

Central Bank of Ireland - Insurance Industry Event

Solvency II Review and Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRRDR)

16 June 2026

Time (am)	Topic	Presenter
9:00-9:20	Registration and refreshments	
9:20-9:30	1. Welcome and introductory remarks	Grace von Offenbergsweeney (Head of Division, Insurance Supervision)
9:30-9:40	2. Overview of Solvency II changes and implications for industry	Graham Cherry (Head of Function - Actuarial)
9:40-10:25	3. Panel Discussion and Q&A on Solvency II Review	Grace von Offenbergsweeney
10:25-10:40	Break	
10:40-10:50	4. Opening Remarks on IRRDR	Mark Cassidy (Director of Financial Stability)
10:50-11:10	5. Overview of IRRDR and implications for industry	Claire McGrade (Head of Division - Resolution and Crisis Management)
11:10-11:45	6. Panel Discussion and Q&A on IRRDR	Claire McGrade
11:45-11:55	7. Closing Remarks	Grace von Offenbergsweeney

Opening Remarks

Grace von Offenberg Sweeney

Head of Division, Insurance Supervision



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Solvency II Review

Industry Event- Solvency II Review & IRRD

16 June 2026

Contact: solvencyIIreview@centralbank.ie

Solvency II Review - Agenda

❖ Introduction

- The Central Bank's supervisory priorities
- Alignment with objectives of Solvency II changes

❖ Key aspects of the Solvency II Review:

- Simplification and burden reduction whilst maintaining a robust supervisory framework

❖ Our approach to implementing the Solvency II Review:

- Pre-application
- Compatibility Review

❖ Industry engagement - Future pathway

Introduction



The Central Bank's Supervisory Priorities

- The Central Bank's supervisory priorities for 2026 address the most material risks facing the financial system and support the delivery of our safeguarding outcomes:



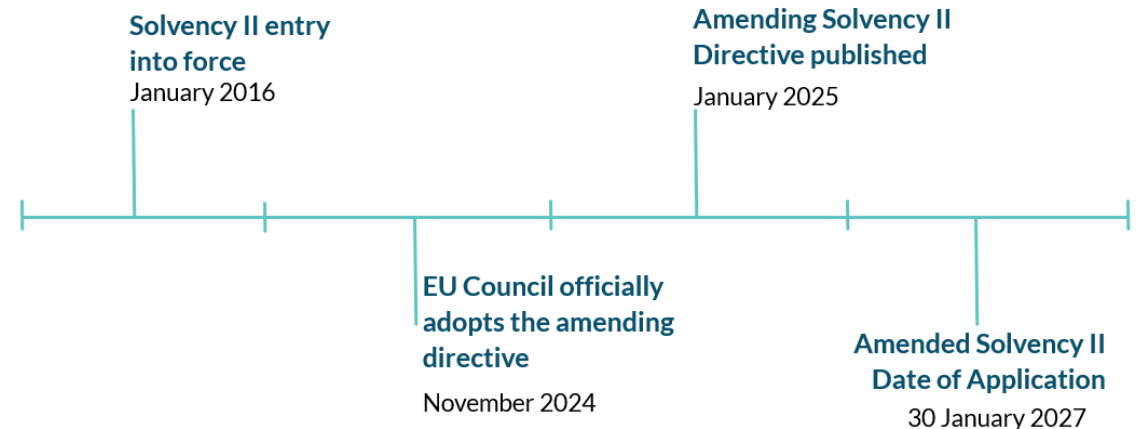
- The Central Bank is enhancing how we regulate and supervise
 - We have evolved our supervisory approach to ensure its continuing effectiveness
 - We are delivering on simplification as set out in our publication in November 2025 on "Regulating and Supervising Well"
- Preparing for the Solvency II changes is a key priority for the Central Bank

Objectives of Solvency II

Solvency II was a fundamental change and introduced a harmonized and robust prudential framework for insurance firms in the EU

- It promotes good risk management and capital requirements that reflect the risks borne by each insurer
- Improves comparability, transparency and competitiveness
- Introduced a three Pillar structure:
 - i. Pillar 1 (Quantitative Capital Requirements)
 - ii. Pillar 2 (Governance and Risk Management), and
 - iii. Pillar 3 (Reporting and Disclosure)

Solvency II Review Timeline



The Solvency II Review

- After 10 years in force, the Solvency II regime has been amended and changes will come into effect in January 2027.
- The fundamental architecture and core principles of the regime are staying the same.
- The changes to Solvency II will:
 1. Make the rules simpler and less burdensome for most firms, without compromising the resilience and protections we have built up over the last decade
 2. Maintain a robust supervisory framework, with enhanced supervisory cooperation on cross-border business, that ensures the protection of consumer and investor interests, the safety and soundness of regulated entities, the integrity of the financial system and financial stability
 3. Reduce capital requirements in some areas to improve EU competitiveness, align with the Savings and Investments Union agenda, and improve the financial wellbeing of EU citizens

Solvency II changes are aligned with the Central Bank's supervisory priorities

Industry Preparedness

Firms need to complete their preparations for the revised regime in advance of the implementation date of 30 January 2027

From our industry survey on the Solvency II Review in Q1, firms are generally preparing well for the changes.

- 9 out of 10 firms have considered the impact on the balance sheet (Pillar 1), to varying degrees
- Around half of firms have yet to consider the impact of changes to governance, risk management (Pillar 2) and reporting (Pillar 3)
- 1 in 3 firms are still considering whether they wish to apply for the new proportionality measures

Supporting Industry Implementation

- We will offer a pre-application assessment phase for firms that intend to apply for non-SNCU proportionality measures which will open on **1 September 2026**. This will help firms prepare for submitting a formal application in 2027
- We will also be open for early engagement on technical applications (e.g. Volatility Adjustment and Matching Adjustment)
- Throughout 2026, we are engaging with industry to support the successful implementation of the changes mainly through events, our industry survey and relevant publications, as well as our usual engagement with firms.
- We are conducting a compatibility review of domestic requirements and guidance to reflect Solvency II changes and to identify overlap, underlap, and opportunities for consolidation. These will replace the existing guidance on our website from January 30 2027.

The Central Bank is committed to supporting successful implementation of the Solvency II changes, through regular engagement with industry and key stakeholders

Simplification and Burden Reduction whilst maintaining a Robust Regulatory Framework



Overall Simplification and Burden Reduction...

Proportionality:

- Rules are made simpler and less burdensome for smaller and non-complex undertakings (SNCUs)
- Non-SNCUs can apply to use proportionality measures

Regulatory Reporting:

- Reduced regulatory reporting for all firms

Risk Management:

- Increased requirements for some firms for sustainability, liquidity and macroprudential risks

Systems of Governance:

- Increased requirements to ensure diversity of the Board

Exceptional Circumstances:

- Additional supervisory powers in exceptional circumstances

Companies can prepare notifications for SNCU classification, applications for non-SNCU proportionality measures and other applications, for formal submission to the Central Bank from
30 January 2027

...and changes to quantitative measures

Technical Provisions:

- Some firms will observe an increase in available capital due to changes in the risk margin
- Increases in Technical Provisions for some firms due to changes to yield curve extrapolation

Volatility Adjustment:

- Increased allowance of the risk corrected spread could further reduce technical provisions

Capital Requirements:

- Ease in capital requirements related to long-term equity investments
- Increases in interest rate and natural catastrophe SCR for some Standard Formula companies

Impact of quantitative measure varies widely by firm depending on the nature and length of the liabilities, but on average firms reported an increase in SCR coverage of 5%

Our Approach to Implementing the Solvency II Review



Pre-Application Process for non-SNCU Proportionality Measures



We will offer a pre-application assessment phase for firms that intend to apply for non-SNCU proportionality measures to help firms prepare for submitting a formal application in 2027



The pre-application window will be open from 1 September to 30 September 2026



An external guide for firms intending to submit a pre-application will be published in June, explaining how the process will work and provide a checklist of documents for inclusion in the submission



We intend to hold a webinar in July to answer questions firms may have on the pre-application process



Participation is voluntary for firms. Firms can submit the pre-application via email to [solvenyillreview@centralbank.ie](mailto:solvencyllreview@centralbank.ie)



The Central Bank cannot take a decision on an application until after the relevant amendments to Solvency II have come into force.

Compatibility Review of Central Bank Requirements & Guidance

The Central Bank is reviewing 25 requirements and guidance documents for compatibility with the Solvency II changes. The revised requirements are due to be published in January 2027.

- As part of the Solvency II review this year, over 25 Central Bank requirements and guidance documents are being reviewed and simplified where appropriate.
- Substantive changes are proposed to:
 - Domestic Actuarial Regime and related Guidance (DAR)
 - Guidance on Completing and Submitting (Re)Insurance Authorisation Applications 2025
- Revised Central Bank documents will be published in January 2027 to coincide with the national transposition of the amended Solvency II regulations.

Next Steps & Engagement



Industry Engagement on the Solvency II Review– Future Pathway



Pre-application Process for non-SNCU Proportionality Measures: Commencing 1 September 2026

We will publish an external guide for firms that wish to submit pre-applications for non-SNCU proportionality measures.

June 2026

We will open our pre-application process for non-SNCU proportionality measures from 1-30 September

September 2026

July 2026

We will hold a webinar to answer questions firms may have on the pre-application process

Transition to Revised Regulatory Regime: H1 2027

We will publish revised Central Bank instruments, following our Compatibility Review and national transposition of the amended Solvency II Directive

Jan 2027

We will accept notifications for SNCU classification, applications for non-SNCU proportionality measures and other applications in the amending Directive

From 30 Jan 2027

Expected implementation date of the revised Domestic Actuarial Regime and related guidance

Mid 2027

Solvency II Review Panel Discussion and Q&A



Panel Moderator: **Grace von Offenberg Sweeney**
(Head of Division, Insurance Supervision)



Panel Members:

- **Michael Doyle** (Head of Function, Insurance Supervision)
- **Joseph Collins** (Senior Policy Speciality in Banking, Insurance and Payments Policy)
- **Eoin Haugh** (Head of Function in Risk Analysis Data Analysis and Reporting)

- In person questions – please wait for microphone
- Online participants - please share question in Slido

Annex 1: Links to Documents

- Amended Level 1, Level 2, Level 3
 - [amended](#) (Solvency II Directive (EU) 2025/2)
 - [amended](#) Solvency II Delegated Acts
 - [EIOPA guidelines](#)
- Link to [Regulatory and Supervisory Outlook](#) Report 2026
- Link to [Regulating and Supervising Well](#) publication
- Link to [Our Approach to Supervision](#)

Contact: solvencyIIreview@centralbank.ie

Annex 2: List of New Proportionality Measures in the Solvency II Review

Proportionality Measures available to firms that achieve classification as a SNCU
Regular supervisory report (RSR)
Combination of key functions
Written procedures reviewed every 5 years instead of annually
ORSA every two years instead of annually
Exemption from providing additional macroeconomic analysis
Use of a prudent, deterministic valuation of the best estimate for life obligations with non-material guarantees and options
Exemption from liquidity risk management plan
Exemption from specifying climate change scenarios in ORSA
Full SFCR every 3 years. Disclosure of quantitative information only in the intervening years

Proportionality Measures that non-SNCUs can request approval to use
Regular supervisory report (RSR)
Combination of key functions
Written procedures reviewed every 5 years instead of annually
ORSA every two years instead of annually
Exemption from providing additional macroeconomic analysis
Use of a prudent, deterministic valuation of the best estimate for life obligations with non-material guarantees and options
Exemption from liquidity risk management plan

Annex 3: SNCU criteria

Article 29a - Criteria	Life	Non-Life	Captive
SCR	>100%	>100%	
EEA GWP / Total GWP	<10%	<10%	N/A
<u>OR</u> EEA GWP	<€20m	<€20m	
Interest rate risk/Gross TPs	<5%		
Gross TPs (Life)	<€1bn		
(market risk + counterparty default risk* + residual risk capital arising from investments in intangibles) / Total Investments	<20%	<20%	
Reinsurance Accepted / Total GWP	<50%	<50%	N/A
Average Net COR (last 3 years)		<100%	
Non-Life GWP		<€100m	
Non-Life GWP (classes 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14 and 15) / Total Non-Life GWP		<30%	

- Size
- Financial Health
- Geographical
- Time – Must meet the criteria for two consecutive years
- *Most* criteria can be sourced from QRTs
- Captive specific derogations if quantitative criteria not met

Annex 4: Regulatory Reporting Changes in Solvency II Review

Changes to the Solvency II regime for regulatory reporting include:

- **Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs)**
 - Deleted, added and changed templates
- Structure of the **Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)**
 - Split into two parts: Policyholders and Market Professionals
 - Audit requirement
- Structure of the **Regular Supervisory Report (RSR)**
- **Submission timelines and frequency of reporting**
 - +2 weeks for Annual QRTs, +4 weeks for RSR & SFCR
- Captive, SNCU or Reinsurer status impacts on reporting
- Proportionality measures can have reporting impacts

Annex 5: What do firms need to do to comply with changed reporting requirements?

- Become familiar with changes to QRTs
 - EIOPA has published draft QRT instructions and a Public Working Draft of the QRT taxonomy
 - Ensure changes to existing templates can be accommodated
 - Ensure you can populate new data requested
- SNCU status and Proportionality measures impact on reporting
 - Consider EIOPA Technical Specification on Quantitative SNCU criteria

Annex 6: EIOPA Events and Publications on Solvency II Review

Upcoming Events

- **1 July** – Online public event on the new Proportionality framework under Solvency II

Past Events

Past industry events are recorded and available to access via EIOPA's website including:

- The Solvency II 2.10.0 DPM and taxonomy
- ITS amendments on reporting and disclosure

Recent Publications

- [Technical specification](#) for calculating criteria for SNCUs
- [Public working draft for the taxonomy](#)
- [Calculation examples](#) for calculating the amended risk-free interest rate term
- [EIOPA Q&A](#)
- EIOPA seeks input on the [proposed shortening of 13 sets of Guidelines](#)
- EIOPA public consultation on [treatment of proportional reinsurance](#)

Central Bank of Ireland - Insurance Industry Event Solvency II Review and Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRRDR)

16 June 2026

Tea/Coffee break



After the break:

Time (am)	Topic	Presenter
10:40-10:50	4. Opening Remarks on IRRDR	Mark Cassidy (Director of Financial Stability)
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Opening Remarks on IRRD

Mark Cassidy

Director of Financial Stability





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The Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRR): What It Means for Your Firm

Industry Event- Solvency II Review & IRR

16 June 2026



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IRRD Agenda

❖ Introduction & Context

❖ Key aspects of the IRRD:

- Recovery planning changes
- New resolution requirements
- Our approach on scope
- IRRD Funding arrangement



❖ Industry engagement - Future pathway

Introduction to the IRRD

- The **Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive (IRRD)** is a framework for managing failing insurance undertakings, ensuring financial stability and protecting policyholders.
- It equips the regulator with tools to intervene and manage failures, strengthening confidence in the industry and increasing harmonisation across the EU internal market.
- The IRRD framework has two pillars: **Recovery Planning** - focuses on restoring firm financial viability when facing stress; **Resolution Planning** - establishes procedures for orderly wind-down or restructuring.
- The Central Bank is expected to be designated as resolution authority for (re)insurers.

Whilst significant, the changes are proportionate and achievable. The Central Bank is committed to supporting implementation through clear guidance, engagement, and ongoing monitoring of how the framework works in practice.

Motivation for and Objectives of the IRRD

Motivations behind the IRRD

Learnings from 2008 financial crisis

Proper recovery and resolution framework in place helps to:

- Reduce the likelihood of failures
- Reduce the impact of failures if they materialize
- Minimalise reliance on taxpayers' money

Solvency II is not a zero-failure regime

- Insurance failures and near misses are not rare

Lack of harmonisation, against the spirit of the EU internal market

- Patchwork of national rules and gaps in the toolkit of the respective national rules
- Impedes orderly resolution of cross-border insurers and may result in unequal treatment of policyholders, especially regarding cross-border insurers

Objectives of the IRRD

Harmonised framework for recovery and resolution

- Introducing a harmonised framework including a recovery and resolution planning, recovery and resolution measures, cooperation and coordination, and providing a set of specific tools to deal with situations of distress and default of insurers

Room for national specificities

- Member States may introduce additional measures as long as these are compatible with objectives and principles of IRRD

General objectives and principles

- Reduce the likelihood of failures
- Orderly market exit in case of default
- Protection of policyholders
- Maintenance of financial stability
- Continuation of critical functions
- Protection of public funds

Recovery Planning Changes



Recovery Planning Framework

- IRRD recovery planning focuses on putting the firm on a sound footing and facilitates enhanced risk management, improved crisis preparedness and orderly management of financial distress.
- Ireland does not intend to require any rules in addition to the requirements in IRRD thus taking a proportionate approach.
- The Bank intends to revoke existing recovery plan requirements to coincide with the coming into force of national measures transposing the IRRD.

Role of Supervisors:

- Under IRRD, supervisors shall assess the credibility and feasibility of recovery plans and will have powers to require undertakings to address material deficiencies.
- The Bank will engage with group supervisors in assessing group plans that include a subsidiary based in Ireland.

Main Differences from Existing Regime

Key Change: Not all firms will be subject to mandatory recovery planning requirements. Minimum 60% market coverage for IRRD recovery planning (v. full market coverage currently)

Focus on Group Plans: IRRD anticipates group-level plans led by parent entity v. current position of plans focusing on solo entities

Mandatory submission: IRRD mandates submission of all recovery plans for assessment by supervisors.

Frequency of Submission: IRRD requirement to update recovery plan at least every two years for all firms.

Contents of Recovery Plan: Required content is largely similar, but some restructuring may be required.

Exemptions and simplified obligations: IRRD exempts small and non-complex undertakings from recovery planning requirements and provides for simplified obligations for selected undertakings.

Powers of supervisors: Under IRRD supervisors have powers to require firms to address material deficiencies or impediments to application of the plan, including directing the firm on specific measures where necessary and proportionate.



Resolution Planning Framework



Resolution Planning Framework– Overview



Insurance firm resolution is a regulatory process, and tools established under the IRRD facilitate management of failing insurers in an orderly manner (sale of business, asset transfer, share transfer, bridge institution, solvent run-off and bail in).



The Resolution Authority leads resolution planning, but firms are essential partners. Success depends on firms providing operational insights and data, and effective cooperation to enable the firm to be resolved.



In resolving an insurance firm, the aim is to ensure that policyholders are protected, critical insurance functions continue, financial stability is preserved, and losses are absorbed by shareholders and creditors (and not taxpayers).



Risk-Based Proportionality: Requirements are tailored to each firm's profile, with a Simplified Obligations regime for smaller or less complex entities to ensure proportionality.



Resolution objectives and principles – Public interest assessment & critical functions

The resolution objectives are:

- a) *to ensure the continuity of critical functions;*
- b) *to preserve financial stability;*
- c) *Minimise reliance on **public funds**;*
- d) *to protect policy holders, beneficiaries and claimants;*

The resolution authority shall seek to **minimise the cost of resolution** and **avoid destruction of value**.

Public Interest Assessment: A resolution action is in the public interest if it is:

- Necessary and proportionate; and
- The winding up of the firm under normal insolvency would not meet the resolution objectives to the same extent as resolution.

A critical function is :

- Provided by the firm externally
- Essential to the real economy
- Discontinuity impacts policyholders/ financial stability
- Not readily substitutable



Primary Resolution Tools in IRRD

Write-Down and Conversion Tool (Bail-in):

Authorities can write down or convert capital instruments, debt instruments, and eligible liabilities to recapitalise the entity with strict safeguards ensuring creditors are not worse off than in normal insolvency.

Solvent Run-Off:

The insurer is prohibited from taking on new business and manages the existing portfolio until its activities are terminated.

Sale of Business:

Allows for the transfer of assets, rights, liabilities, or shares to a purchaser.

Bridge Undertaking:

A temporary legal entity created to manage the assets and liabilities of a firm undergoing resolution, allowing for continued operation until a permanent solution is found.

Asset and Liability Separation Tool:

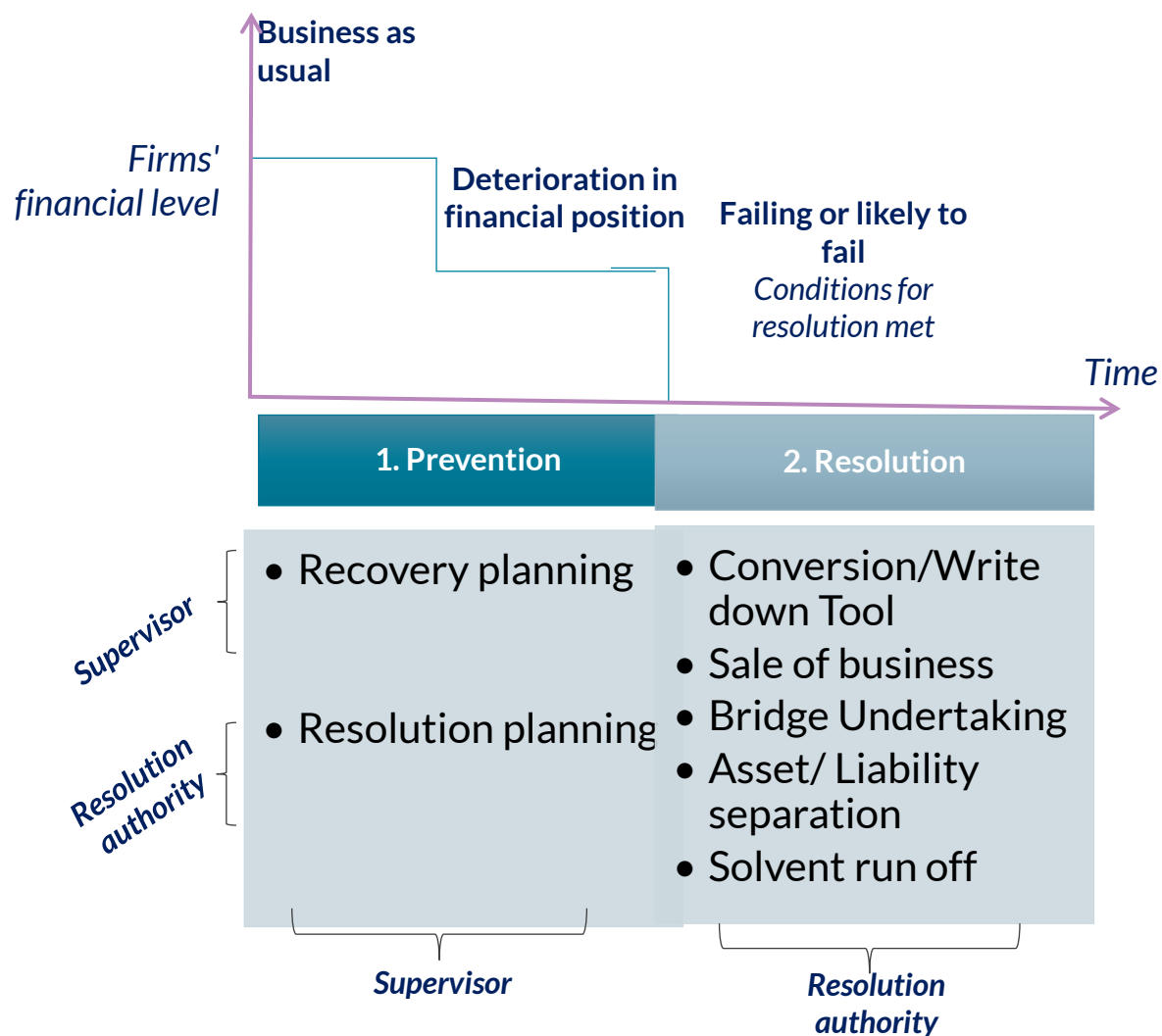
Allows for the transfer of impaired or problematic assets to a separate, publicly controlled management vehicle to maximize value and stop them from affecting the wider market.



What does it mean to be a resolution candidate?

- **Resolution Planning Cycle:** Introduces a recurring resolution planning requirement.
- **Data Readiness & Reporting:** Firms to establish robust systems to meet at least biennial information requests (e.g. liability structures, asset mapping) in standardised formats.
- **Critical Function Identification:** Firm management to identify and document critical functions - insurance services provided to third parties whose disruption would impact the Irish economy, negatively impact policy holders—and demonstrate how these can be maintained during failure.
- **Resolvability Assessments:** Firms to participate in resolvability assessments, demonstrating they can be resolved without taxpayer support and addressing any impediments identified.
- **Dedicated Governance & Engagement:** Resolution planning is now a permanent part of the compliance landscape, which is best supported by integrating Board-level oversight and designating technical leads for ongoing engagement.
- **Cross-Border Group Coordination:** International entities should coordinate across group entities, aligning local data and operational plans with group-level resolution strategy.

Pathway to failure



1. Failing or likely to fail (FOLTF)

- The firm is in **breach or likely to be in breach of the Minimum Capital Requirement** and there is no reasonable prospect of compliance being restored; or
- The firm no longer fulfils the **conditions for authorisation** or fails seriously in its obligations under laws and regulations to which it is subject, or there are objective elements to support that the undertaking will, soon, seriously fail its obligations in a way that would justify the withdrawal of the authorisation; or
- the assets of the firm are less than its liabilities; or there are objective elements to support a determination that this will imminently be the case
- Unable to pay debts as they fall due**, including payments to policy holders or beneficiaries, or there are objective elements to support such a determination; or
- extraordinary **public financial support** is required.

2. No alternative private sector or supervisory solution is available

3. A resolution action meets public interest test

Our approach on scope



Scoping approach and considerations

The Central Bank is developing its scoping methodology to determine firms in-scope of both recovery and resolution planning. The Central Bank will engage directly with in-scope firms to provide guidance on recovery and resolution planning requirements. We anticipate that this engagement will informally commence in Q3-Q4 of this year. The list of in-scope firms will be kept under review.

- Central Bank approach for determining both recovery and resolution planning requirements will be informed by the IRRD and EIOPA draft Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) on criteria for pre-emptive recovery planning requirements and RTS on determining market share.
- Further, the approach will also take account of Financial Stability Board guidance, which outlines six key criteria—nature, scale, complexity, substitutability, cross-border activities, and interconnectedness—that authorities should consider when evaluating whether an insurer should be subject to resolution planning requirements.
- *Proportionality*: Proportionality is a key consideration in determining in-scope firms to ensure that insurance resolution planning requirements focus resources on firms whose failure would pose risks to policy holders and financial stability.
- *Cross Border firms*: The Central Bank will engage closely with home National Resolution Authorities (NRAs) for cross-border firms.

Selection Criteria

- *Market Coverage Requirements:* IRRD requires the Central Bank to cover minimum 40% of the market for resolution planning and 60% for recovery planning, based on gross written premium (non-life) and technical provisions (life). A firm that is subject to resolution planning will also be subject to recovery planning
- *Selection Criteria:* The methodology is considering common criteria for identifying in-scope firms: size, business model risk, risk profile, interconnectedness, substitutability, importance for the economy, cross-border activity and market share.
- *Additional criteria being considered to determine scope:* Balance between data (sourced from Solvency II returns) and supervisory judgement, data reporting cycle (every 2 years), proportionality considered throughout the scoping process.

Resolution Funding Mechanism



Resolution Funding Arrangement



The establishment of a financing arrangement for the resolution of (re)insurers is now mandatory for EU Member States to cover No Creditor Worse off Costs (NCWO) with a Member State discretion to also use the fund to cover costs associated with the use of resolution tools.



The provision adopts a minimum harmonisation approach which gives Member States significant discretion with regard to the structure and approach to establishing the fund.



The Department of Finance is considering options in this regard. A Public Consultation on the transposition of the (EU) Insurance Recovery and Resolution Directive included a proposed approach for the Irish market and the Department is considering the feedback received.



At a minimum the Central Bank, once designated, will need to consider and establish processes for contribution collection either on an ex-post, ex-ante or hybrid basis, and these will be communicated to firms in due course.

Next Steps & Engagement



Industry Engagement on Recovery and Resolution Planning- Future pathway



Engagement with possible in-scope recovery & resolution planning firms: Commencing Q3-Q4

Informal bi-lateral firm engagement from Q3-Q4 2026. The Central Bank will engage with firms on initial considerations. Formal engagement will commence post-transposition, H1 2027.



Resolution reporting requirements: dependent of agreement of EIOPA taxonomy but anticipated in Q4.

The Central Bank will engage with firms on requirements arising from the taxonomy and Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) for Insurance Resolution Reporting. This may take the form of a webinar or workshop. The Central Bank anticipates contacting firms potentially in-scope of resolution planning requirements on reporting obligations in Q4 of this year.



Resolution funding arrangement: Engagement with firms on the outcomes of policy decision in this regard will be communicated to firms in due course.

How can firms prepare in the interim:

Firms can familiarise themselves with the requirements of the IRRD, and with the associated EIOPA ITS/RTS.

In the months ahead, we welcome your questions on the IRRD, which supports overall industry engagement.

IRRD Panel Discussion and Q&A



Panel Moderator: **Claire McGrade**

(Head of Resolution & Crisis Management Division)



Panel Members:

- **Graham Cherry** (Head of Function, Insurance Supervision)
- **Déirdre Nic Ginneá** (Senior Resolution Manager, Insurance & Investment Firms Function)
- **Malcolm Rule** (Head of Function, Insurance & Investment Firms Resolution)

- In person questions – please wait for microphone
- Online participants - please share question in Slido



Annex 1: Selection Criteria Summary Table

Size	Market share/Total assets	Interconnectedness	Internal and external	Cross-border activity	Cross-border GWP
Business Model	Product offering	Substitutability	Does insurer provide critical functions not easily replaced?	Market share	Market share %
Risk profile	Firms' risk profile	Importance to economy	How important are services provided to the economy/ employment?		

Closing Remarks

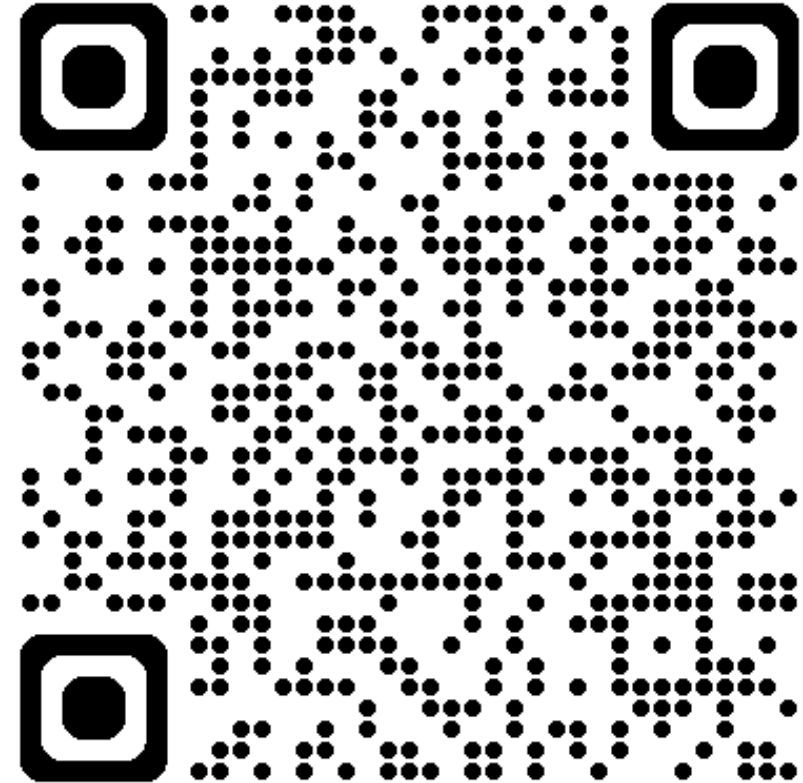
Grace von Offenberg Sweeney

Head of Division, Insurance Supervision



We welcome your feedback

- Please provide feedback about your experience at today's event
- Scan this QR code or [click the link emailed to your inbox](#)



Contact us:

solvencyIIreview@centralbank.ie

IRRD@centralbank.ie



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