

iptiQ EMEA P&C S.A.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

For the period ended 31 December 2020

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Executive summary

Business and performance

iptiQ EMEA P&C S.A. (the “Company”) is authorised by the Luxembourg Finance Minister to conduct non-life insurance business in classes 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 and operates through branches in Germany, Italy and Switzerland.

During 2019 the Company established its base capabilities in a configurable, reliable, and scalable way, established branches in Switzerland and Germany and on-boarded its first distribution partner in Switzerland. During 2020, the Company established a branch in Italy and continued to grow in existing markets, mainly through motor, cyber and household insurance products with cross-selling of third-party liability covers.

The underwriting performance for 2020 resulted in a loss of EUR 9 455 thousand (excluding allocated investment return) (2019: EUR 5 808 thousand) mainly from administrative expenses incurred to build and set up the business. The reason for the increase in the loss from the underwriting performance in 2020 relative to 2019 is primarily due to an increase in expenditure as the Company expanded its footprint during 2020. Investment result was a net loss and amounted to EUR 99 thousand (2019: net income EUR 16 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 members of the Board of Directors (the “Board”) and Committees.

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 reviews performed in 2020, 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 risk profile of the Company will grow with the business development. The quantitative risks of the Company are dominated in 2020 by counterparty default risk, non-life underwriting risk and operational risk. Compared to the 2019 year-end results, the Company’s Solvency Capital Requirement increased to EUR 4 792 thousand (2019: EUR 897 thousand) driven by the following:

- During 2020 the Company onboarded five partners in the four markets in which the Company operates which increased the business volumes and corresponding Non-Life Underwriting, Counterparty Defaults and Operational risks as well;
- Non-Life underwriting risk has significantly increased due to the growth in the Motor business primarily in Italy;
- The Financial market risk is mainly driven by foreign exchange risk (cash held in CHF);
- The Credit Default risk is mainly driven by the exposure towards the counterparties that hold cash or cash equivalents and the reinsurance risk mitigation exposure towards Swiss Re Nexus Reinsurance Company Ltd (SRN) (previously Swiss Re Life Capital Reinsurance Ltd) for the quota share; and
- Operational risk developed in line with the overall SCR as per the standard formula.

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

Non-Life technical provisions

The total non-life net technical provision is EUR 14 702 thousand (2019: EUR 0.1 thousand) under the Solvency II valuation basis. The total non-life net technical provision under the Statutory valuation basis amounted EUR 5 640 thousand (2019: EUR 0.2 thousand). With Solvency II being an economic valuation framework, and the Company statutory valuation being an accounting valuation framework, the key differences are the following:

- In the Company’s statutory figures, future cash flows are not discounted, there is no concept of risk margin and the counterparty risk is not included in the valuation;
- For Solvency II purposes, an estimate of the cash flows ultimately received for the contracts in scope is recognised. For the Company’s statutory figures, only a portion of cash flows written by the cedent and earned during the reporting period is recognised; and
- In the Company’s statutory figures there is no provision for future losses, whereas the Solvency II technical provisions contain best estimates of future losses not yet incurred at the date of valuation.

Other assets and liabilities

There is no material difference between Solvency II and Company Statutory values for other assets and liabilities, which are all of a short-term nature

Capital management

Own funds amounted to EUR 11 907 thousand (2019: EUR 6 299 thousand) as at 31 December 2020. The Solvency Capital Requirement was EUR 4 792 thousand (2019: 897 thousand) as at 31 December 2020. The Minimum Capital Requirement amounted to EUR 3 700 thousand (2019: EUR 3 700 thousand).

The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Solvency Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2020 was equal to 248% (2019: 702%). The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2020 was equal to 322% (2019: 170%).

Section A: Business and performance

A1: Business

Full name and legal form

iptiQ EMEA P&C 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 B228763 on 18 October 2018. Its registered office is: 2 rue Edward Steichen, 2540 Luxembourg. The Company’s legal entity identifier (LEI) is 22210070JZ82DCRWF207

Supervisory authority

The Company is authorised by the Luxembourg Finance Minister to conduct non-life insurance business in classes 1, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18 and operates through branches in Germany, Italy and Switzerland. The Company is supervised by the Commissariat aux Assurances (CAA).

Commissariat aux Assurances
7 Boulevard Joseph II L-1840 Luxembourg
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Telephone: +352 22 69 11 1
Fax: +352 22 69 10 www.caa.lu

Ultimate parent company and group supervisor

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 or the Group. The Group supervisor is the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA.

Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA
27 Laupenstrasse 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 direct shareholder of the Company is PricewaterhouseCoopers.

PricewaterhouseCoopers Société coopérative
2 rue Gerhard Mercator
L-2182 Luxembourg
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
Telephone: +352 49 48 48 1
Fax: +352 49 48 48 29 00 www.pwc.lu

Holding company

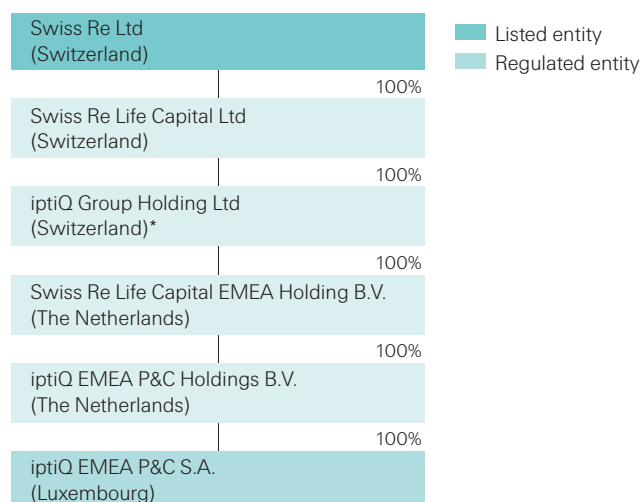
As at 31 December 2020, the Company’s immediate parent company was iptiQ EMEA P&C Holdings B.V.

iptiQ EMEA P&C Holdings B.V. is a private limited liability company (besloten vennootschap) organised under the laws of the Netherlands, with its registered office at Capellalaan 65, 2132 JL Hoofddorp, the Netherlands and registered with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce (Kamer van Koophandel) under number 72593350.

Section A: Business and performance

Simplified group structure

The Company's shareholding structure is currently as follows:



* Previously Swiss Re Life Capital Management Ltd

Material lines of business and geographical split

Material countries by gross written premium

The Company operates through branches in Germany, Italy and Switzerland. The material geographic zones as defined in the Quantitative Reporting template (QRT) S.05.02.01 for the reporting period ended 31 December 2020 was Italy.

Material lines of business

During the reporting period ended 31 December 2020, the Company wrote motor vehicle liability insurance, other motor insurance, fire and other damage to property insurance, legal expenses insurance, income protection insurance, assistance and miscellaneous financial loss business in Germany, Italy the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Significant business or other events

For the reporting period under review, the Company's most significant business is motor vehicle liability insurance, other motor insurance, legal expenses insurance, income protection insurance and assistance written in Italy.

A2: Underwriting performance

The underwriting performance by material lines of business at 31 December 2020 was as follows:

EUR thousand	Underwriting performance	
	2019	2020
Motor vehicle liability insurance	–	–5 140
Fire and other damage to property insurance	–	–1 755
General liability insurance	–1 162	–1 120
Income protection insurance	–	–753
Assistance	–	–442
Other motor insurance	–	–308
Legal expenses insurance	–	226
Credit and suretyship insurance	–3 020	–135
Miscellaneous financial loss	–1 626	–28
Total	–5 808	–9 455

The underwriting performance by material countries (as defined in the QRT S.05.02.01) for the reporting period ended 31 December 2020 is illustrated in the table below. Note that during 2019 the Company did not write any business in Italy, while in 2020 the business written in Switzerland and Germany was not considered material compared to the business written in Italy:

EUR thousand	2019	2020
Switzerland	-4 182	-
Germany	-1 626	-
Italy	-	-6 417
Total	-5 808	-6 417

A3: Investment performance

Investment results

Investment income and expenses by investment assets category, for the reporting period ended 31 December 2020, were as follows:

EUR thousand	2019	2020
Income from other investments	59	-
Gains on realisation of investments	-	-
Total investment income	59	-
Investment management charges, including interest	-43	-99
Value adjustments on investments	-	-
Losses on realisation of investments	-	-
Total investments charges	-43	-99

For the year ended 31 December 2020, the investment income amounted to EUR nil thousand (2019: EUR 59 thousand) and the investment charges to EUR 99 thousand (2019: 43 thousand). The investment charges stem mainly from the negative interest income from investments into cash and cash equivalents during the year ended 31 December 2020. The investment income of EUR 59 thousand in 2019 was related to foreign exchange gains.

Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

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

Investments in securitisation

The Company does not have any investments in securitisation positions.

A4: Performance of other activities

Material leasing arrangements

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

Other material income and expenses incurred during 2019

No other material income and expenses were incurred during the period ended 31 December 2020.

A5: Any other information

Other material information

The global spread of the novel coronavirus and the disease it causes ("COVID-19"), and the actions taken to mitigate their effects, have had an adverse impact on communities, social and business interactions, economic activity and economies across the globe. After significant contractions in 2020, the global economy is expected to experience a protracted and uneven recovery in 2021. The impact of the pandemic on recovery of individual economies will be affected by their respective capacities to absorb shocks and the fiscal responses of their governments, and more broadly by continuing uncertainties over the impact of new strains of the virus and the effectiveness of vaccines against new strains, the timeline for the rollout of vaccination programs, the duration of immunity and resulting restrictions on mobility.

Despite the impact of the pandemic on the global economy, the global insurance markets (as measured by premium growth) were less severely impacted in 2020 than expected (although the life market was more adversely affected than the retail non-life market) and premium growth is expected to recover, alongside recovery of the global economy, in 2021. The COVID-19 crisis remains ongoing, and its toll on mortality, the global economy and final costs to the industry remain uncertain. Many crisis-related developments interact with long-term trends and outlooks, including the impact of persistent low yields on the insurance industry.

Section A: Business and performance

The COVID-19 crisis prompted regulatory actions, including regulatory and industry guidance in several European countries, often focusing on temporary policyholder leniency.

The COVID-19 crisis remains ongoing, and its toll on mortality, the global economy and final costs to the industry remain uncertain. Many crisis-related developments interact with long-term trends and outlooks, including the impact of persistent low yields on the insurance industry.

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 Terms of Reference and charters. These define the responsibilities and authority of the Board and its Committees.

Board

The Board's duty is to manage the Company in such a way as to achieve the Company's purpose and within 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 2020, the Board had seven members, of whom two 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; and
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 transactions, as well as to outsource arrangements associated with transactions, falling within certain thresholds, as determined by its charter and the Company's Terms of Reference.

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee assists 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 internal auditor and external auditor(s) (i.e. appointed statutory auditor(s)).

General Manager

The General Manager is in charge of the day-to-day management of the Company and represents the Company at the CAA. In particular, the General Manager has the authority to sign in respect of financial and treasury management, including opening and operations of bank accounts, hedging agreements and payments. He/she also has authority regarding employment matters and to act in the best 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 the 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. The General Manager Committee assists in the management and supervision of the outsourced critical or important functions of the Company and ensures that any material matters relating to the legal entity are effectively communicated to the outsourcing manager(s).

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.

Section B: System of governance

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, a Distribution Manager is responsible for the distribution of insurance products for the Company. However, the Distribution Manager 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 12 for details of the Risk Management function.

Compliance

Please refer to the paragraph “Implementation of the Compliance function” on page 14 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 14 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 14 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 that they are adequately staffed with professionals possessing the requisite professional qualifications, knowledge and experience. 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 at the relevant meetings when necessary.

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 Committee any issues that could have an impact on the Company.

Material changes in the system of governance

There was one material change to the system of governance in 2020. On 13 March 2020, the Company’s Board approved the dissolution of the Company’s Solvency II Committee with immediate effect and to transfer the authority and responsibilities of the Solvency II Committee to the General Manager.

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 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. This encourages sustainable long-term performance and supports shareholder alignment. The compensation framework also supports a culture of sustainable high performance with a focus on risk-adjusted financial results, fosters compliance, supports appropriate risk-taking in line with the business and risk strategy, and avoids conflict of interest.

Swiss Re has several incentive programmes that reflect the long-term nature of the business: both the Value Alignment Incentive (VAI), as the deferred part of the Annual Performance Incentive (API), and the Leadership Performance Plan (LPP) 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.

Performance criteria

The Company had no direct employees during 2020. Staff actively involved in the operations of the Company are employed by other Swiss Re Group companies which recharged the Company fees for the services provided.

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

The non-executive members of the Board and Board Committees receive 100% of their fees in cash. The 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 (at least 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 the Board members at subsidiary level are Swiss Re executives who do not receive any additional fees for their services as members of the Board at the subsidiary level.

Material transactions

During 2020, there were no material transactions with 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.
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.
Ongoing and ad-hoc assessment	All individuals subject to fit and 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.

Section B: System of governance

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, Business Unit and Division level form a large part of the Company's risk management system; key documents are reviewed for appropriateness by the Board and are subsequently adopted. Additional risk governance for the Company is established as an addendum to the respective Group or Business Unit 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 institutionalized 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 Swiss Re is exposed - either via active risk taking or passively through its business operations - are made transparent to 1st and 2nd 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 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: (a) The Audit Committee ("AC") supports the Board in its discharging of responsibilities for the oversight of risk; and (b) The Board has delegated specific management responsibilities to the Transactions Committee ("ITC").

The governance bodies for the Company are described in Section "B1: General information on the system of governance" on page 9. The Company's risk management is supported by global and business unit 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, and specialised risk category expertise and accumulation control.

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 model.

Material changes to the internal model governance

The Company does not currently use an internal model.

Validation tools and processes

The Company does not currently use an internal 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 established by the Board.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Process

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") is an ongoing process that 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, who review and approve 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 outside 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; and
- reporting.

Section B: System of governance

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;
- overseeing compliance-related policies, guidelines and the Code of Conduct, and ensuring that these are regularly reviewed and up to date; and
- 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 in protecting 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.

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 staff govern 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 the Company's Risk Management function are as follows:

- 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; and
- Input and feedback into the risk modelling framework is provided by the Risk Management team.

B7: Outsourcing

Outsourcing policy

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:

- External outsourcing, where the mandate is given to an external service provider; and
- 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.

The 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 against relevant best practice standards. During the reviews performed in 2020, 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 2020.

There is no other material information to report for 2020.

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 and liquidity risk.

Modelled risks	Other risks
Non-life Underwriting risk	Strategic risk
Health underwriting risk	Regulatory risk
Financial market risk	Political risk
Credit risk	Reputational risk
Operational risk	Liquidity risk
Emerging risks	

Measures used to assess risks and material changes

The Company uses the Solvency II standard formula to assess all modelled risk categories. Risks not covered by the Solvency II standard formula (strategic risks, regulatory risks, political risks, reputational risks and liquidity risks) are regularly considered and assessed on a qualitative basis with various monitoring activities and reviews in place.

In line with the definition of Solvency II, the SCR of the Company measures the capital requirement at a 99.5% Value at Risk, which measures the annual loss with a recurring period of once in two hundred years.

Quantification of modelled risks by risk category

The table below sets out the quantification as at 31 December 2020 for the Company's modelled risk categories. The figures represent the loss for each risk category 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.

EUR thousand	2019	2020
Non life underwriting risk	60	2 384
Health underwriting risk	0	325
Financial market risk	572	178
Counterparty default risk	553	1 725
Diversification	-243	-926
Operational risk	0	1 106
Total risk after intra-group transactions (net)	897	4 792

During the year 2020 the SCR has significantly increased due to an increase in the gross premium written in 2020 relative to 2019. The quantitative risks of the Company are dominated in 2020 by non-life underwriting counterparty default risk and operational risk. Market risk is mainly driven by foreign exchange risk.

- Non-Life underwriting risk and Health underwriting risk has significantly increased due to the growth in the Motor business. There is a high concentration risk with one specific partner for Motor in Italy.
- The Credit Default risk is mainly driven by the exposure towards the counterparties that hold the cash and cash equivalents and the exposure to SRN in respect of the quota share agreement.
- The Financial market risk is mainly driven by foreign exchange risk (cash held in CHF for operational reasons).
- Operational risk developed in line with the overall SCR as per the standard formula.

Risk concentration

Over time, the most significant risk concentration for iptiQ P&C will derive from intra-group reinsurance with Swiss Re Nexus Reinsurance Company Ltd. This entity is well capitalised under the Swiss Solvency Test ("SST") framework, which is broadly similar to Solvency II. SRN published an SST ratio of 182% in 2020 and additionally, SRN has a strong S&P rating. For the details of the solvency position of SRN, please refer to the Swiss Re Group website:

<https://www.swissre.com/investors/solvency-ratings/financial-strength-ratings.html>

The following subsections (C1 to C6) provide quantitative and qualitative information on specific risk categories.

C1: Underwriting risk

Risk exposure

Underwriting risk comprises exposures taken on by the Company when it writes Motor Third Party Liability, Car assurance, and business linked to motor insurance like driver accident insurance, assistance. The Company writes property and casualty insurance business and Financial Loss Insurance.

Property and casualty risk

Property and Casualty risk arises from the business the Company assumes when providing coverage for property losses, home or car and/or against legal liability that may result from injury or damage to the property of others coverage. In addition to potential shock events, such as a catastrophic event, the Company monitors and manages underlying risks inherent in property and casualty contracts (such as pricing and reserving risks) that arise when loss experience deviates from expectations.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The Company's underwriting risk has increased in 2020 compared to 2019 due to the growth in the Motor business in Italy. The underwriting risk associated with premium and Catastrophe risk will continue to increase with the portfolio's growth in 2021.

Risk mitigation

The Company's underwriting risk is largely mitigated by the reinsurance programme.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The following stress scenarios have been explored for their underwriting risk impact as part of the 2020 ORSA:

Too optimistic pricing of the property product

This scenario assumes that a mispricing event for the Property product leads to overly low retail rates which attracts further business inflow resulting in unanticipated changes in the business mix. This is followed by a higher claims experience than expected.

Severe economic hit scenario:

The rationale for this scenario is that, in the current economic environment, some of the Company's partners may be under some financial stress and some of our credit counterparts might be exposed to a credit downgrade. The scenario aims to assess the impact of these two assumptions.

Special purpose vehicles

The Company does not use any special purpose vehicles.

C2: Financial market risk

Risk exposure

The value of the Company's assets or liabilities may be affected by movements in financial market prices or rates, such as interest rates, credit spreads and foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to such financial market risks from two main sources: investment activities, and the sensitivity of the economic value of liabilities to financial market fluctuations as well as the currency risk with the exposures the Company has in CHF.

List of assets

The Company invests in government bonds, cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. These investments have been made in accordance with the prudent person principle as outlined in point "The prudent person principle" on page 13.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The Company's financial market risk includes currency risk mainly due to the exposure in CHF (the funds are held in CHF for operational reasons).

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.

Section C: Risk profile

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

One financial market risk scenario was explored as part of the 2020 ORSA. A downside scenario has been considered relevant for the Group and its subsidiaries as all entities operate within the same economic environment. The Company included the Group scenario in the ORSA and the effects of this scenario on the asset values over the planning time horizon have been assessed.

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 uses internal risk transfers to SRN as a major risk-mitigating instrument. In 2020, the Company's credit risk was mainly driven by the exposure towards institutions that hold cash and cash equivalents and the exposure to SRN for the quota share. In 2021, credit counterparty risk will also be driven by receivables from intermediaries.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

In 2020, the total credit risk was stable over the first three quarters except in Q4 where it increased due to a spike in volumes.

Risk mitigation

Risk Management regularly monitors corporate counterparty credit quality and exposures. Risk Management monitors and reports credit exposure on a regular basis.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

One credit risk stress scenario has been explored as part of the 2020 ORSA but it is combined with an underwriting scenario (see C.1). This scenario aimed to assess the impact of a credit downgrade from our main reinsurance counterparty (SRN).

C4: Liquidity risk

Risk exposure

Liquidity risk represents the possibility 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 exposure to liquidity risk is still heightened during the early years of development, dominated by the expenses needed to fund operations and the construction of the operating model.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

The exposure to liquidity risk is still heightened during early years of development, dominated by the expenses needed to fund operations and the operating model build. However, the potential risk that the fixed costs cannot be covered is remote due to the high liquidity of the Company's invested assets. The Company retains sufficient liquidity, in the form of unencumbered liquid assets and cash to meet potential funding requirements.

Risk mitigation

The Company's liquidity position is sufficient to meet expected liquidity requirements as the Company remains invested in highly liquid instruments. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is assessed on a regular basis. It is covering a 12 months' time horizon. Liquidity risk will increase in 2021 with an increase in required liquidity sources (addressed in the strategic asset allocation with a high proportion of liquid assets) to cover expected claim payments from the expected growth of the business.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

The recent analysis shows that the Company's liquidity position is sufficient to meet the liquidity requirements.

Amount of expected profit in future premiums

The total amount of expected profit in future premiums for the Company as at 31 December 2020 is EUR 206 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.

The Company's business model relies on cooperation with distribution partners and third-party administrators. Non-life insurance products are offered to consumers through distribution partners, with nearly all employees and services outsourced and provided to the Company by other companies within the Swiss Re Group or by third party administrators.

- The Company currently operates in four markets and plans to expand its geographic footprint in Europe. It is strengthening its oversight and governance frameworks where necessary to cope with the expansion plan in some additional countries. Given the Company's strategy to enter some new markets, one of the risks is the ability to manage delivery and growth (through recruitment, development of the IT platform, etc.) given the current projects in the pipeline.
- The Company is exposed to outsourcing risk since some employees and services are outsourced and provided to the Company by other companies within the Swiss Re Group and by service providers.
- The Company's Target Operating Model has been put in place and utilises public Cloud technology. The use of outsourced cloud technology increases the focus on data protection (in particular the storage and processing of sensitive personal data) and privacy rights of customers. The EU-wide General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) that came into force in 2018 heightens the regulatory focus on data protection. The Company has implemented a strong oversight framework to ensure compliance with GDPR requirements and has designated a Data Protection Officer.
- The Company operates in the consumer and retail insurance domain. Hence, compliance risk exposure, particularly in the areas of data protection, outsourcing and some conduct risk is prevalent.
- As products are sold by independent or multi-tied intermediaries, regulatory risk is reduced. However, since the Insurance Distribution Directive came into force in 2018, 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) to ensure that actions are taken in respect to products that may lead to customer detriment. The Company through its operational risk monitoring, ensures any event or materialisation of this risk will be appropriately addressed.

Hence, operational and outsourcing risk are the dominating risks in the Company's risk landscape.

Material risk developments over the reporting period

Operational risk developed in line with the overall SCR as per the standard formula and is expected to steadily increase along with the growth of the Company's business.

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, reducing the risk of related operational events. Outsourcing risk associated with the use 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 2020 ORSA:

Data breach and data breach leading to a business interruption event

This scenario aims to test the vulnerabilities to a data breach and to investigate the potential impact and to test the consequences of a business interruption event.

The application of the scenarios provided insights on the resilience of the Company and its ability to meet Solvency II requirements in extreme scenarios.

C6: Other material risks

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

C7: Other 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 2020 were as follows based on QRT Balance Sheet S.02.01.02:

EUR thousand	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	54 002	54 002	–
Reinsurance recoverables	27 966	51 541	–23 575
Reinsurance receivables & insurance and intermediaries receivables	25 533	29 391	–3 858
Cash and cash equivalents	16 076	16 076	–
Total of all other assets not listed above	38	8 818	–8 780
Total assets	123 615	159 828	–36 213

The following valuation method was used to value material assets for Solvency II purposes:

Material assets	Quoted market price valuation	Alternative valuation
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	X	
Reinsurance recoverables		X
Reinsurance receivables & insurance and intermediaries receivables		X
Cash and cash equivalents	X	

Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)

Solvency II

Quoted market price valuation: Investments are valued at fair value, determined to the extent possible by reference to observable market prices.

Company Statutory

Shares and other variable yield transferable securities and units in unit trusts are valued at the lower of acquisition cost or market value. Debt securities and other fixed income transferable securities are valued at amortised cost. Premiums and discounts are amortised over the period to maturity. Deposits with credit institutions are valued at nominal value. Loans guaranteed by mortgages, other loans and other financial investments are valued at nominal value.

Value adjustments on investments

The amortised cost of debt securities and other fixed income transferable securities are evaluated periodically and adjusted for credit risk in cases where a diminution in the ultimate recovery value is considered to be of a durable nature. The value adjustments are maintained even if the reasons for they were made have ceased to apply. For other investments, value adjustments may no longer be carried if the reasons for which they were made cease to apply.

There is no material difference between Solvency II and Company Statutory values for Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)

Reinsurance recoverables

Solvency II

The share of technical provisions for retroceded business is determined with reference to the contractual agreement and the underlying gross Solvency II best estimate liability per policy. Furthermore, the reinsurance recoverables include the allowance for the counterparty risk.

Company Statutory

The share of technical provisions for retroceded business is determined with reference to the contractual agreement and the underlying gross business data per policy.

The difference between Solvency II and Company Statutory is described in section “D2: Technical provisions”.

Reinsurance receivables and insurance and intermediaries receivable

Solvency II and Company Statutory

Debtors are valued at their nominal value less deductions for impairment, if applicable.

The difference between Solvency II and Company Statutory values for Reinsurance receivables and insurance and intermediaries receivable is considered immaterial.

Cash and cash equivalents

Solvency II and Company Statutory:

Cash and cash equivalents are valued at nominal value.

There is no difference between Solvency II and Company Statutory values for cash and cash equivalents.

Other assets not listed above

Other assets consist mainly of other receivables.

The difference between Solvency II and Company Statutory values for Other Assets relates to Deferred Acquisition Costs. The Company Statutory value recognizes Deferred Acquisition Costs as an asset, while under Solvency II Deferred Acquisition costs are not recognized.

Assumptions and judgements applied for valuation of material assets

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's material assets were Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts), Reinsurance recoverables, Reinsurance receivable, Insurance and intermediaries receivables and Cash and cash equivalents. No significant assumptions and judgements had to be applied for the valuation of these assets.

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

Since incorporation in 2018, no changes have been made to the recognition and valuation basis or to estimation assumptions.

Drivers of difference between Solvency II and Company statutory accounts

The differences between the Solvency II balance sheet and the Company Statutory balance sheet are explained by the different valuation methodologies used.

Property (held for own use)

The Company does not hold any property for own use as at 31 December 2020.

Inventories

The Company does not hold any inventories as at 31 December 2020.

Intangible assets

The Company does not show any intangible assets on the Solvency II balance sheet as at 31 December 2020.

Financial assets

Methods and assumptions applied in determining the economic value

Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets are used to determine the economic value for investments. Financial asset prices are sourced from BlackRock Solutions. Swiss Re Group 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 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 than same or similar assets and liabilities.

Significant changes to the valuation models used

The valuation policy has been approved during 2018 and no changes have been made so far.

Lease assets

As at 31 December 2020, the Company does not have any financial and operating leasing arrangements.

Deferred tax assets

Recognition of deferred tax assets

Deferred income tax assets of zero have been recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for the carrying 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.

Section D: Valuation for solvency purposes

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 EUR 24 thousand (2019: nil), because of insufficient forecast taxable profits.

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.

Projected future taxable profits

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

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 relate to, 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 tax rate for deferred tax calculation in Germany is 32.98% (2019: 32.98%), in Italy is 30.82% and in Switzerland is 19.7% (2019: 19.7%). The tax rate for Luxembourg was adjusted to 24.94% (2019: 24.94%) for the deferred tax calculation.

Valuation of related undertakings

As at 31 December 2020, the Company has no investments in related undertakings.

D2: Technical provisions

Life business

The Company does not write life business.

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, by class of business as at 31 December 2020:

EUR thousand	Gross best estimate	Net best estimate	Risk margin	Total net technical provision
Income Protection Insurance	5 449.1	1 732.7	64.7	1 797.4
Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance	33 980.5	10 988.6	410.4	11 399.0
Other Motor Insurance	1 808.6	586.6	21.9	608.5
Fire and other damage to property Insurance	313.0	31.3	1.2	32.5
General Liability Insurance	34.4	3.4	0.1	3.6
Credit and Suretyship Insurance	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.2
Legal Expenses Insurance	9.5	74.6	2.8	77.3
Assistance	467.9	747.7	27.9	775.7
Miscellaneous Financial Loss	73.8	7.4	0.3	7.7
Total	42 138.5	14 172.5	529.3	14 701.9

Overview of methodology and assumptions

Best estimate

The estimation of the best estimate technical provisions is based on two steps:

- The nominal values of future payments related to premium, claims and commissions (including other contractual costs) are estimated.
- For all those nominal values, the timing of such future payments is estimated.

The combination of nominal values and timing leads to the expected future cash flow streams. Applicable discount rates are applied to these future cash flow streams for Solvency II reporting. As there have been few claims reported to the Company to date and this has been the first year of experience for the majority of the business, the actuarial methods used to estimate the future payments are mostly relying on the loss ratio method based on values estimated during the process of determining the price of each contract, with risk premium releases where appropriate. Over time, as new experience will emerge, these initial estimates are revisited with the classical actuarial techniques.

Simplifications used in calculation of best estimate or risk margin

As the Company is in its second year of business and have not sufficient claims data to derive robust reserving parameters, the best estimate calculations rely upon the use of pricing and external information.

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 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.

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 due to, among other factors, an evolving legal or social environment, claimants' attitudes regarding insurance claims, changes in the national or regional economic performance, or changes in the Company's operations and its book of business make the incidence of claims more or less likely and claim settlement values lower or higher. As at 31 December 2020 there have been few losses reported to the Company which leads to an additional uncertainty regarding the technical provisions.

Material differences between Solvency II and statutory technical provisions

The difference between the net non-life reserves as at 31 December 2020 were as follows:

EUR thousand	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Income Protection Insurance	1 797	676	1 121
Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance	11 399	4 375	7 024
Other Motor Insurance	609	218	390
Assistance	776	303	472
Others	121	68	53
Total	14 702	5 640	9 060

The actuarial methods and assumptions used for the valuation of technical provisions for Solvency II purposes are identical to those used for the preparation of the Company's statutory accounts. Nevertheless, there are significant differences between the two accounting standards applicable to all lines of business:

- Statutory reserving includes prudent margins whereas Solvency II technical provisions consist of the best estimate and the risk margin;
- For the Company Statutory figures, future cash flows are not discounted (time value of money is not recognised) and the counterparty risk is not included in the valuation;
- For the Company statutory figures, the contracts in scope are the same but in general only a portion of the premium written during the reporting period is recognised as earned while the unearned portion and acquisition cost are deferred (whereas for Solvency II purposes only future cash flows are considered in the valuation) and there is no provision for future losses, i.e. claims resulting from losses not yet incurred but covered within the boundaries of the subject business.

Section D: Valuation for solvency purposes

Recoverables due from reinsurance contracts

As part of the best estimate calculation, reinsurance recoverables are also taken into account for the calculation of technical provisions. The reinsurance ceded is predominantly proportional reinsurance. Therefore, the determination of the reinsurance recoverable is a purely calculative process and does not require estimations, actuarial methods, assumptions or other judgemental elements. In the valuation of ceded reinsurance, the counterparty risk is considered.

Material changes in assumptions made

Best estimate assumptions are used to calculate the Solvency II Best Estimate Liabilities.

Matching premiums

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: Other liabilities

Other material liabilities

Other material liabilities on a Solvency II valuation basis, as at 31 December 2020 based on QRT Balance Sheet S.02.01.02 were as follows:

EUR thousand	Solvency II	Company statutory	Difference
Insurance and Reinsurance payables	45 976	66 523	-20 547
Payables (trade, not insurance)	22 399	22 399	-
Total of all other liabilities not listed above	666	3 012	-2 346
Total other liabilities	69 041	91 934	-22 893

Insurance and Reinsurance payables

Solvency II & Company statutory:

Creditors are valued at their settlement value.

The difference between the Solvency II and the Company Statutory valuation is primarily because the Company Statutory valuation includes accrued income for reinsurance commission received in respect of ceded, unearned premium.

Payables (trade, not insurance)

Solvency II and Company statutory:

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

The is no difference between the Solvency II and the Company Statutory valuation for Payables (trade, not insurance).

Total of other liabilities not listed above

Other liabilities under both Solvency II and Company Statutory include other creditors and tax provisions.

The difference between the Solvency II and the Company Statutory valuation is primarily because the Company Statutory valuation includes Liabilities to policy holders whereas this is disclosed in Insurance and Reinsurances payables in Solvency II.

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 2020.

Lease liabilities

The Company had no financial or operating lease liabilities as at 31 December 2020.

Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred income tax liabilities of EUR 485 thousand (2019: nil) 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 12 months are EUR 485 thousand (2019: nil).
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 22.

Contingent liabilities

The Company does not carry contingent liabilities on its Solvency II balance sheet as at 31 December 2020.

Employee benefits

As at 31 December 2020, the Company had no employees.

Changes during the reporting period

No changes have been made to the recognition and valuation bases used or on estimations during 2020.

Assumptions and judgements

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

D4: Alternative methods of valuation

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

D5: Any other information

All material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for Solvency II purposes has 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 2020 was equal to 248% (2019: 702%).

The solvency ratio expressed as eligible own funds as a percentage of the Minimum Capital Requirement as at 31 December 2020 was equal to 322% (2019: 170%).

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 horizons for its capital planning.

Own funds by tier

The value of own funds by tier as at 31 December 2020 based on QRT Own Funds S.23.01.01 was as follows:

EUR thousand	2019	2020
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	5 700	5 700
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	6 440	20 440
Reconciliation reserve	-5 841	-14 233
Total basic own funds after adjustments	6 299	11 907

The own funds is composed of the ordinary share capital and the share premium partly offset by the reconciliation reserve which represents the current year and prior year results.

Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of own funds to cover Solvency Capital Requirement for 2020 is EUR 11 907 thousand (2019: 6 299 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 2020.

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

The eligible amount of own funds to cover Minimum Capital Requirement for 2020 is EUR 11 907 thousand (2019: 6 299 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 2020 were as follows:

EUR thousand	Difference
Equity per Company statutory accounts (excluding retained earnings)	26 140
Reconciliation reserve	-14 233
Total of reserves and retained earnings from financial statements	-15 428
Difference in the valuation of assets	1
Difference in the valuation of technical provisions	1 679
Difference in the valuation of other liabilities	-485
Solvency II Own Funds	11 907

Reconciliation reserve

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.

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 the own funds of the Company.

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 2020 was as follows:

EUR thousand	2020
Excess of assets over liabilities	11 907
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	-26 140
Reconciliation reserve	-14 233

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 the current and prior year results.

Total excess of assets over liabilities within ring fenced funds

The Company does not have any ring fenced funds.

Section E: Capital management

E2: Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

As at 31 December 2020, the Company's Solvency Capital Requirement was EUR 4 792 thousand (2019: EUR 897 thousand) and the Minimum Capital Requirement was EUR 3 700 thousand (2019: EUR 3 700 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 2020 including a projection for the exposure over the year as well as changes compared to the previous year.

EUR thousand	2019	2020
Non-Life underwriting risk	14	2 384
Health underwriting risk	–	325
Financial market risk	572	178
Counterparty default risk	553	1 725
Diversification	–242	–926
Basic SCR	897	3 686
Operational risk	–	1 106
Shock Solvency II Capital Requirement	897	4 792
Deferred tax impact	–	–
SCR	897	4 792

Simplification calculation

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

Standard formula parameters

No undertaking-specific parameters are applied.

Non-disclosure of capital add-on during transitional period ending no later than 31 December 2020

This is not applicable to the Company.

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

The absolute floor of EUR 3 700 thousand is used to determine the Minimum Capital Requirement as defined in the Solvency II Commission Delegated Regulation Article 129 and Annex I, Part A. Inputs used to calculate the MCR for non-life insurance include net of reinsurance premiums written during the last 12 months, split by line of business and net of reinsurance best estimate technical provision without a risk margin, split by line of business.

E3: Duration-based equity risk

Indication that the Company is using duration-based equity risk submodule

This is not applicable to the Company.

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.

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 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement during 2020.

E6: Any other 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.
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 EMEA P&C S.A.
Cover	Insurance and reinsurance protection of one or more specific risk exposures based on a contractual agreement.
Economic net worth	Market-consistent value of assets less the market-consistent value of liabilities.
Economic Value	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.
Management	Reinsurance between subsidiaries of the same parent company or between a subsidiary and its parent; Intra-group reinsurance aims to optimise capital allocation and tax efficiency for the Swiss Re Group as well as ensure adherence to regulatory solvency requirements.
Intra-group reinsurance	This can be either in the form of a proportional reinsurance or non-proportional reinsurance agreement.
Intra-group transaction	Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial.
Key functions	The Board nominates individuals as designated representatives of the respective key functions towards the Company.
Key function holder	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.
Minimum Capital Requirement, MCR	Risk arising from failure of operational processes, internal procedures and controls leading to financial loss.
Operational risk	Excess of Assets over Liabilities including any amount that is deemed suitable to provide support for the Solvency Capital Requirement.
ORSA	The payment, or one of the periodical payments, a policyholder agrees to make for an insurance policy.
Own Funds	Premiums an insurance company has recorded as revenues during a specific accounting period.
Premium	Premiums for all policies sold during a specific accounting period.
Premiums earned	Form of reinsurance arrangement in which the premiums earned and the claims incurred by the cedent are shared proportionally by the cedent and the reinsurer.
Premiums written	Quantitative Reporting Template.
Proportional 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.
QRT	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.
Reinsurance	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.
Reserves	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	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.
Risk management	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.
Risk profile	Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Securitisation	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.
SFCR	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 or Group.
Swiss Solvency Test	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	Defined by the Capitalisation Policy.
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.

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Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C 0010
Assets		
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	
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	54,002
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities - listed	R0110	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	54,002
Government Bonds	R0140	53,824
Corporate Bonds	R0150	179
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	
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	27,966
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	27,966
Non-life excluding health	R0290	24,250
Health similar to non-life	R0300	3,716
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	4,223
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	21,310
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	30
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	16,076
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	8
Total assets	R0500	123,615
Liabilities		
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	42,668
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	37,154
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	36,689
Risk margin	R0550	465
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	5,514
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	5,449
Risk margin	R0590	65
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best Estimate	R0630	
Risk margin	R0640	
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	
Risk margin	R0680	
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	485
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	2,836
Reinsurance payables	R0830	43,141
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	22,399
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	180
Total liabilities	R0900	111,709
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	11,907

S.05.01.02 - 01

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

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Legal name: iptiQ EMEA P&C S.A., Closing date: 2020-12-31

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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations	Total Top 5 and home country
		C0080	C0020	C0140
	R0010		IT	
Premiums written				
Gross - Direct Business	R0110		59,595	59,595
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130			0
Reinsurers' share	R0140		52,744	52,744
Net	R0200		6,851	6,851
Premiums earned				
Gross - Direct Business	R0210		9,579	9,579
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230			0
Reinsurers' share	R0240		7,631	7,631
Net	R0300		1,948	1,948
Claims incurred				
Gross - Direct Business	R0310		7,261	7,261
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320			0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330			0
Reinsurers' share	R0340		6,519	6,519
Net	R0400		742	742
Changes in other technical provisions				
Gross - Direct Business	R0410			0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420			0
Gross - Non- proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430			0
Reinsurers'share	R0440			0
Net	R0500		0	0
Expenses incurred	R0550		7,624	7,624
Other expenses	R1200			
Total expenses	R1300			7,624

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Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance								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
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		R0010																
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole		R0050																
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
Gross	R0060		4,571		28,999	1,535		252	21	1	4	394	-1					35,777
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140		2,922		18,514	976		226	18	1	-70	-351	-1					22,236
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150		1,649		10,485	559		25	2	0	74	746	0					13,541
Claims provisions																		
Gross	R0160		878		4,981	273		61	14	1	6	74	75					6,362
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240		794		4,478	246		55	12	1	5	71	67					5,730
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250		83		503	27		6	1	0	1	2	7					632
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260		5,449		33,980	1,809		313	34	2	9	468	74					42,138
Total Best estimate - net	R0270		1,733		10,989	587		31	3	0	75	748	7					14,173
Risk margin	R0280		65		410	22		1	0	0	3	28	0					529
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290																	
Best estimate	R0300																	
Risk margin	R0310																	
Technical provisions - total																		
Technical provisions - total	R0320		5,514		34,391	1,830		314	35	2	12	496	74					42,668
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330		3,716		22,992	1,222		282	31	2	-65	-280	66					27,966
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340		1,797		11,399	609		32	4	0	77	776	8					14,702

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S.19.01.21 - 01 Accident
Non-life Insurance Claims Information

Accident year / Underwriting year

20020	1
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Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

Year	Development year											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	
Prior	R0100											0
N-9	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
N-8	R0170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
N-7	R0180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
N-6	R0190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
N-5	R0200	0	0	0	0	0	0					
N-4	R0210	0	0	0	0	0						
N-3	R0220	0	0	0	0							
N-2	R0230	0	0	0								
N-1	R0240	0	0									
N	R0250	865										

Total

	In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
	C0170	C0180
R0100	0	0
R0160	0	0
R0170	0	0
R0180	0	0
R0190	0	0
R0200	0	0
R0210	0	0
R0220	0	0
R0230	0	0
R0240	0	0
R0250	865	865
R0260	865	865

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

Year	Development year											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	
Prior	R0100											0
N-9	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-8	R0170	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-7	R0180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-6	R0190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-5	R0200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-4	R0210	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-3	R0220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-2	R0230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-1	R0240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N	R0250	6,271										

Total

	Year end (discounted data)
	C0360
R0100	0
R0160	0
R0170	0
R0180	0
R0190	0
R0200	0
R0210	0
R0220	0
R0230	0
R0240	0
R0250	6,362
R0260	6,362

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	5,700	5,700			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	20,440	20,440			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0080					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	-14,233	-14,233			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	11,907	11,907			
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	11,907	11,907			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	11,907	11,907			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	11,907	11,907	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	11,907	11,907	0	0	
SCR	R0580	4,792				
MCR	R0600	3,700				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	2.48				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	3.22				

Legal name: iptiQ EMEA P&C S.A., Closing date: 2020-12-31

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Own funds

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	11,907
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	26,140
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	-14,233
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	206
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	206

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement (for undertakings on Standard Formula)

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications	USP
		C0110	C0120	C0090
Market risk	R0010	178		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	1,725		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0		0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	325		0
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	2,384		0
Diversification	R0060	-926		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	3,686		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	1,106
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	0
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	4,792
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	4,792
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0

Approach to tax rate		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	3

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		C0130
LAC DT	R0640	0
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	0
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	0
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	0
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	0
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	0

Legal name: IptiQ EMEA P&C S.A., Closing date: 2020-12-31

Display currency: k EUR

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Minimum Capital Requirement (Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity)

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	1,909

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	0	0
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	1,733	712
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	10,989	4,532
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	587	239
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	0	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	31	73
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	3	5
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	0	1
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	75	44
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	748	432
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	7	12
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	0	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	0	0

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220		
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230		
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240		
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	1,909
SCR	R0310	4,792
MCR cap	R0320	2,156
MCR floor	R0330	1,198
Combined MCR	R0340	1,909
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,700
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	3,700

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