021: 486%).

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Section A: Business and performance

A1: Business

Full name and legal form

iptiQ Life S.A. ("the Company") is an insurance company incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as a limited liability company under Luxembourg law (société anonyme) under number B184281, on 27 January 2014. Its registered office is: 2, rue Edward Steichen, L-2540 Luxembourg. The Company's legal entity identifier (LEI) is 2221004JZS1OVTAB1650.

Supervisory authority and group supervisor

The Company is authorised by the Luxembourg Finance Minister to conduct class I, III and IV life insurance business and operates through six branches in the European Union. Since 2017, the Company is also authorised by the Finance Minister to carry out class 1 and class 2 non-life insurance business pursuant to the 2015 Insurance Law. The Company is supervised by the Commissariat Aux Assurances (CAA).

Commissariat aux Assurances

7 Boulevard Joseph II

L - 1840 Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Telephone: +352 22 69 11 1

Fax: +352 22 69 10

www.caa.lu

The ultimate parent company is Swiss Re Ltd, a joint stock company, listed in accordance with the International Reporting Standard on the SIX Swiss Exchange, domiciled at Mythenquai 50/60 in 8022 Zurich, Switzerland, and organised under the laws of Switzerland. For the purposes of this report, the ultimate parent company and all its subsidiaries are referred to as Swiss Re or the Swiss Re Group. The Group supervisor is the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA).

Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA)

Laupenstrasse 27

CH – 3003 Bern

Switzerland

Telephone: +41 31 327 91 00

Fax: +41 31 327 91 01

www.finma.ch

External auditor

The external auditor appointed by the shareholder of the Company is KPMG.

KPMG audit S.à.r.l.

39, Avenue John F. Kennedy

L-1855 Luxembourg

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

Telephone: +352 22 51 51 6623

www.kpmg.lu

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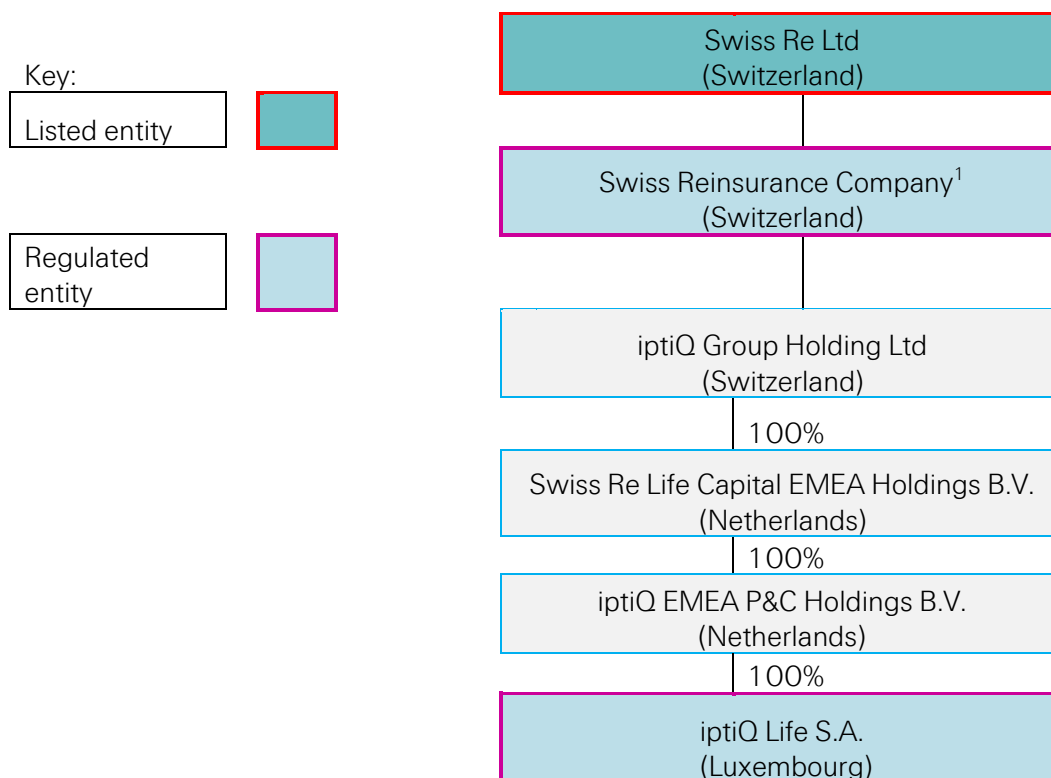
Holding company

As at 31 December 2022 (and since 14 June 2021), the Company's immediate parent company was iptiQ EMEA P&C Holding B.V..

iptiQ EMEA P&C B.V. is a private limited liability company organised under the laws of the Netherlands, with its registered office at 65 Capellalaan Hoofddorp Netherlands 2132 JL, the Netherlands, registered with the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce under number 72593350.

Simplified group structure

The Company's shareholding structure is as follows:



Material lines of business and geographical split

Material countries by gross written premium

The Company operated through six branches in the European Union. The material geographic zone, as defined in the Quantitative Reporting template (QRT) S.05.02.01.) for the reporting period ended 31 December 2022 was the Netherlands.

Material lines of business by gross written premium.

During the reporting period ended 31 December 2022 the Company has predominantly written Other Life insurance business.

¹ Swiss Reinsurance Company Ltd became shareholder of iptiQ Holding Ltd through the merger of Swiss Re Life Capital Ltd into Swiss Reinsurance Company on 1 July 2021. Swiss Reinsurance Company is regulated entity supervised by FINMA (Switzerland)

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A2: Underwriting performance

Underwriting performance

The underwriting performance by material lines of business (as defined in the Quantitative Reporting template (QRT) S.05.01.01) for the reporting periods ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022 was as follows:

EUR thousands	Underwriting performance	
	2021	2022
Other life insurance	-37 220	-68 864
Health insurance	-13 272	632
Medical expense insurance	-5 995	275
Income protection insurance	-491	-461
Insurance with profit participation	-612	187
Total	-57 590	-68 230

The underwriting performance by material countries (as defined in the Quantitative Reporting template (QRT) S.05.02.01) for the reporting periods ended 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022, was as follows:

In EUR thousands	2021	2022
The Netherlands	-46 757	-14 633
United Kingdom	-4 502	-29 050
Ireland	-218	-1 988
Germany	-4 900	-21 029
France	-1 870	-4 759
Spain	-598	-94
Italy	1 255	3 330
Portugal	-	-7
Total	-57 590	-68 230

The underwriting performance for 2022 resulted in a loss of EUR 68 230 thousand (2021: EUR 57 590 thousand). Net earned premiums amounted to EUR 24 321 thousand (2021: EUR 28 224 thousand). Incurred claims amounted to EUR 109 840 thousand (2021: EUR 126 868 thousand). The total technical result was mainly driven by administrative expenses of EUR 57 264 thousand (2021: EUR 57 977 thousand).

A3: Investment performance

Investment results

Investment income and expenses by investments assets category, for the reporting periods ended 31 December 2022, and 2021 were as follows:

In EUR thousands	2021	2022
Income from other investments	23 494	23 586
Gains on realisation of investments	21	6
Total investment income	23 516	23 591
Investment management charges, including interest	-1 424	-4 649
Losses on realisation of investments	-32	-657
Value adjustments on investments	-	-
Total investments charges	-1 456	-5 306
Investment result	22 060	18 285

For the year ended 31 December 2022, investment result is a net gain amounting to EUR 18 285 thousand (2021: net gain of EUR 22 060 thousand). This result stems mainly from the income from mortgage loans and other loans EUR 18 635 thousand (2021: EUR 21 949 thousand) and loss from fixed income securities EUR 350 thousand (2021:

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income EUR 1 567 thousand). As at year-end, in addition to mortgages and other loans, the Company holds mainly European government bonds, Corporate bonds and Treasury bills.

Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

The Company does not recognise any gains or losses directly in equity.

Investments in securitisation

Excluding the investments in Special Purposes Vehicles which were transferred to iptiQ in the context of the ALHM portfolio transfer in 2016, the Company does not have any other investments in securitisation positions.

A4: Performance of other activities

Material leasing arrangements

The Company does not have any material financial and operating leasing arrangements.

Other material income and expenses incurred during the reporting period

No other material income and expenses were incurred during the reporting period ended 31 December 2022.

A5: Any other information

Brexit

iptiQ continues to operate in the UK through its local branch, previously a European Economic Area (EEA) branch. Following the UK's exit from the EU, the iptiQ UK branch is now authorised as a third-country branch by the UK's regulators, the Prudential Regulation Authority and Financial Conduct Authority, effective from 27 May 2022.

Subsequent events

On 9 December 2022 the Board of Directors of the Company approved the extension of the activities of its French branch to French overseas territories that are outside of the EEA, French Polynesia and New Caledonia. The CAA issued its non-objection to such extension on 10 January 2023. iptiQ is now undertaking necessary steps to obtain the required local authorisations and registrations in French Polynesia and New Caledonia.

Sustainability-related disclosures

The Company is aligned to group sustainability strategy, governance framework and sustainability-related targets linked to compensation for all employees, including the management team and the CEO. In accordance with the Luxembourg law of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies and the Luxembourg law of 19 December 2002 on the trade and company register and on bookkeeping and annual accounts of companies, each as amended, transposing the Non-Financial reporting Directive ("NFRD") into Luxembourg law, the Company is currently exempted from the requirement to disclose the information relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and bribery matters as required under this regulation because this is covered by consolidated disclosures at the Group level:

- The annual Group Sustainability report covers information relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and bribery matters in accordance with the requirements of the NFRD.
- The Group also provides Climate related financial disclosures in accordance with the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures within its Annual Financial report.
- These reports can be found on the Group Website (please see: <http://www.swissre.com/investors>).

The Company will fall within the scope of the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("CSRD") and will take corresponding steps to implement sustainability-reporting starting in 2026 (for FY 2025).

The Company is aligned to group sustainability strategy, governance framework and sustainability-related targets linked to compensation for all employees, including management.

Section B: System of governance

B1: General information on the system of governance

Organisational structure and system of governance

The governance and organisational structure of the Company is set out in the Company's Articles of Association, Terms of Reference and charters. These define the responsibilities and authority of the members of the Board and Committees as well as the General Manager, Key Functions and branch managers.

Board

The Board's duty is to manage the Company in a way to achieve the Company's purpose and in the Company's best interests. The Board is responsible for the sound and prudent management of the Company.

The members of the Board bear ultimate responsibility and liability for meeting applicable legal obligations. They therefore have the right and obligation to take all measures to fulfil their legal duties.

The members of the Board are individuals with the abilities, professional background and personal character (including honesty and financial soundness) necessary and required to ensure an independent decision-making process in a critical exchange of ideas with the executive management.

Composition of the Board

As at 31 December 2022, the Board had six members, of whom five are non-executive members and five are Swiss Re Group employees. The Board appoints the Chairman of the Board.

Delegation and retained responsibilities of the Board

The Board has delegated certain responsibilities and authorities to the Company's:

- Transactions Committee
- Audit Committee
- General Manager
- General Manager Committee
- Branch Managers
- Key Function Holders.

The Board retains ultimate responsibility, oversight and control of the delegated responsibilities and authorities.

Delegations:

Transactions Committee

The purpose of the Transactions Committee is to approve certain transactions falling within certain thresholds, as well as external outsourcing arrangements in respect of underwriting and claims, as determined by its charter and the Company's Terms of Reference.

Audit Committee

The central task of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities as they relate to the integrity of the Company's financial statements (including its Luxembourg statutory returns), the Company's internal controls, as well as the qualifications, independence and performance of the external auditor(s) (i.e. appointed statutory auditor(s)).

General Manager

The General Manager oversees the day-to-day management of the Company and represents the Company vis-à-vis the CAA. In particular, the General Manager has authority, within the thresholds defined in the General Manager Charter and Power of Attorney, to sign in respect of financial and treasury management, including opening and operations of bank accounts, hedging agreements and payments. He also has authority regarding employment matters and acts in the best

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interests of the Company's branches. The General Manager is resident in Luxembourg and has been approved by the Luxembourg Minister of Finance.

General Manager Committee

The purpose of the General Manager Committee is to assist the General Manager of the Company to manage and supervise operational activities of the Company and its Branches to the extent that such operational activities relate to the legal entity. The General Manager Committee ensures, in particular, that any material matters relating to the legal entity are effectively communicated to the central administration and the branches.

Branch Managers

For each branch, the Board has appointed one person as Branch Manager and legal representative of the Company in the jurisdiction of the branch, who is in charge of the day-to-day management of the branch and conducting business in the name of the Company in the jurisdiction of the branch. Each Branch Manager is a member of the General Manager Committee.

Key functions

The Board is responsible for adopting appropriate measures to implement Group guidelines or policies relating to the key functions. In addition, in line with the provisions of the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD), as implemented into Luxembourg law, an IDD Responsible Person is responsible for the distribution of (re)insurance products for the Company. However, the IDD Responsible Person is not considered a key function holder for the purpose of Solvency II.

There is a clear separation between the risk-taking and risk controlling (assurance) roles. The role of the Assurance functions defined as key or critical under the Solvency II framework, i.e. Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial (referred to as "key functions"), is as follows:

Risk Management

Please refer to the sub-section "B3: Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment" and the paragraph "Implementation and integration of the Risk Management function" on page 17 for details of the Risk Management function.

Compliance

Please refer to the sub-section "B4: Internal control system" and the paragraph "Implementation of the Compliance function" on page 17 for details of the Compliance function.

Internal Audit

Please refer to the sub-section "B5: Internal audit function" and the paragraph "Internal Audit function implementation" on page 19 for details of the Internal Audit function

Actuarial

Please refer to the sub-section "B6: Actuarial function" and the paragraph "Implementation of the Actuarial function" on page 19 for details of the Actuarial function.

Key function holders

The Board nominates individuals as designated representatives of the respective key functions of the Company and monitors the key functions to ensure they are adequately staffed with professionals possessing the requisite professional qualifications, knowledge and experience. The Board approves the annual workplan, budget and forecasted resources of the key functions. Key function holders operate under the oversight of the Board and report directly to the Board and Board Committees of the Company.

Reporting and access to information

The Board has full authority to investigate any matters within their respective duties. They are authorised to obtain independent professional advice, request external advisors to undertake specific tasks or to obtain any information from any director, officer or employee acting on behalf of the Company and to secure their attendance to the relevant meetings when necessary.

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The key functions have operational independence in performing their reporting functions with the exception of Internal Audit, which shall have complete independence in performing its reporting function. Key function holders will report directly to the Board and General Manager any issues that could have an impact on the Company.

Material changes in the system of governance

There was no material change to the system of governance in 2022.

Remuneration policy and practices

The Company adopted the Swiss Re Standard on Compensation which captures Swiss Re's compensation framework and governance, outlines the compensation processes across the Group and provides key guidelines for the execution of individual compensation actions.

Swiss Re aims for total compensation that is competitive in the market and seeks to ensure that total compensation is well-balanced in terms of fixed versus variable compensation and in terms of short-term versus long-term incentives to attract, motivate and retain the qualified talent the Company needs to succeed. This ensures alignment of compensation to long-term business results and individual contribution, recognising both what was achieved and how it was achieved. The compensation framework also reinforces a culture of sustainable performance with a focus on risk-adjusted financial results, fosters compliance, supports appropriate and controlled risk-taking in line with the business and risk strategy, and avoids conflict of interest. Further, the compensation framework supports Swiss Re's commitment to ensure equal pay for equal work regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation or other personal characteristics.

Swiss Re has several incentive programmes that reflect the long-term nature of the business: both the Deferred Share Plan (DSP) as the deferred part of the Annual Performance Incentive (API) and the Leadership Share Plan (LSP) aim to reward sustainable long-term performance rather than short-term results. These programmes support closer alignment of the interests of shareholders and employees.

There may be local legal or regulatory requirements which are not addressed by or consistent with the Swiss Re Standard on Compensation. If this is the case, such local requirements must be applied and will prevail.

Overview of the compensation components

Fixed compensation

Base salary

Base salary is the fixed compensation paid to employees for carrying out their role and is established based on the following factors:

- scope and responsibilities of the role, and qualifications required;
- market value of the role in the location in which Swiss Re competes for talent; and
- skills and expertise of the individual.

Benefits

Alongside the base salary, Swiss Re aims to provide employee benefits that are designed and implemented under a global framework. The key objectives of Swiss Re's benefits packages are to:

- be competitive in the markets where Swiss Re competes for talent;
- provide a degree of financial resilience for employees as it relates to pension, health matters, disability and death; and
- connect with Swiss Re values and enhance engagement.

Forfeiture provisions apply in line with local market practice in certain benefit plans.

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Variable compensation

Annual Performance Incentive

The API is a discretionary, variable component of compensation. Combined with the base salary, it provides competitive total cash compensation for achievements against both business and individual performance targets and for the demonstration of desired behaviours. When the total API level for an employee equals or exceeds a predefined amount, a portion is deferred into the DSP.

API awards to individuals are capped at two times target API (TAPI). Both the Group API pool as well as an individual API can be reduced to zero. Forfeiture of unsettled awards and clawback provisions for settled awards apply in a range of events, enabling Swiss Re to seek repayment where appropriate. Examples of such events are acts which can be considered as malfeasance, fraud or misconduct.

Deferred Share Plan

The DSP is a mandatory three-year deferral of a portion of the API and generally applies to senior management, to employees with a total API above USD 150 000 and to employees where local law or regulations require a deferral. The higher the API granted, the greater the amount of compensation that remains at risk through deferral into the DSP. At grant, the award amount is converted into share units (SUs) using the average of the closing share prices of 30 trading days prior to the date of grant. The SUs granted under the DSP are conditional rights to generally receive, at the end of the three-year vesting period, a number of Swiss Re shares (where legally permissible). The DSP supports Swiss Re's performance culture as the ultimate value of the deferred variable compensation depends on Swiss Re's future performance and value creation reflected in Swiss Re's share price. For the full three-year vesting period, forfeiture conditions apply. Additionally, clawback provisions apply in a range of events as defined in the DSP plan rules.

Leadership Share Plan

The purpose of the LSP is to provide an incentive for Swiss Re's senior management to achieve sustainable company performance over the long term. The vesting period, during which performance is measured, is three years. For LSP awards granted to Group Executive Committee members and other key executives, the duration of the LSP is five years, comprising a three-year vesting and performance measurement period and an additional two-year holding period. Forfeiture and clawback provisions apply in a range of events.

Participation plans

Global Share Participation Plan

Through the Global Share Participation Plan (GSPP), Swiss Re offers its employees an opportunity to directly participate in the long-term success of the Group. During a one-year contribution period, employees can purchase shares for up to a maximum of CHF 21 000 (capped at 10% of base salary). After the three-year vesting period, Swiss Re provides a 30% match on the number of shares held by employees. During the vesting period, matching shares are subject to forfeiture provisions. The GSPP has the same core design in all locations.

Performance criteria

Annual Performance Incentive

Swiss Re operates a TAPI system along with a performance management framework for all 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. The API for each individual employee is determined considering their TAPI, business and individual performance (weighted equally):

- i) Swiss Re determines the overall Group API pool based on five financial Key Performance Indicators (Economic Net Worth growth, Group capitalisation level and three segment targets); the Compensation Committee can apply discretion to make an upward or downward adjustment to the Group API pool recommended for approval to the Board of Directors (based on a number of factors, incl. risk and control behaviour, sustainability, pay for performance linkage, affordability and proportionality).

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- ii) The Group API pool is then allocated to the different Business Units/Group Functions based on their financial and qualitative performance (e.g. risk and control behaviour and sustainability/ESG targets).
- iii) Individual performance is assessed against the individual's established goals and Swiss Re's behaviour expectations and corporate values.

Deferred Share Plan

The SUs are not subject to performance conditions, however, the value at vesting depends on the development of Swiss Re's share price.

Leadership Share Plan

Grant levels are determined based on multiple factors including the role being performed and market benchmarks. The size of the LSP pool is reviewed each year in the context of sustainable business performance, affordability and market competitiveness, and funded as part of the Group's total variable compensation pool. At the grant date, the award value is split equally into three underlying Performance Share Unit (PSU) components for senior management. For other eligible employees, the award value is either split into 50% PSUs and 50% SUs, whereby SUs are not subject to, performance conditions or granted in 100% SUs. A valuation by a third party is used to determine the number of PSUs granted.

PSU performance conditions

The performance condition for the first PSU component is return on equity (ROE). Target and maximum are defined per plan year to reflect Swiss Re's incremental performance ambitions. For 2022 LSP grants, targets are set at 10%, 11% respectively 12% for the 2022, 2023 and 2024 tranches. The vesting between threshold, target and maximum is linear. At the end of each year, the performance on the respective ROE PSU tranche is assessed and locked in. Vesting occurs only at the end of the full three-year plan period and the ROE PSUs remain subject to forfeiture conditions.

The performance condition for the second PSU component is the growth of the absolute ENW (the difference between the market-consistent value of assets and liabilities of the corresponding performance year within the performance period). Vesting is at 0% for an ENW growth of 0% and at 150% for an ENW growth of 10%. At the end of each year, the performance on absolute ENW growth is assessed and one third of the PSUs are locked in. Vesting occurs only at the end of the full three-year plan period and the ENW PSUs remain subject to forfeiture conditions.

The third PSU performance condition is relative total shareholder return (TSR) measured over three years relative to the TSR of the pre-defined peer group for the same period. The peer group, which is set at the beginning of the plan period, consists of companies that are similar in scale and have a global footprint or a similar business mix to Swiss Re. The PSUs vest within a range of 0% to 150%. Vesting starts at the 35th percentile of TSR relative to peers and is capped at 150% vesting (referring to the maximum number of granted PSUs that can vest) at the 90th percentile relative to peers. Payout for negative absolute TSR over the performance period is capped at 100%, subject to the Compensation Committee's right to assess the circumstances and decision on the performance multiple accordingly.

Control functions and Key Risk Takers (KRTs)

Swiss Re bears risks in the course of its business activities, including market, credit and liquidity, underwriting, operational (including legal and compliance) and reputational risk.

Group Risk Management, Compliance and Group Internal Audit annually perform an independent assessment of risk and control-related behaviours of the Group and each of the business functions, and of Swiss Re's KRTs individually. These reports are delivered to key executives including the Group Chief Risk Officer and the Group Chief Human Resources Officer & Head Corporate Services.

Key Risk Takers (KRTs), Material Risk Takers (MRTs) and other Identified Staff

Swiss Re's KRTs are executives in core risk-taking positions who decide on business and people strategies, approve budgets and can materially influence financial results or expose Swiss Re to significant operational or reputational risks. On a local level, MRTs and other Identified Staff may be defined. Local requirements are followed in setting and structuring compensation so as to ensure compliance with relevant regulations (e.g. control-related behaviour assessment, pre-vesting testing etc.).

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Influence of the behavioural assessment on compensation

The risk and control-related behaviour assessment of Group and Business Units/Group Functions provides additional input to determine the Group API pool and its allocation to each Business Unit/Group Function. The assessment results of each KRT serve as additional input when considering individual performance and compensation outcomes. To ensure meaningful assessments and , the continued independence of Control Functions (defined as Group Risk Management, Compliance, Group Internal Audit and Appointed Actuaries), the needs to be safeguarded. Hence, each aggregate API pool for the each Control Functions and individual compensation for the Head of each the respective Control Function are approved at the Board level.

Supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for key individuals

The Company does not have a policy of offering supplementary or enhanced early retirement to key individuals.

Compensation framework for the Board

Compensation structure for non-executive directors

Non-executive members of subsidiary Boards receive their fees 100% in cash. The fees are reviewed annually and payments are made on a quarterly basis. The fees are determined in advance at the start of the financial year and are approved at the Swiss Re Group level (every other year or upon material changes). Any compensation paid to non-executive directors who are also members of the Swiss Re Ltd Board of Directors (or Group Executive Committee, if any) is subject to approval by the Annual General Meeting of Swiss Re Ltd and may only be paid after due authorisation. The fee level for each member is reviewed annually and reflects their differing levels of responsibility and time commitment.

Compensation structure for executive directors

The majority of Board members at subsidiary level are Swiss Re executives who do not receive any additional fees for their services as members of the Boards at the subsidiary level.

Material transactions

During 2022, there were no material transactions with shareholders (iptiQ has no physical persons as shareholders), with persons who exercise a significant influence on the Company, or with members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.

B2: Fit and proper requirements

Policy framework for fit and proper requirements

The Company's compliance with fit and proper requirements is assured through a combination of policies and related procedures. In particular, the Board and management follow special procedures related to appointments (nominations or changes), performance review and training. A set of tools and templates facilitates the implementation of these policies, which collectively ensure that those who effectively run the undertaking possess the requisite skills, knowledge and expertise for their roles.

Process for assessing fitness and propriety

Compliance with fit and proper requirements of the individuals in scope is reviewed at various stages, as shown in table below.

Stage	Activities
Initial assessment	The Company has adopted a specific policy and applies specific standards describing the appointment process and the skills/experience approvals required. The Company screens nominees (CV, passport, criminal records check, non-bankruptcy checks) and uses the Swiss Re Group approval process and fitness and propriety assessment.

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Induction	Newly appointed members receive an induction package covering a range of Group/Company topics.
Training	Training sessions are offered during the year.
Collective assessment	A formal performance review of the Board is conducted annually during a private session. Board members individually review a self-assessment questionnaire and checklist which specifically refers to Fit and Proper requirements. Gaps and action items (training needs, suggested changes to the Board) are documented for follow-up. In addition, the collective competence of the Board is assessed on an ad'hoc basis in case of departure of a Board member.
Ongoing and ad-hoc assessment	All individuals subject to Fit & Proper requirements have to complete an annual fit and proper declaration, which focuses on the validation of the propriety to cover the assigned position. Re-assessments are performed if (a) additional responsibilities are assigned to a concerned individual, (b) if a concerned individual becomes aware that he/she no longer meets the Company's fit and proper criteria, or (c) if the performance or the behaviour of a concerned individual raises serious doubts about this person meeting the fit and proper criteria.

B3: Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment

Risk management system

The risk management system of the Company leverages the global framework that governs risk management practices throughout the Swiss Re Group. Risk policies, standards and guidelines established at Group level form a large part of the Company's risk management system; key documents are reviewed for appropriateness by the Board and subsequently adopted. Additional risk governance for the Company is established as an addendum to the respective Group governance where needed to address the specific circumstances of the Company.

A key objective of the Risk Management function is to support controlled risk-taking and the efficient, risk-adjusted allocation of capital. The company's risk management is based on four guiding principles. These apply consistently across all risk categories:

- *Controlled risk-taking* - Financial strength and sustainable value creation are central to Swiss Re's value proposition. The Company thus operates within a clearly defined risk policy and risk control framework.
- *Clear accountability* - Swiss Re's operations are based on the principle of delegated and clearly defined authority. Individuals are accountable for the risks they take on, and their incentives are aligned with Swiss Re's overall business objectives.
- *Independent risk controlling* - Dedicated units within Risk Management control all risk-taking activities. These are supported by Compliance and Group Internal Audit functions.
- *Open Risk Culture* - Risk transparency and responsiveness to change are integral to the Group's risk control process. The Group has institutionalised processes to facilitate risk management knowledge sharing at all levels. The central goal of risk transparency is to create a culture of mutual trust, and reduce the likelihood of surprises in the source and potential magnitude of losses. Risk transparency is ensured through regular reporting of both quantitative and qualitative risk information to the Company's Board.

For its **risk identification process**, the Company applies Swiss Re Group's framework for identifying, assessing, managing and controlling risks. The goal of risk identification is to ensure that the risks to which the Company is exposed - either via active risk taking or passively through its business operations - are made transparent to the first and second line of control functions. In this way, risks become controllable and manageable. In addition, the emerging risk process provides a platform for raising emerging risks and reporting early warning signals; this information is complemented with external expertise, and reported to internal stakeholders.

The Company's **risk appetite framework** establishes the overall approach through which the Company practices controlled risk-taking and leverages the Group's risk appetite framework as provided in the Group's Risk Policy. The Company practices controlled risk taking based on its risk appetite statement, risk tolerance according to its Legal Entity

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Capitalisation Policy which defines the target capital as the minimum available capital that the Company needs to hold in relation to the risks that it assumes, as well as limits and others controls.

Implementation and integration of the Risk Management function

Under the Company's Terms of Reference, the Board assumes the oversight role for risk and capital steering supported by the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Risk Officer. The Board has delegated certain responsibilities and authorities to risk takers to make risk taking decisions in a controlled manner in line with the principles for delegated risk taking as stated in the Group Risk Policy. The Board has delegated authority to two Board Committees. Firstly, to the Audit Committee ("AC") to support the Board in its discharging of responsibilities for the oversight of risk and secondly to the Transactions Committee ("ITC"), to which the Board has delegated specific responsibilities.

The governance bodies for the Company are described in Section "B1: General information on the system of governance". The Company's risk management is supported by global risk management functions, that provide specialised risk category expertise and accumulation control, risk modelling and reporting services, regulatory relations management and central risk governance framework development.

Internal model

The Company does not currently use an internal risk model for Solvency II purposes. Rather, the Company uses the standard formula.

Process for accepting change to the internal model

The Company does not currently use an internal risk model.

Material changes to the internal model governance

The Company does not currently use an internal risk model.

Validation tools and processes

The Company does not currently use an internal risk model.

Other risks

The principal quantified risk not included in the Company's Solvency Capital Requirement is liquidity risk. As liquidity risk focuses on cash flows and not on changes in economic value, it is not relevant for the capital adequacy view of the Solvency Capital Requirement. It is therefore measured and monitored independently.

The Prudent Person Principle

In accordance with the Prudent Person Principle under Solvency II, the management of the Company's investments is governed by the general principle of the creation of economic value. This is done on the basis of returns relative to the liability benchmark and its replicating portfolio, the asset management policy adopted by the Company and a set of strategic asset allocation limits that are approved by the Board.

ORSA (Own Risk and Solvency Assessment) Process

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) is an ongoing process which enables management to understand and manage the company's risk (and associated controls) and capital against appetite. It is used to assess the risks inherent in the plan and the resilience of the Company's solvency and balance sheet over a three-year horizon. Anticipated significant changes in risk profiles are included in assessing the future solvency position. Scenarios are used to provide insights into the strength of the balance sheet and to assess future potential solvency positions. Where exceptionally adverse scenarios are identified, mitigating actions and control measures are proposed which would require the Board's approval prior to actions being taken. The ORSA can be used to refine business planning and strategy, define its capital needs, continuously monitor its regulatory capital and have a joined up view of risk profile, risk tolerance limits and business strategy.

The Chief Risk Officer maintains operational responsibility for carrying out the ORSA process and delivering the ORSA reports to the Board for approval.

Review of ORSA

The ultimate responsibility for the ORSA rests with the Board, which reviews and approves the results of the ORSA process at least annually.

Solvency assessment

Based on the planned risk profile, the standard formula is used to determine capital requirements. The Company sets aside capital to cover its quantifiable risks in accordance with its capitalisation policy (see Section "E1: Own funds" for more information). The risk-based capitalisation position of the Company is monitored on a frequent basis by the Company's Chief Risk Officer and Chief Financial Officer against target capital with a number of options if risk and capital develop out of predefined control ranges. The ORSA process uses scenarios to stress the plan and assess the resilience of the solvency through the plan periods including identifying relevant actions that may be considered to mitigate the potential downsides.

B4: Internal control system

Internal control system

An integrated internal control system (ICS) is a system of internal controls, which mitigates operational risks including financial reporting, compliance risks and other operational risks identified in underlying processes and shared within one Global Risk Register. Operationally, Swiss Re uses the three lines of defence model in running the ICS and providing independent oversight, i.e. assigning primary responsibility for identifying and managing risks to risk owners and risk takers, with independent oversight and control by risk controllers such as Risk Management, Compliance and other risk controlling functions and assurance by Group Internal Audit.

Assurance function interactions

While all assurance functions (Risk Management, Compliance and Group Internal Audit) retain their specific mandates and areas of expertise, by working together and relying where possible on each other's work, a holistic approach is assured under the Coordinated Assurance Framework. Information, planning and execution of assurance work are coordinated and results are shared, reducing overlap between assurance units, increasing mutual reliance and providing an increased focus on pre-emptive assurance. The integrated approach is deployed within the following activities:

- risk scoping and assurance planning
- coordination between assurance functions in business interactions
- issue and action management interactions
- monitoring across assurance functions
- reporting.

Implementation of the Compliance function

The Compliance Charter of the Company sets out the objective and purpose of the Company's Compliance function, as well as the overall roles and responsibilities for compliance with all applicable legal and regulatory requirements, the highest professional and ethical standards and its stated corporate values.

To ensure that the compliance objectives are met consistently within the expectations of regulatory authorities, shareholders, clients and other stakeholders, the Board supports best compliance practices and an appropriately resourced Compliance function.

The Compliance function is principally responsible for overseeing Swiss Re's (i) compliance with applicable laws, regulations, rules and the Code of Conduct and (ii) management of Compliance Risks. Compliance serves to assist the Board of Directors and Management in discharging their respective duties to effectively identify, mitigate and manage Compliance Risks and ethical behaviour.

The Compliance Assurance function is responsible for:

- providing primary assurance oversight and assisting management in the design of remedial actions and overseeing their implementation

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- overseeing compliance-related policies, guidelines and the Code of Conduct, and ensuring that these are regularly reviewed and up to date
- overseeing as well as providing appropriate compliance training to the Company's directors, officers and employees covering the Code of Conduct and certain related legal and regulatory compliance obligations.

The Compliance function is authorised to review all areas and to have full, unrestricted access to all activities, records, property, and personnel, including, without limitation, access to employee e-mail records, subject in all cases to applicable law.

B5: Internal Audit function

Internal Audit function implementation

Group Internal Audit (GIA) assists the Board to protect the assets, reputation and sustainability of the Company. GIA performs audit activities designed to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the Company's internal control systems, and to add value through improving the Company's operations.

GIA provides written audit reports, identifying issues and management actions to the Board, management and external auditor on a regular basis. GIA monitors and verifies that management's actions have been effectively implemented. Significant issues, and issues that have not been effectively corrected, are highlighted to the Board.

On a quarterly basis the appointed internal auditor submits to the Audit Committee the risk-based Audit Plan for the upcoming quarter for approval. Any significant deviation from the formally approved Audit Plan shall be communicated to the Audit Committee through progress reports. The quarterly update also includes status of audit activities, a summary of key findings and information on issue management.

Independence of the Internal Audit function

GIA performs its internal audit activities with independence and objectivity. Activities are coordinated with the other assurance functions. GIA has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities it reviews. In addition, potential conflicts of interests of the audit staff are considered for each audit in order to maintain GIA's independence.

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. GIA has a direct reporting line to the Chairman of the Group Audit Committee.

GIA staff governs themselves by adherence to The Institute of Internal Auditors' "Code of Ethics." The Institute of Internal Auditors' "International Standards for the Professional Practice of Internal Auditing" constitutes the operating guidance for the department. In addition, GIA adheres to the Group's guidelines and procedures, and GIA's organisation and processes, manuals and guidelines.

B6: Actuarial function

Implementation of the Actuarial function

The tasks of the Actuarial function under the Solvency II framework are accomplished with the support of iptiQ's Risk Management function:

- technical provisions calculations are overseen and signed off by qualified actuaries within the Actuarial function.
- opinions on the underwriting policy and reinsurance adequacy are performed by the Actuarial function with the support of the Risk Management function
- inputs and feedbacks into the risk modelling framework is provided by the Risk Management team

B7: Outsourcing

Outsourcing framework

The Company has adopted Swiss Re's comprehensive global outsourcing framework and has further specified the roles and responsibilities within the Company in a separate addendum.

The framework covers two types of outsourcing arrangements:

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- external outsourcing, where the mandate is given to an external service provider
- intra-group outsourcing between Swiss Re entities.

The Company's outsourcing framework introduces an approval process for critical or important outsourcing arrangements based on a predefined due diligence selection process and requires a set of standard terms to be included in the outsourcing agreement. Requirements for post-approval control and monitoring, documentation and reporting are described.

The Board approves the appointment of Outsourcing Managers for outsourcing arrangements related to critical or important functions. Additionally, the Transactions Committee can approve outsourcing arrangements associated with transactions, falling within certain thresholds, as determined by its charter. Following the entry into force of CAA Circular 22/16, CIM outsourcing arrangements were rather submitted to the Board for approval.

Some support on critical or important services related to Risk Management, the Actuarial function, Compliance and Internal Audit are provided to the Company by other entities in the Swiss Re Group (all located in Europe) under intra-group outsourcing arrangements.

B8: Any other information

Assessment of adequacy of the system of governance

The Board carries out an annual evaluation of its system of governance as required under Solvency II and in accordance with relevant best practice standards. During the review performed in 2022, the Board concluded that the system of governance is adequate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

Other material information

No additional disclosures are made in respect of equity investments as required by the Shareholders Rights Directive 2017 / 828 as the Company did not hold any equity investments as at 31 December 2022.

Section C: Risk profile

Overview of risk exposure

The Company is exposed to a broad landscape of risks. These include core risks that are taken as part of insurance or asset management operations activities and are quantified with the Solvency II Standard Formula. In addition to these modelled risks, the Company is exposed to further risks that arise from undertaking business, including strategic, regulatory, political, reputational, liquidity and sustainability.

Modelled risks	Other risks
Underwriting: Life and health	Strategic risk
Financial market risk	Regulatory risk
Credit risk	Political risk
Operational risk	Reputational risk
	Liquidity risk
	Sustainability risk
Emerging risks	

Climate change related risks

Climate change leads to increasing risks for financial and non-financial institutions as well as for the broader economy and society. The Company has exposure to climate change related risks on its asset portfolio and, to a limited extent, on the liability side of its balance sheet. Although it does not model climate change risk as part of its Standard Formula assessment, there are a number of qualitative measures the Company is using to monitor and manage its exposures to climate change related risks as part of its overall risk control framework.

Measures used to assess risks and material changes

The Company uses the Solvency II Standard Formula to calculate its solvency capital requirements for all of its quantifiable risks across the relevant risk modules and risk sub-modules. Risks not covered by the Solvency II Standard Formula (e.g., liquidity, strategic, regulatory, political and sustainability risks) are monitored and managed qualitatively, in line with the Company's over-arching risk control framework for these risks.

The Company calculates its Standard Formula capital requirements using a 99.5% Value at Risk of basic own funds measure, as defined in the Solvency II regulations.

Quantification of modelled risks by risk category

The table below sets out the quantification at 31 December 2022 for the Company's modelled risk categories over the next twelve months and the changes compared to the previous year. The amounts for each standalone risk module represent the loss for that module that is likely to be exceeded only once in two hundred years. Due to diversification, the total risk of the Company is lower than the sum of the individual risk categories.

The total risk after intra-group transactions of the Company has increased by 2.0% from 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2022, mainly driven by the increase in financial market risk over 2022, in particular interest rate risk. The increase was partially offset by a reduction in the counterparty default risk.

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EUR thousands	2021	2022	Change
Underwriting risk			
• Life risk	22 710	22 658	- 52
• Health risk	1 354	1 280	- 74
Financial market risk	6 600	8 388	1 788
Counterparty default risk	3 243	2 444	- 799
Diversification	- 7 146	- 7 462	- 316
Operational risk	4 849	4 938	89
Total risk after intra-group transactions (net)	31 610	32 247	637

Please refer to the paragraph "Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk category" on page 37 for further details.

Risk concentration

Over time, the most significant risk concentration for the Company will derive from intra-group reinsurance with SRZ. This entity is well capitalised under the Swiss Solvency Test ("SST") framework, which is broadly similar to Solvency II. Swiss Re Zurich "SRZ" published an SST ratio of 198% in 2022 and additionally, SRZ has a strong S&P rating of AA-. For the details of the solvency position of SRZ, please refer to the Swiss Re Group website: <https://www.swissre.com/investors/solvency-ratings/financial-strength-ratings.html>

C1: Underwriting risk

Risk exposure

Underwriting risk comprises exposures taken on by the Company when it writes life and health insurance business.

Life and health risk

Life and Health (L&H) risk arises from the business the Company takes on when providing mortality (benefits on death), longevity (annuity benefits) and morbidity (benefits on occurrence of illness or disability) coverage. The Company is most exposed to the risk that more policies than expected lapse at early durations or that per policy expenses increase faster than expectations. To a lesser extent the Company is exposed to the risk that it experiences higher levels of mortality claims than expected, either through normal expected fluctuations from priced best-estimate assumptions as its business matures or following more severe events such as pandemics. The Company monitors all experience on a regular basis to ensure its assumptions reflect its current best-estimate expectations for future experience. Nevertheless, given its size and rapid growth, quarter-on-quarter experience is volatile; this might result in step-change increases to the Company's best-estimate assumptions and correspondingly to its solvency capital requirements when assumptions are updated.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The Company's overall risk profile remains dominated by L&H risks, driven by its exposures to Life Lapse and Expense risks reflecting the higher initial expenses the Company incurs on new business and the time needed for these expenses to be recouped from regular policy premiums. Lapse risk has also increased in 2022 following the growth of the portfolio. The Company's exposure to Health risk has reduced slightly over 2022, mainly driven by the run-off of the Company's Dutch Medex portfolio during this period.

Risk mitigation

The Company's underwriting risk is largely mitigated by its reinsurance programme with SRZ.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

During the annual ORSA process, various scenarios are used to test the resilience of the Company's balance sheet beyond a baseline scenario.

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The scenarios that are used take a multi-year time frame into account. Consideration of these scenarios helps management to better understand the impact of potential deviations from the expected/baseline scenarios and to be better prepared to dynamically respond to such scenarios should they occur.

The scenarios consider a range of macro-economic situations (from extreme to more probable). They may also consider insurance risk scenarios under which the Company could be expected to operate as well as situations that lead to different underwriting results.

The following stress scenarios have been explored for their underwriting risk impact as part of the 2022 ORSA.

Negative Impact on Morbidity Scenario

Assessment of the consequences of understated technical provisions due to a higher level on morbidity claims over the plan horizon compared to pricing. It assumes non-expected external factors will distort results on our main disability portfolio in the Netherlands. No capital injection will be required for this scenario as the impact is not leading to a solvency cover below 135% (tolerance limit) at occurrence of the event in 2023.

Renewed Recession Scenario

Group renewed recession scenario is derived from Swiss Re's economic outlook in mid-2022 and covers as a severe and protracted recession over the plan period, including low economic growth and falling asset prices.

Stagflation Scenario

Following the second Group Scenario, this scenario looks at the impact of high inflation and low growth on the entity.

The application of the scenarios provided insights on the resilience of the Company and its ability to meet Solvency II requirements in extreme scenarios. Some additional parental capital injections in plan years are required for above mentioned scenarios relative to the base scenario to maintain solvency needs.

Special purpose vehicles

The Company did not use any special purpose vehicles in 2022.

C2: Financial market risk

Risk exposure

The value of the Company's assets are affected by movements in financial market prices or rates, including interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates. The value of the Company's liabilities are affected by movements in interest rates. Currently, the Company is most exposed to spread risk, reflecting its investments in corporate bonds and 'buy-to-hold' strategic asset mandate. The Company also has an exposure to currency risk, which is driven by growth of its UK business.

List of assets

The Company invests in government bonds, corporate bonds, agency bonds, cash, and cash equivalents. These investments have been made in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle as outlined in point "The Prudent Person Principle". The Company's bond portfolio is invested in line with a buy-to-hold mandate, so has remained relatively stable in 2022 with regards the aggregate duration and aggregate credit quality of its underlying investments.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The Financial market risk increased significantly in 2022, driven by increased interest rate risk, partially offset by slight reductions to both spread risk and currency risk over the year.

Risk mitigation

The Company uses a prudent and effective asset and liability matching process to mitigate financial market risks. Regular reporting monitors the effectiveness of the asset liability management process that is in place. The limits or ranges on asset classes are approved on an annual basis to take into account business planning and the strategic asset allocation plan; usage against approved target ranges is monitored regularly.

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Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

A number of financial market scenarios are considered to assess the resilience of the capitalisation of the Company. Two financial market risk scenarios have been explored as part of the 2022 ORSA:

- **Renewed recession scenario:** Adverse balance sheet impact of low interest rates, worsening of assets development, as well additional adverse developments such as a decrease of sales volumes compared to the base plan for new partners.
- **Downside stagflation scenario:** Adverse financial market development under the stagflation scenario encompassing high inflation and low growth on the entity.

The application of the scenarios provided insights on the resilience of the Company and its ability to meet Solvency II requirements in extreme scenarios. Some additional parental capital injections in plan years are required for above mentioned scenarios relative to the base scenario to maintain solvency requirements.

C3: Credit risk

Risk exposure

Credit risk reflects the potential financial loss that may arise due to diminished creditworthiness or default of counterparties of the Company or of third parties. This risk arises directly from investment activities as well as from counterparty risk related to external and intra-group counterparties. The Company's credit risk exposure is driven by counterparty risk on receivables from reinsurance arrangements, intermediaries and policyholders.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The Company's Counterparty Default risk decreased in 2022, driven by a reduction in the balance of receivables with intermediaries for the Dutch Medex portfolio.

Risk mitigation

Risk Management regularly monitors corporate counterparty credit quality and exposures and compiles watch lists of cases that merit close attention. Risk Management monitors and reports credit exposure and limits on a regular basis in order to maintain exposure within approved limits. A governance framework is in place and appropriate actions will be taken when limits are near to being breached.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

No specific scenario is considered for credit risk but some credit risk factors have been stressed tested in the Group renewed recession scenario.

C4: Liquidity risk

Risk exposure

Liquidity risk captures the risk that the Company will not be able to meet expected and unexpected cash flow and collateral needs without affecting either daily operations or the Company's financial condition. The Company's exposure is driven by potential extreme losses as well as the amount of its investments into liquid assets.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The liquidity coverage ratio decreased during 2022 but remained within the Company's risk appetite.

Risk mitigation

The Company controls liquidity risk to ensure that it can satisfy claims payments, expenses, and collateral requirements. To manage liquidity risk, the Company has a range of liquidity policies and measures in place, including regular monitoring and reporting of stress liquidity ratio to the Board.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The Company's exposures are subject to the group-wide stress testing framework. The most recent analysis shows that the Company's liquidity position is sufficient to meet the liquidity requirements resulting from such a large loss event over a one-year period.

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Amount of expected profit in future premiums

The total amount of expected profit in future premiums for the Company as at 31 December 2022 is EUR 9 187 thousand (2021: EUR 284 thousand).

C5: Operational risk

Risk exposure

Operational risk represents the potential economic, reputational or compliance impact of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk and the risk of a material misstatement in financial reporting.

- iptiQ L&H operates in the consumer and retail insurance domain. Hence, compliance risk exposure, particularly in the areas of conduct, data protection and outsourcing, is prevalent.
- As products are sold by independent or multi-tied intermediaries, regulatory risk is reduced. However, there is an increased expectation from regulators for product manufacturers to ensure that their products are (i) appropriately designed to meet target market needs (ii) regularly monitored and reviewed and (iii) that actions are taken in respect of products that may lead to customer detriment. iptiQ L&H through its operational risk monitoring, ensure any event or materialisation of this risk will be appropriately addressed.
- iptiQ L&H sells insurance products in seven markets and has put in place oversight and governance frameworks where necessary to cope with the increased geographical reach. New market (Portugal) has been developed in 2022.
- iptiQ L&H is subject to cyber risk and data protection risk. Since beginning of Ukraine crisis and with this potential increase of Russian cyber attacks, enhanced monitoring of external threat intelligence is provided for iptiQ P&C by Group Chief Security Office (Protection and Monitoring). Well established lines of communication are in place to ensure iptiQ L&H IT teams are notified of any identified threats.
- iptiQ L&H is exposed to outsourcing risk as some employees and services are provided by other companies within the Swiss Re Group and external service providers. Specifically, where external TPAs are relied upon to provide services to customer, there is a need for close oversight.
- iptiQ L&H operates in the consumer insurance domain. Hence, compliance risk exposure, particularly in the areas of data protection, outsourcing and conduct risk is prevalent. The regulatory push to strengthen companies' operational resilience and outsourcing continues with increased reporting requirements on Critical and Material Outsourcing.
- Operational risk continues to be elevated due to continued, rapid growth in operations, but is expected to settle down to a steadier state with the maturity of the organisation and processes.
- A large scale platform project is underway which will migrate our full service model partners from iptiQ L&H's external service provider to the new internal based platform.
- iptiQ L&H maintains a strong risk culture that enables proactive and open risk identification, prioritisation and mitigation of key risks. The risk assessment process itself is validated through independent risk reviews. iptiQ L&H's control environment is considered adequate for managing currently known risks.

Risk mitigation

The Company's coordinated assurance framework outlined in section B is used to manage and mitigate operational risk. With the establishment of the conduct risk guidelines, which contribute to the Company's risk framework, the Company ensures that all customers are treated fairly. Outsourcing risk associated to the usage of third party providers is mitigated through a specifically developed third party administrator oversight framework.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The following stress scenario has been explored for its operational risk impact as part of the 2022 ORSA:

Cyber event: data breach

- Consequences of a cyber event resulting in a data breach with the loss of personally identifiable information and medical information by Tangram and a business interruption event lasting 10 days. This event is not resulting from a so called "gross negligence behavior" that could lead to very high fines under GDPR.

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C6: Other material risks

Other material risks

No other material risks have been identified. However, a process is in place to track the development of emerging risks.

C7: Any other information

Other Material Information

All material information has been disclosed above.

Section D: Valuation for solvency purposes

D1: Assets

Methods applied for valuation of material assets

Material assets on a Solvency II valuation basis as at 31 December 2022 were as follows (based on QRT Balance Sheet S.02.01.02):

EUR thousands	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Loans and mortgages	479 402	474 885	4 517
Government bonds	69 290	71 240	-1 951
Corporate bonds	48 020	53 731	-5 711
Total of all other assets not listed above (*)	-58 928	2 321 928	-2 380 856
Total assets	537 783	2 921 785	-2 384 002

(*) the Solvency II value is negative due to the reinsurance recoverables (liability) related mainly to UK business offsetting the remaining other assets. Statutory value comprises mainly the ceded life provision.

The following valuation bases were used to value material assets for Solvency II purposes:

Material assets	Quoted market price valuation	Alternative valuation
Loans and mortgages		x
Government bonds	x	
Corporate bonds	x	

Loans and mortgages

Solvency II:

Following the acquisition of the mortgage endowment portfolio, the company is using a mark-to-model approach to value the assets backing the saving reserves of that portfolio. So expected cashflows are projected and discounted using the guaranteed interest rate and the best estimate lapse and mortality rates as per the technical provisions.

Company statutory:

For the statutory accounts, a retrospective approach is used for valuing the mortgage loan assets, consisting of the accumulation of cashflows from inception of the policy up to the valuation closing date.

The difference between Solvency II and Company statutory figures is due to the different valuation methods as described above.

Other assets not listed above

Other assets consist mainly of investments, deferred tax assets and reinsurance recoverables. The difference in valuation is due to the adjustment to market value, intangible assets presented only in statutory balance sheet, deferred tax assets not considered under Statutory and different assumptions and methodologies for reinsurance recoverables. Please also refer to the paragraph "Other material liabilities" on page 33 for the details of other liabilities.

Assumptions and judgements applied for valuation of material assets

As at 31 December 2022, the company investments include mortgage loans that are valued using the mark-to-model approach fully matching to the liability valuation. This is achieved by using prospective cashflows build with best estimate mortality and lapse rate are used and discounted with EIOPA yield curve.

As at 31 December 2022, the company investments include government and corporate bonds. Government and corporate bonds are valued at market value, determined by reference to observable market prices. Since Solvency II follows market valuation approach, the securities are not carried at more than recoverable amounts.

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Changes made to recognition and valuation basis of material assets during the period

No changes to recognition and valuation basis have been made in 2022.

Drivers of difference between Solvency II and Company statutory accounts

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

Property (held for own use)

The Company does not hold any property for own use as at 31 December 2022.

Inventories

The Company does not hold any inventories as at 31 December 2022.

Intangible assets

The Company does not show any intangible assets on the Solvency II balance sheet as at 31 December 2022.

Financial assets

Methods and assumptions applied in determining the economic value

As at 31 December 2022, the company investments include mortgage loans that are valued using the mark-to-model approach fully matching to the liability valuation.

Quoted prices in active markets for identical and similar assets are used to determine the economic value for the government bonds. Financial asset prices are sourced from BlackRock Solutions. Swiss Re Asset management team holds the list of vendors used by BlackRock Solutions to confirm pricing. In addition, all prices are reviewed by Swiss Re's independent pricing verification team to ensure agreement. When BlackRock Solutions prices are not available, a market price from an alternative source is selected. These are pre-agreed vendors, brokers, dealers or calculated prices depending on the type of financial assets.

Use of non-observable market data

The Company follows the valuation methodology as per the Article 10 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 which states that "the use of quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities, or, where that is not possible, for similar assets and liabilities, shall be the default valuation approach." This approach ensures that the values are not significantly higher or lower.

Significant changes to the valuation models used

The valuation policy has been approved during 2015 and no changes have been made so far.

Lease assets

As at 31 December 2022, the Company does not have any material financial and operating leasing arrangements.

Deferred tax assets

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred income tax assets of EUR 36 million have been recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward on unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through expected future taxable profits is probable.

Deferred tax asset recognition on tax losses is determined by reference to the tax laws enabling such recognition on the same enacted or substantively enacted basis.

Amount for which no deferred tax asset is recognised

The amount of deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the Solvency II balance sheet is zero, because of tax loss carry forward restrictions.

The expiry date, if any, for tax losses and tax credits, is dependent on the local tax law and hence varies depending on the relevant branch jurisdiction.

Temporary differences and unused tax losses are assumed to relate to the individual branch, and consistent with tax rules, there is no offsetting of deferred tax assets in one branch against deferred tax liabilities in a different branch.

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Projected future taxable profits

It is assumed that deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months are EUR 36 million.

It is assumed that deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months are zero.

The utilisation of deferred tax assets depends on projected future taxable profits, including those arising from the reversal of existing taxable temporary differences.

Actual tax losses suffered by the Company

Under general circumstances, actual tax losses suffered by the Company in either the current or preceding periods, in the tax jurisdiction to which the deferred tax assets are considered as a deferred tax asset, are taken into account to the extent that future tax benefits utilising these tax losses are probable.

Due to materiality, actual tax losses have not been taken into consideration.

Tax rate changes during the period

The United Kingdom corporate income tax rate will increase from 19% to 25% from 1 April 2023. In France, the corporate income tax rate reduced from 32.02% to 25.82%. Closing deferred tax balances have been remeasured at the new corporate income tax rate.

Valuation of related undertakings

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has no investments in related undertakings.

D2: Technical provisions

Life business

Material technical provisions by Solvency II classes of business

The following table shows the value of life technical provisions, based on QRT S.12.01., by material class of business as at 31 December 2022:

EUR thousands	Gross best estimate	Net best estimate	Risk margin	Total net technical provision
Life	394 290	496 100	15 059	511 159
Health	-6 317	4 240	531	44 770
Total	387 973	500 340	15 590	515 929

Overview of methodology and assumptions

Best estimate

Cash flow projections have been carried out on each separate risk covered, which entails calculating the present value of projected premiums, claims, commission, management expenses and any surrender values and maturities over the lifetime of each policy using best estimate assumptions. The cash flows are discounted using the official EIOPA risk discount rates without an allowance for matching premium or counter-cyclical premium, as this is not required for the business.

Provisions for options and guarantees

Currently, as assessed immaterial, provisions for options and guarantees are not yet modelled.

Simplifications used in calculation of best estimate or risk margin

There are no relevant simplifications.

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Risk margin

The risk margin is calculated under a transfer value approach, assuming that the insurance obligations are transferred to a so-called reference undertaking, which is assumed to be empty prior to the transfer and then funded with assets to cover the technical provisions. Since the calculation is based on the cost of holding required capital, assumptions around the risk margin rely on the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement and are explained and justified in the standard formula technical specification.

Solvency II additionally requires the allocation of the risk margin to the lines of business or segments as defined by the Solvency II regulation. The allocation is required to adequately reflect each line of business contribution to the SCR of the company over the lifetime of the insurance or reinsurance obligations and it is implemented by breaking up the future SCR by all Solvency II lines of business and modelled currencies proportionately to the contribution to the Company SCR. A further breakdown of the risk margin to Solvency II lines of business is performed proportionately to the contribution of the run-off claims observed in each line of business, branches and currencies.

Uncertainty associated with the technical provisions

Estimating technical provisions involves predicting future cash flow payments (income and outflow) based on historical and existing information and knowledge, as well as judgement about future conditions. However, changes to economic (national or regional) performance, policyholder attitudes regarding insurance policies, the social or regulatory environment or the Company's operation and its book of business, make the incidence of claims more or less likely and therefore future cash flows may be higher or lower.

Material differences between Solvency II and statutory technical provisions

Material differences by line of business between Solvency II and statutory net life technical provisions as at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

EUR thousands	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Life	511 159	553 875	42 716
Health	4 770	522	- 4 248
Total	515 929	554 397	38 468

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for the valuation of the technical provisions for Solvency II purposes are not identical to those used for the preparation of the Company's statutory accounts. The major differences between the two accounting standards are as follows:

- The Dutch mortgage endowment portfolio acquired by the Company in 2016 includes savings reserves that are calculated retrospectively on a statutory basis without consideration of biometric assumptions, while for SII the economic calculation is done prospectively with the use of biometric assumptions.
- Statutory reserving includes prudence margins whereas Solvency II technical provisions consist of the best estimate and the risk margin.

Recoverables due from reinsurance contracts

Net technical provisions take account of the reinsurance recoverables based on the underlying contracts. The reinsurance ceded is proportional reinsurance. Therefore, the determination of the reinsurance recoverable is a pure calculative process and does not require additional estimations, actuarial methods, assumptions, or other judgemental elements in addition to those used to calculate the underlying gross liability. In the valuation of ceded reinsurance, the counterparty risk is being considered.

Material changes in assumptions made

No changes. Best estimate assumptions are used to calculate the Solvency II Best Estimate Liabilities.

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Matching adjustment

Not applicable to the Company.

Volatility adjustment

Not applicable to the Company.

Transitional deduction

Not applicable to the Company.

Non-life business

Material technical provisions by Solvency II classes of business

The following table shows the value of non-life technical provisions, based on QRT S.17.01.02, by material class of business as at 31 December 2022:

EUR thousands	Gross best estimate	Net best estimate	Risk margin	Total net technical provision
Health (NSLT)	- 10 974	-1 035	9	-1 026
Total	-10 974	-1 035	9	-1 026

Overview of methodology and assumptions

Best estimate

Cash flow projections have been carried out on each separate risk covered, which entails calculating the present value of projected premiums, claims, commission, management expenses and any surrender values and maturities over the lifetime of each policy using best estimate assumptions. The cash flows are discounted using the official EIOPA risk discount rates without an allowance for matching premium or counter-cyclical premium, as this is not required for the business.

Provisions for options and guarantees

Currently not applicable to the Company.

Simplifications used in calculation of best estimate or risk margin

There are no relevant simplifications.

Risk margin

The risk margin is calculated under a transfer value approach, assuming that the insurance obligations are transferred to a so-called reference undertaking, which is assumed to be empty prior to the transfer and then funded with assets to cover the technical provisions. Since the calculation is based on the cost of holding required capital, assumptions around the risk margin rely on the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement and are explained and justified in the standard formula technical specification.

Solvency II additionally requires the allocation of the risk margin to the lines of business or segments as defined by the Solvency II regulation. The allocation is required to adequately reflect each line of business contribution to the SCR of the company over the lifetime of the insurance or reinsurance obligations and it is implemented by breaking up the future SCR by all Solvency II lines of business and modelled currencies proportionately to the contribution to the Company SCR. A further breakdown of the risk margin to Solvency II lines of business is performed proportionately to the contribution of the run-off claims observed in each line of business, branches and currencies.

Uncertainty associated with the technical provisions

Estimating technical provisions involves predicting future cash flow payments (income and outflow) based on historical and existing information and knowledge, as well as judgement about future conditions. However, changes to economic (national or regional) performance, medical advances (different from expected), policyholder attitudes regarding insurance policies, the social or regulatory environment or the Company's operations and its book of business, make the incidence of claims more or less likely and therefore future cash flows may be higher or lower.

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Material differences between Solvency II and statutory technical provisions

Material differences by line of business between Solvency II and statutory net life technical provisions as at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

EUR thousands	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Health	-1 026	369	1 395
Total	-1 026	369	1 395

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for the valuation of the technical provisions for Solvency II purposes are not identical to those used for the preparation of the Company's statutory accounts. The major differences between the two accounting standards relates to the calculation approach. Solvency II uses discounted cashflows whilst the statutory reserve is an IBNR reserve.

Recoverables due from reinsurance contracts

Net technical provisions take into account the reinsurance recoverables based on the underlying contracts. The reinsurance ceded is proportional reinsurance. Therefore, the determination of the reinsurance recoverable is a pure calculative process and does not require estimations, actuarial methods, assumptions, or other judgemental elements. In the valuation of ceded reinsurance, the counterparty risk is being considered.

Material changes in assumptions made

No changes. Best estimate assumptions are used to calculate the Solvency II Best Estimate Liabilities.

Matching adjustment

Not applicable to the Company

Transitional provisions

Not applicable to the Company.

Volatility adjustment

Not applicable to the Company

Transitional deduction

Not applicable to the Company.

D3: Valuation of the other liabilities (than technical provisions)

Other material liabilities

Material other liabilities by Solvency II valuation basis, as at 31 December 2022 were as follows (Based on QRT Balance Sheet S.02.01.02):

EUR thousands	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Deferred tax liabilities	36 323	-	36 323
Total of all other liabilities not listed above	45 039	173 784	-128 745
Total other liabilities	81 362	173 784	-92 422

Deferred tax liabilities

Solvency II & Company statutory:

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised under Company statutory. Please refer to the paragraph "Deferred tax liabilities" below for an explanation on deferred tax liabilities.

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Total of other liabilities not listed above

The difference in valuation of other liabilities not listed above is mainly due to the deferred acquisition costs not recognized under Solvency II valuation.

Other classes of liabilities

The Company only applies liability classes as prescribed in the Solvency II balance sheet template.

Financial liabilities

The Company had no financial liabilities as at 31 December 2022.

Lease liabilities

The Company had no material financial or operating lease liabilities as at 31 December 2022.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred income tax liabilities of EUR 36 million have been recognised for all taxable temporary differences, which will result in higher future taxable income positions.

Deferred tax liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax liabilities to be settled after more than 12 months are EUR 36 million.

Deferred tax liabilities to be settled within 12 months are zero.

Tax rate changes during the period

Please refer to the paragraph "Tax rate changes during the period" on page 29.

Contingent liabilities

The Company does not carry contingent liabilities on its Solvency II balance sheet as at 31 December 2022.

Employee benefits

Nature of the obligation

The Company has a number of employee benefit programmes in place for which it has the obligation to set aside reserves to meet the future obligations. As at 31 December 2022, the following programmes were in place:

Employee benefits	Short-term obligations	Long-term obligations
Annual Performance Incentive	X	
Global Share Participation Plan		X
Vacation accrual	X	
Leadership Share Plan		X
Value Alignment Incentive ²		X

Please refer to B1 section on page 13 for details of the programmes.

Plan assets

Not applicable to the Company.

Deferred recognition of actuarial gains and losses

Not applicable to the Company.

Methodologies and inputs used to determine the economic value

Employment benefits are determined according to business principles and are based on estimated needs.

Changes during the reporting period

No changes were made to the recognition and valuation bases used or on estimations during 2022.

² Value Alignment Incentive Program is in run-off and was replaced by Deferred Share Plan programme in 2022.

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Assumptions and judgements

No assumptions or judgments contribute materially to the valuation of other liabilities.

D4: Alternative methods of valuation

Please refer to the paragraph "Methods applied for valuation of material assets" on page 27 for the valuation of Loans and mortgages.

The receivables (trade, not insurance) are valued using statutory valuation, due to the assumption of a short-term nature of the receivables.

D5: Any other information

Other material information

All material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes have been described in the sections above.

Section E: Capital management

E1: Own funds

Solvency ratio

The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Solvency Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2022 was equal to 198%.

The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2022 was equal to 551%.

Own funds – objectives, policies and processes

The Company ensures that it is appropriately capitalised for the risks that it incurs. The capital structure and the level of capitalisation are determined by regulatory capital requirements, management's assessment of the risks and opportunities arising from business operations and by financial management considerations.

The Company monitors the capitalisation level on a regular basis taking into account relevant developments in the risk landscape and in its business portfolio.

Own funds – time horizon used for capital planning

The Company considers one-year and three-year time horizon for its capital planning.

Own funds by tier

The value of own funds by tier, based on QRT Own Funds S.23.01.01, as at 31 December, was as follows:

EUR thousands	2021 Tier 1	2022 Tier 1	Change
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	6 001	6 001	-
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	279 499	313 499	34 000
Reconciliation reserve	-216 369	-255 677	-39 308
Total basic own funds after adjustments	69 131	63 823	-5 308

Over the reporting period the Own funds decreased by 5 308 thousands EUR. The key drivers for the change were growth of the SCR due to business development, support of business growth in current expenses, including the future expense capitalisation, and one capital injection of EUR 34 000 thousand for the year 2022.

Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of own funds to cover Solvency Capital Requirement for 2022 is EUR 63 823 thousand, all of which is classified as tier I.

Restrictions to available own funds

There are no restrictions to available own funds as at 31 December 2022.

Eligible amount of basic own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of basic own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement for 2022 is EUR 63 823 thousand, all of which is classified as tier I.

Differences between equity in Solvency II and Company statutory accounts

The material differences in equity as shown in the Company statutory accounts and Solvency II as at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

iptiQ Life Solvency and Financial Condition Report

EUR thousands	Equity reconciliation
Equity per Company statutory accounts (excluding retained earnings)	319 500
Reconciliation reserve	-255 677
<i>Total of reserves and retained earnings from financial statements</i>	<i>-277 103</i>
<i>Difference in the valuation of assets</i>	<i>-2 384 002</i>
<i>Difference in the valuation of technical provisions</i>	<i>2 313 006</i>
<i>Difference in the valuation of other liabilities</i>	<i>92 422</i>
Solvency II Own Funds	63 823

Reconciliation reserve

Solvency II: The reconciliation reserve represents the differences in the valuation of assets, technical provisions or other liabilities in the adoption of the Solvency II valuation as well as retained earnings, including current year results and the legal reserve.

Company statutory: Equivalent to the retained earnings account, which represents the existing period results.

Basic own funds subjected to transitional arrangements

No own funds items are subject to transitional arrangements.

Ancillary own funds

There are no ancillary own funds in the Company.

Items deducted from own funds

No items have been deducted from own funds of the Company.

Deferred taxes

Deferred income tax assets of EUR 36 million (2021: EUR 41 million) have been recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carry forward on unused tax losses and unused tax credits, to the extent that the realisation of the related tax benefit through expected future taxable profits is probable. No net deferred tax asset has been recognised in relation to basic own-fund items classified as Tier 3 in accordance with Article 76(a)(iii).

Subordinated capital instrument in issue at period end

There are no subordinated capital instruments in the Company.

Capital instruments issued as debts

Not applicable to the Company.

Value of subordinated debt

There are no subordinated capital instruments in the Company.

Principal loss absorbency mechanism

The Company does not have a loss absorbency mechanism that qualifies as high quality own funds instruments.

Key elements of the reconciliation reserve

The reconciliation reserve based on QRT Own Funds S.23.01.01 as at 31 December 2022 was as follows:

EUR thousands	2022
Excess of assets over liabilities	63 823
Equity per the Company statutory accounts (excluding retained earnings)	-319 500
Reconciliation reserve	-255 677

The difference between the excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency II and the equity value shown in the Company statutory accounts is mainly due to different valuations applied under Solvency II for assets, technical provisions and other liabilities.

Total excess of assets over liabilities within ring fenced funds

The Company does not have any ring fenced funds.

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E2: Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

As at 31 December 2022, the Company Solvency Capital Requirement was EUR 32 247 thousand and the Minimum Capital Requirement was EUR 11 589 thousand.

Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk category

The Company uses the standard formula to measure its capital requirement. The table below quantifies the Company's modelled risks categories as at 31 December 2022.

EUR thousand	2021	2022	Change
Life underwriting risk	22 710	22 658	- 52
Health underwriting risk	1 354	1 280	- 74
Financial market risk	6 600	8 388	1 788
Counterparty default risk	3 243	2 444	- 799
Diversification	- 7 146	- 7 462	- 316
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	26 761	27 309	548
Operational risk	4 849	4 938	89
Shock Solvency II Capital Requirement	31 610	32 247	637
Deferred tax impact	-	-	-
Solvency Capital Requirement	31 610	32 247	637

Simplification calculation

No simplifications apply in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.

Standard formula parameters

No undertaking-specific parameters are applied.

Standard formula capital add-on applied to Solvency Capital Requirement

This is not applicable to the Company.

Information on inputs used to calculate Minimum Capital Requirement

Inputs used to calculate the Minimum Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance obligations include premiums written during the last 12 months, split by line of business; best estimate technical provisions without a risk margin, split by lines of business; and, capital at risk.

E3: Duration-based equity risk

The Company does not use an duration-based equity risk.

E4: Differences between the standard formula and the internal model

The structure of the internal model

The Company does not use an internal model.

Risk categories concerned and not concerned by internal model

The Company does not use an internal model.

Aggregation methodologies and diversification effects

The Company does not use an internal model.

Risk not covered in the standard formula but covered by the internal model

The Company does not use an internal model.

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E5: Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

Any non-compliance with the Company Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The Company complied with the Company Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement during 2022.

E6: Any other information

Other material information

All material information regarding the capital management has been described in the sections above.

Glossary

Acquisition costs	That portion of an insurance premium which represents the cost of obtaining the insurance business: it includes the intermediaries' commission, the company's sales expense and other related expenses.
ALHM	Algemene Levensherv verzekering Maatschappij N.V. portfolio
Board	The Board of Directors of the Company.
CAA	Commissariat aux Assurances, Luxembourg.
Claim	Demand by an insured for indemnity under an insurance contract.
Company	iptiQ Life S.A.
Cover	Insurance and reinsurance protection of one or more specific risk exposures based on a contractual agreement.
Credit insurance	Insurance against financial losses sustained through the failure, for commercial reasons, of policyholders' clients to pay for goods or services supplied to them.
Delegated Act	(officially Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35) presents second level of Solvency II regulation containing implementing rules and specifying more detailed requirements defined in Solvency II Directive (Directive 2009/138/EC) for individual undertakings as well as for groups.
Economic Value Management, EVM	Swiss Re's integrated economic valuation framework for planning, pricing, reserving and steering the business. It also provides the basis for determining available capital under the Swiss Solvency Test and for Solvency II.
EEA	European Economic Area
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
EMEA	Europe, Middle East and Africa
ETF	Exchange-Traded Fund
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.
Intra-group reinsurance, IGR	Reinsurance between subsidiaries of the same parent company or between a subsidiary and its parent; Intra-group re aims to optimize capital allocation and tax efficiency for the Swiss Re Group as well as ensure adherence to regulatory solvency requirements.
Intra-group transaction	This can be either in the form of a proportional reinsurance or non-proportional reinsurance agreement.
Key functions	Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial.
Key function holder	The Board nominates individuals as designated representatives of the respective key functions towards the Company.
Life insurance	Insurance that provides for the payment of a sum of money upon the death of the insured, or upon the insured surviving a given number of years, depending on the terms of the policy. In addition, life insurance can be used as a means of investment or saving.
Minimum Capital Requirement	If, despite supervisory intervention, the available resources of the insurer fall below the Minimum Capital Requirement, then "ultimate supervisory action" will be triggered. In other words, the insurer's liabilities will be transferred to another insurer and the license of the insurer will be withdrawn or the insurer will be closed to new business and its in-force business will be liquidated.
Operational risk	Risk arising from failure of operational processes, internal procedures and controls leading to financial loss.
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.
Own Funds	Excess of Assets over Liabilities including any amount that is deemed suitable to provide support for the Solvency Capital Requirement.
Premium	The payment, or one of the periodical payments, a policyholder agrees to make for an insurance policy.
Premiums earned	Premiums an insurance company has recorded as revenues during a specific accounting period.
Premiums written	Premiums for all policies sold during a specific accounting period.
Proportional reinsurance	Form of reinsurance arrangement in which the premiums earned and the claims incurred of the cedent are shared proportionally by the cedent and the reinsurer.
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template.
Reinsurance	Insurance which lowers the risk carried by primary insurance companies. Reinsurance includes various forms such as facultative, financial, non-proportional, proportional, quota share, surplus and treaty reinsurance.
Reserves	Amount required to be carried as a liability in the financial statements of an insurer or reinsurer to provide for future commitments under outstanding policies and contracts.
Risk	Condition in which there is a possibility of injury or loss; also used by insurance practitioners to indicate the property insured or the peril insured against.

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Return on equity	Net income as a percentage of time-weighted shareholders' equity.
Risk management	Management tool for the comprehensive identification and assessment of risks based on knowledge and experience in the fields of natural sciences, technology, economics and statistics.
Risk profile	Threats to which an organisation is exposed. The risk profile will outline the type of risks and potential effect of the risks. This outline allows a business to anticipate additional costs or disruptions to operations.
RSR	Regular Supervisory Report.
Securitisation	Financial transactions in which future cash flows from assets (or insurable risks) are pooled, converted into tradable securities and transferred to capital market investors. The assets are commonly sold to a special-purpose entity, which purchases them with cash raised through the issuance of beneficial interests (usually debt instruments) to third-party investors.
SFCR	Solvency and Financial Condition Report.
Shortfall	Difference between the average loss in the worst 1% of loss years and the expected annual loss of all years; used to gauge the risk of extreme event losses.
Solvency Capital Requirement	Solvency Capital Requirement under Solvency II – calculated using the standard formula. The Solvency Capital Requirement is based on a value at risk measure calibrated to a 99.5% confidence level over a 1-year time horizon.
Swiss Re or Swiss Re Group	For the purposes of this report, the ultimate parent company and all its subsidiaries are referred to as Swiss Re or the Swiss Re Group.
Swiss Solvency Test, SST	Switzerland already introduced an economic and risk-based insurance regulation, similar to the objectives of the Solvency II project in the EU. Since 2008, all insurance and reinsurance companies writing business in Switzerland have had to implement the Swiss Solvency Test, and since 1 January 2011, the Swiss Solvency Test-based target capital requirement has been in force and companies must achieve economic solvency.
Target capital	As defined by the Capitalisation Policy, target capital is equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement (see above) plus a volatility buffer (see below) and any local add-ons. The capitalisation policy sets a target capital range of +/-10% of target capital.
Technical result	Underwriting defined as nominal premiums less nominal commissions and claims.
Underwriting performance	Premiums earned less the sum of claims paid, change in the provision for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses and expenses (acquisition costs and other operating costs and expenses).
Value at risk	Maximum possible loss in market value of an asset portfolio within a given time span and at a given confidence level. 99% value at risk measures the level of loss likely to be exceeded in only one year out of a hundred, while 99.5% value at risk measures the loss likely to be exceeded in only one year out of two hundred. 99% tail value at risk estimates the average annual loss likely to occur with a frequency of less than once in one hundred years.

Appendix I:

S.02.01.e

Reporting unit: 964
 Qualifying date: 2022-12-31
 Export date: 2023-04-17 / 21:45:45

Balance sheet

	Solvency II value	
	C0010	
Assets		
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	0.00
Deferred tax assets	R0040	36.259,00
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	117.310,00
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities - listed	R0110	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	117.310,00
Government Bonds	R0140	69.290,00
Corporate Bonds	R0150	48.020,00
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	479.402,00
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	251.184,00
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	228.218,00
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	-122.305,00
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	-9.939,00
Non-life excluding health	R0290	
Health similar to non-life	R0300	-9.939,00
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	-112.366,00
Health similar to life	R0320	-10.556,00
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	-101.810,00
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	9.777,00
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	0.00
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	6.865,00
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	10.448,00

Appendix I:

S.02.01.e

Reporting unit: 964
 Qualifying date: 2022-12-31
 Export date: 2023-04-17 / 21:45:45

Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

Total assets

R0420	28,00
R0500	537.784,00

Liabilities

Technical provisions - non-life
 Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)
 Technical provisions calculated as a whole
 Best Estimate
 Risk margin
 Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)
 Technical provisions calculated as a whole
 Best Estimate
 Risk margin
 Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)
 Technical provisions - health (similar to life)
 Technical provisions calculated as a whole
 Best Estimate
 Risk margin
 Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)
 Technical provisions calculated as a whole
 Best Estimate
 Risk margin
 Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked
 Technical provisions calculated as a whole
 Best Estimate
 Risk margin
 Other technical provisions
 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 Basic Own Funds
 Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds
 Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Total liabilities

Excess of assets over liabilities

		Solvency II value
		C0010
R0510	-10.965,00	
R0520		
R0530		
R0540		
R0550		
R0560	-10.965,00	
R0570		
R0580	-10.974,00	
R0590	9,00	
R0600	403.563,00	
R0610	-5.786,00	
R0620		
R0630	-6.317,00	
R0640	531,00	
R0650	409.349,00	
R0660		
R0670	394.290,00	
R0680	15.059,00	
R0690		
R0700		
R0710		
R0720		
R0730		
R0740		
R0750	743,00	
R0760		
R0770		
R0780	36.323,00	
R0790		
R0800	19,00	
R0810		
R0820	9.954,00	
R0830	16.763,00	
R0840	17.560,00	
R0850		
R0860		
R0870		
R0880	0,00	
R0900	473.960,00	
R1000	63.824,00	

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Reporting unit: 964
 Qualifying date: 2022-12-31
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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	
	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	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport		Property
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																	
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	-685,00	5.404,00														4.719,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120																
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130																
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-616,00	4.864,00														4.248,00
Net	R0200	-69,00	540,00														471,00
Premiums earned																	
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	-685,00	5.404,00														4.719,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220																
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230																
Reinsurers' share	R0240	-616,00	4.864,00														4.248,00
Net	R0300	-69,00	540,00														471,00
Claims incurred																	
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-3.409,00	192,00														-3.217,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320																
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330																
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-3.068,00	186,00														-2.882,00
Net	R0400	-341,00	6,00														-335,00
Changes in other technical provisions																	
Gross - Direct Business	R0410		0,00														0,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420																
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430																
Reinsurers' share	R0440		5,00														5,00
Net	R0500		-5,00														-5,00
Expenses incurred	R0550	-320,00	2.214,00														1.894,00
Other expenses	R1200																6,00
Total expenses	R1300																1.900,00

Appendix I:

S.05.01.a

Reporting unit: 964
 Qualifying date: 2022-12-31
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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 insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written									
Gross	R1410	3.258,00	1.879,00		114.773,00				119.910,00
Reinsurers' share	R1420	2.849,00	1.799,00		91.412,00				96.060,00
Net	R1500	409,00	80,00		23.361,00				23.850,00
Premiums earned									
Gross	R1510	3.258,00	1.879,00		114.773,00				119.910,00
Reinsurers' share	R1520	2.849,00	1.799,00		91.412,00				96.060,00
Net	R1600	409,00	80,00		23.361,00				23.850,00
Claims Incurred									
Gross	R1610	443,00	318,00		148.037,00				148.798,00
Reinsurers' share	R1620	405,00	271,00		37.952,00				38.628,00
Net	R1700	38,00	47,00		110.085,00				110.170,00
Changes in other technical provisions									
Gross	R1710	-1.599,00	-330,00		-537.682,00				-539.611,00
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-1.455,00	-302,00		-583.795,00				-585.552,00
Net	R1800	-144,00	-28,00		46.113,00				45.941,00
Expenses incurred	R1900	284,00	523,00		44.787,00				45.594,00
Other expenses	R2500								29,00
Total expenses	R2600								45.623,00

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S.05.02.e.life

Reporting unit: 964
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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

	Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations				
			(NL) Netherlands	(GB) United Kingdom	(IT) Italy	(DE) Germany	(FR) France
	C0220	C0280	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230
R1400							
Premiums written							
Gross	R1410	116.926,00	66.911,00	25.449,00	13.796,00	7.032,00	3.738,00
Reinsurers' share	R1420	93.386,00	50.358,00	22.905,00	10.326,00	6.433,00	3.364,00
Net	R1500	23.540,00	16.553,00	2.544,00	3.470,00	599,00	374,00
Premiums earned							
Gross	R1510	116.926,00	66.911,00	25.449,00	13.796,00	7.032,00	3.738,00
Reinsurers' share	R1520	93.386,00	50.358,00	22.905,00	10.326,00	6.433,00	3.364,00
Net	R1600	23.540,00	16.553,00	2.544,00	3.470,00	599,00	374,00
Claims incurred							
Gross	R1610	147.608,00	131.207,00	10.948,00	2.045,00	3.036,00	372,00
Reinsurers' share	R1620	37.504,00	24.101,00	9.853,00	410,00	2.805,00	335,00
Net	R1700	110.104,00	107.106,00	1.095,00	1.635,00	231,00	37,00
Changes in other technical provisions							
Gross	R1710	-523.603,00	-264.622,00	-150.211,00	-11.378,00	-96.637,00	-755,00
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-571.145,00	-334.849,00	-135.190,00	-12.559,00	-87.862,00	-685,00
Net	R1800	47.542,00	70.227,00	-15.021,00	1.181,00	-8.775,00	-70,00
Expenses incurred	R1900	44.422,00	26.392,00	8.397,00	6.045,00	2.228,00	1.360,00
Other expenses	R2500	29,00					
Total expenses	R2600	44.451,00					

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S.05.02.e.non-life

Reporting unit: 964
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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

	Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations				
			(FR) France	(ES) Spain	(CH) Switzerland	(PT) Portugal	(NL) Netherlands
	C0080	C0140	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090
Premiums written							
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	4.720,00	4.371,00	1.034,00			-685,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130						
Reinsurers' share	R0140	4.248,00	3.934,00	930,00			-616,00
Net	R0200	472,00	437,00	104,00			-69,00
Premiums earned							
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	4.720,00	4.371,00	1.034,00			-685,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230						
Reinsurers' share	R0240	4.248,00	3.934,00	930,00			-616,00
Net	R0300	472,00	437,00	104,00			-69,00
Claims incurred							
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-3.217,00	161,00	31,00			-3.409,00
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330						
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-2.882,00	145,00	41,00			-3.068,00
Net	R0400	-335,00	16,00	-10,00			-341,00
Changes in other technical provisions							
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0,00			0,00		
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430						
Reinsurers' share	R0440	5,00			5,00		
Net	R0500	-5,00			-5,00		
Expenses incurred	R0550	1.893,00	1.803,00	403,00	110,00	7,00	-430,00
Other expenses	R1200	6,00					
Total expenses	R1300	1.899,00					

Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

	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)	Health insurance (direct business)		Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)			
		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	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	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
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 calculated as a whole																
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																
Best Estimate																
Gross Best Estimate																
R0030	-3.168,00					397.458,00				394.290,00		-6.317,00				-6.317,00
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default																
R0080	-3.172,00					-98.638,00				-101.810,00		-10.556,00				-10.556,00
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total																
R0090	4,00					496.096,00				496.100,00		4.239,00				4.239,00
Risk Margin																
R0100	81,00				14.978,00					15.059,00	531,00					531,00
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole																
R0110																
Best estimate																
R0120																
Risk margin																
R0130																
Technical provisions - total																
R0200	-3.087,00				412.436,00					409.349,00	-5.786,00					-5.786,00

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Non-life Technical Provisions

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 calculated 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

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

Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions

Total Best estimate - gross

Total Best estimate - net

Risk margin

Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions calculated as a whole

Best estimate

Risk margin

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	
	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	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
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010																	
R0050																	
R0060		-1.303,00															-1.303,00
R0140		-2.413,00															-2.413,00
R0150		1.110,00															1.110,00
R0160	-9.017,00	-654,00															-9.671,00
R0240	-8.115,00	589,00															-7.526,00
R0250	-902,00	-1.243,00															-2.145,00
R0260	-9.017,00	-1.957,00															-10.974,00
R0270	-902,00	-133,00															-1.035,00
R0280	7,00	2,00															9,00
R0290																	
R0300																	
R0310																	
R0320	-9.010,00	-1.955,00															-10.965,00
R0330	-8.115,00	-1.824,00															-9.939,00
R0340	-895,00	-131,00															-1.026,00

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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 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 shall 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 shall 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

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
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	6.001,00	6.001,00			
R0030	313.499,00	313.499,00			
R0040					
R0050					
R0070					
R0090					
R0110					
R0130	-255.677,00	-255.677,00			
R0140					
R0160					
R0180					
R0220					
R0230					
R0290	63.823,00	63.823,00			
R0300					
R0310					
R0320					
R0330					
R0340					
R0350					
R0360					
R0370					
R0390					
R0400					
R0500	63.823,00	63.823,00			
R0510	63.823,00	63.823,00			
R0540	63.823,00	63.823,00			
R0550	63.823,00	63.823,00			
R0580	32.247,00				
R0600	11.589,00				
R0620	197,9197%				
R0640	550,7199%				

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Reconciliation reserve

Excess of assets over liabilities

R0700

C0060
63.823,00

Own shares (held directly and indirectly)

R0710

Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges

R0720

Other basic own fund items

R0730

319.500,00

Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

R0740

Reconciliation reserve

R0760

-255.677,00

Expected profits

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

R0770

7.993,00

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

R0780

1.195,00

Total EPIFP

R0790

9.188,00

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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

R0010
R0020
R0030
R0040
R0050
R0060
R0070
R0100

Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
C0110	C0090	C0120
8.388,00		
2.441,00		
22.658,00		
1.280,00		
0.00		
-7.460,00		
0.00		
27.307,00		

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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

Solvency capital requirement, excluding capital add-on

Capital add-ons already set

Solvency capital requirement

Other information on SCR

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

C0100

R0130	4.938,00
R0140	
R0150	
R0160	
R0200	32.245,00
R0210	0,00
R0220	32.245,00
R0400	
R0410	
R0420	
R0430	
R0440	

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		Yes/No C0109	LAC DT C0130
Approach to tax rate			
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590		
Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes			
LAC DT	R0640		
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650		
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660		
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670		
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680		
Maximum LAC DT	R0690		

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	Non-life activities		Life activities	
	MCR(L,NL) Result		MCR(L,L) Result	
	C0070		C0080	
Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	R0200	0.00	11.543,00	

Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits
 Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits
 Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations
 Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations
 Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

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	Non-life activities		Life activities	
	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120
R0210	0.00		4,00	
R0220	0.00		0.00	
R0230	0.00		0.00	
R0240	0.00		500.335,00	
R0250		0.00		1.479.909,00

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Overall MCR calculation

		C0130
Linear MCR	R0300	11.589,00
SCR	R0310	32.247,00
MCR cap	R0320	14.511,00
MCR floor	R0330	8.062,00
Combined MCR	R0340	11.589,00
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	6.700,00
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	11.589,00

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Notional non-life and life MCR calculation

		Non-life activities		Life activities	
		C0140		C0150	
Notional linear MCR	R0500	46,00		11.543,00	
Notional SCR excluding add-on (annual or latest calculation)	R0510	128,00		32.119,00	
Notional MCR cap	R0520	58,00		14.454,00	
Notional MCR floor	R0530	32,00		8.030,00	
Notional Combined MCR	R0540	46,00		11.543,00	
Absolute floor of the notional MCR	R0550	2.700,00		4.000,00	
Notional MCR	R0560	2.700,00		11.543,00	