RGA

RGA International Reinsurance Company dac

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

31 December 2022

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Executive Summary

Company ownership

RGA International Reinsurance Company dac ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of RGA Americas Investments LLC ("RAIL"), a limited liability company organised under the laws of Missouri, United States of America. The Company's ultimate parent company is Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated, whose corporate headquarters is in St. Louis, Missouri and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: RGA).

Effective 8 April 2022, the ownership structure was modified so that intermediate ownership of the Company passed from RGA Americas Reinsurance Company, Ltd ("RGA Americas") to RAIL.

Authorisation and lines of business

The Company is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry out life and non-life reinsurance. The Company operates a Third Country branch in the United Kingdom and is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority to carry out reinsurance activities. The Company is also subject to regulation by the Financial Conduct Authority and regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority. Details about the extent of our regulation by the Prudential Regulation Authority are available from us on request. The Singapore Branch is also authorised by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

The Company predominantly writes business in the European Union, including Ireland, Continental Europe, the U.K., Singapore and other parts of Southeast Asia.

The Company reinsures life products primarily covering mortality risk, morbidity risk, longevity risk, and all related riders. In addition, reinsurance is offered for accidental death and dismemberment, disability, total permanent disability, and critical illness coverages. Additional solutions include customised non-traditional reinsurance to meet the specific needs of clients.

The geographical dispersion of the material lines of business are shown in section A.1.5 of this report.

2022 Company performance

The gross earned premium in 2022 was €1,286.9million (2021: €1,047.3million). As part of the Company's capital and risk management strategy a significant amount of risk is ceded to other group companies. The net retained earned premium decreased by 5% from €227.7million to €216.1 million. This was primarily as a result of increased stop loss premiums paid on the asset intensive business.

The Company generated a profit before tax of €37.1million (2021: €22.9million).

The Company is rated AA- stable by Standard and Poor's.

Governance

The Company is subject to and complies with the Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015 issued by the Central Bank of Ireland. The Company is overseen by its Board of Directors who have established three committees of the Board (Audit; Risk Management and Compliance; and Investment) to oversee the operations of the Company. In addition, the Board has established a risk management system and an internal control framework that it considers to be appropriate given the nature and scale of the business. Full details of the Company's governance procedures; how it identifies and controls risk; including the Company's audit processes, are included in Section B of this report.

Risk profile

The Company's risk profile is discussed in detail in Section C of this report. The most significant risks that the Company faces are predominantly insurance and market risks. These risks account for 49% (2021: 51%) and 43% (2021: 43%) of the Company's solvency capital requirement respectively. The Company has a prudent investment philosophy concentrating its investment into fixed income securities and employs a strategy of diversifying single name counterparties and asset liability matching to manage the market risks that it faces.

The COVID-19 global pandemic continued in 2022. While claims costs are lower compared to 2021, they are elevated above normal levels, resulting in elevated claims costs, primarily relating to the mortality business. During 2022 the daily operations were not impacted or disrupted and the Company continued to successfully serve its clients.

The risks to the financial statements include:

i) investments: increased risk of loss on investments due to default or deterioration in credit quality or value;

ii) insurance liabilities and related balances: potential changes to assumptions regarding investment returns, mortality, morbidity and policyholder behaviour which are reflected in insurance liabilities and other assets and liabilities.

However, the Company cannot reliably predict the future impact the ongoing pandemic will have on its business, results of operations and financial condition as the ultimate amount and timing of claims the Company will experience as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will depend on many variables and uncertainties. These variables and uncertainties will depend on, the severity of new variants of the virus, vaccination effectiveness, country-specific circumstances, and COVID-19's indirect impact on mortality and morbidity.

Regulatory v Financial Statement balance sheets

The main differences between the valuation of assets and liabilities in the Regulatory (Central Bank return) and Financial Statement balance sheets are:

1. Deferred acquisition costs (excluded from the regulatory balance sheet);
2. The method employed to calculate the technical provisions.

The valuation of each asset and liability class are explained in detail in section D.

The Company's eligible own funds as per the regulatory balance sheet as at 31 December 2022, were €1,140.1million (2021: €1,089.9million) as opposed to the Shareholder's Funds in the Financial Statements of €85.1million (2021: €870.2million). A full reconciliation is included in section E.1.3.

Solvency

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) reflects the level of eligible own funds that the Company is required to hold to absorb significant losses and that gives reasonable assurance to treaty participants and beneficiaries that payments will be made as they fall due.

The solvency ratio as at the 31 December was as follows:

Solvency Ratio	**2022 €'M**	**2021 €'M**
Eligible Own funds	1,140.1	1,089.9
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	591.1	659.3
Solvency Ratio	**193%**	**165%**

The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) is the minimum level of eligible own funds that the Company is required to hold.

The minimum solvency ratio as at 31 December was as follows:

Minimum Solvency Ratio	**2022 €'M**	**2021 €'M**
Eligible Own funds	1,040.1	1,089.9
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	147.8	164.8
Minimum Solvency Ratio	**704%**	**661%**

The Company has maintained compliance with all the solvency requirements throughout the year.

Board Approval

This report was approved for publication by the Board of Directors on 4th April 2023.

William Briffaut
Managing Director

Emer Daly
Director

A - Business and Performance

A.1 Business and External Environment

A.1.1 Legal Status

RGA International Reinsurance Company dac ("the Company") was incorporated in Ireland on 24 June 2003 and has established branch offices in the U.K., France, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland and Singapore. The Company was reconstituted as a designated activity company in accordance with the Companies Act 2014.

The Company's registration details:

- Companies House registration number: 372722

- Registered address:

  RGA International Reinsurance Company dac
  3rd Floor, Block C
  Central Park
  Leopardstown
  Dublin
  D18 X5T1

The Company is authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry out life and non-life reinsurance in accordance with the Insurance Acts, as defined in the European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015, SI. 485 of 2015, and applicable European Commission Delegated Regulations and Implementing Regulations as designated enactments in section 2(2A) of the Central Bank Act 1942.

- Principal Office:
  Central Bank of Ireland
  New Wapping Street
  North Wall Quay
  Dublin 1

The Company's third country branch in Singapore is also regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore.

The Company operates a third country branch in the United Kingdom and is authorised by the Prudential Authority and Financial Conduct Authority to carry on reinsurance activities.

A.1.2 Ownership

RGA International Reinsurance Company dac ("the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of RGA Americas Investments LLC (RAIL), a limited liability company organised under the laws of Missouri, United States of America. The Company's ultimate parent company is Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated, whose corporate headquarters is in St. Louis, Missouri and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: RGA).

Effective 8 April 2022, the ownership structure was modified so that intermediate ownership of the Company passed from RGA Americas Reinsurance Company, Ltd ("RGA Americas") to RGA Americas Investments LLC ("RAIL").

A.1.3 External Auditors

The independent external auditors of the Company are:

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
D02 AY28

A.1.4 Related Parties

Share Capital

The Company has issued €0.9million of ordinary share capital to its sole Shareholder RGA Americas Investments LLC.

The share capital is fully paid.

The Company did not issue additional ordinary share capital during the year.

Share Premium

The Company has Share Premium of €105.5million from RGA Americas Investments LLC.

The Company did not issue additional share premium during the year.

Capital Contributions

RGA Group has made capital contributions to the Company of €241.3million. The Company has no obligation to repay the contributions. The Company did not receive any additional capital contributions during the year.

Sub-ordinated loan note

The Company has a €116million (2021: €116million) perpetual sub-ordinated loans from RGA Americas Reinsurance Company Ltd. The original loan was received in October 2015 and this was further increased by €26million in June 2021. The Company pays interest on this debt at the Euribor rate plus one and a half percentage points. Subordinated Loan Agreements are in place in accordance with Solvency II requirements and approved by the Central Bank of Ireland.

Ancillary Own Funds

RGA Americas Reinsurance Company, Ltd. (RGA Americas) has committed to providing a further €100m in perpetual subordinated loans to the Company via a Loan Facility Agreement signed in December 2022. The inclusion of any undrawn amount within this facility as Tier 2 Ancillary Own Funds in the regulatory balance sheet was approved by the Central Bank of Ireland. Upon drawdown by the Company of any or all of the committed amount, RGA Americas will provide subordinated debt that would then qualify as Tier 1 Basic Own Funds.. While undrawn, the Tier 2 Ancillary Own Funds can only be used to cover the SCR and are not eligible to cover the MCR. The Company pays a fee to RGA Americas for the AOF facility. In the future, if the AOF are drawn down the Company will pay interest on the drawndown subordinated loan.

Retrocession

As part of its risk management mitigation the Company retrocedes a sizable portion of its business to RGA Group companies.

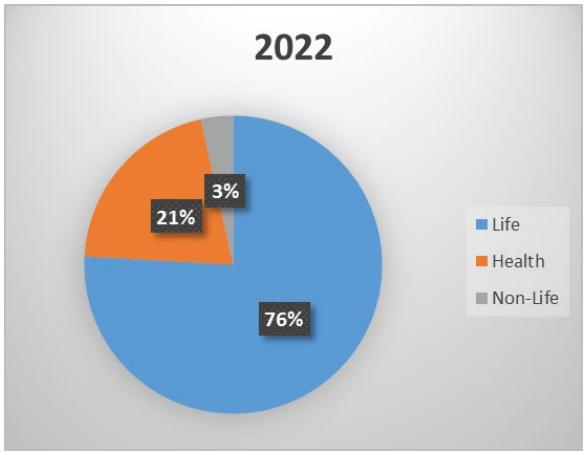
Administrative Services

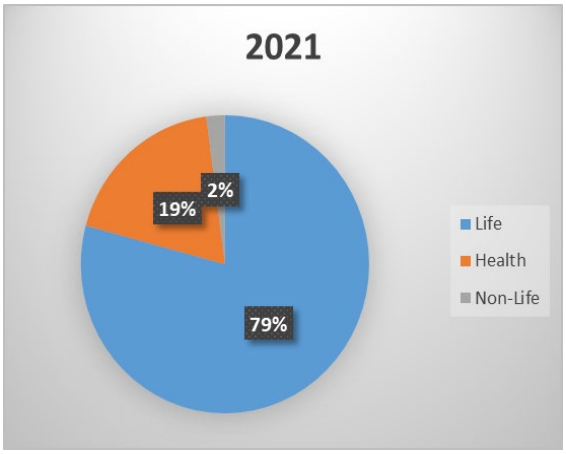
RGA Inc. and its subsidiaries ("the Group") avail of several shared services and outsourcing arrangements. Charges for these services are calculated on cost plus basis, with the mark-ups being consistent with both local tax guidelines and the OECD's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) recommendations.

A.1.5 Material Lines of Business

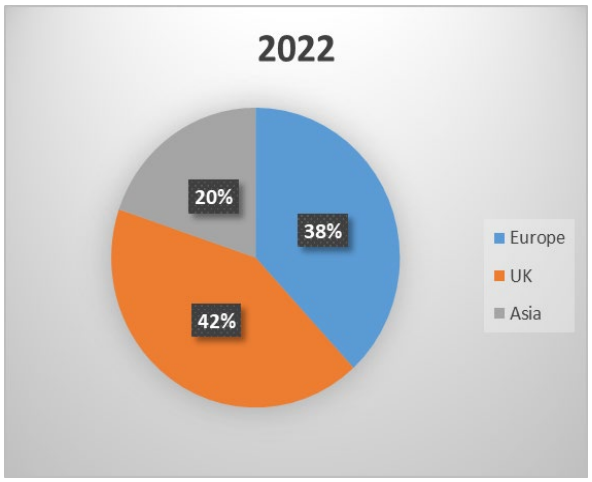
The Company reinsures life products primarily covering mortality risk, morbidity risk, annuity risk, and all related riders. In addition, reinsurance is offered for accidental death and dismemberment, disability income, total permanent disability, and critical illness coverages. Additional solutions include customised non-traditional reinsurance to meet the specific needs of clients.

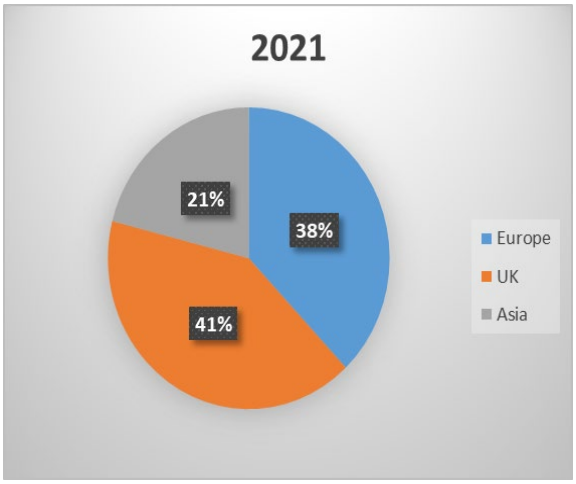
The gross earned premium in 2022 was €1,286.9million (2021: €1,047.2million). The growth of the company was 23%.





The geographical premium split was as follows:





A.1.6 Impacts of Covid-19 on the Company's operating practices

The Covid-19 pandemic has meant that staff were working remotely for the most part of the 2022. However, all offices are now open and the Company has moved to a hybrid model of working. This change did not cause any disruption or have a material impact on the ability of the Company to perform its business activities.

A.1.7 Sustainability in the Company's operating practices

The Company is leveraging RGA Group developments in respect of ESG matters, including community engagement, environmental sustainability of operations, the role of ESG scores in investment decisions as well as diversity, equity and inclusion programs. The RGA Group issued an ESG Report on 23 August 2022, taking an in-depth look at ethical governance and business practices in 2021.

A.1.8 Subsequent Events:

Adoption of Long Duration Targeted Improvements

In accordance with FRS 103, the Company has considered the accounting policies it applies for insurance contracts. In some areas where FRS 103 remains silent, the Company has chosen the most reliable and relevant accounting guidance available, which it considers to be US generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). Long Duration Targeted Improvements (LDTI) were implemented to US GAAP from 1 January 2023 which will move the Company to a consistent measurement model.

Turkish Earthquake

An earthquake with a 7.8 magnitude struck eastern Turkey in the early hours on February 6, 2023. The current death toll in Turkey is estimated to be in excess of 40,000, plus more than 100,000 were injured. Although the Company does not currently expect a material financial impact due to the earthquake it continues to monitor the situation.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The Company prepares its Financial Statements in accordance with the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland (FRS102).

The Company's technical results presented in those Financial Statements are summarised as follows:

	Section	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Gross Premium Earned		1,286.9	1,047.3
Gross Benefits (Claims incurred & reserve movement)		(1,155.2)	(1,112.4)
Experience Refunds		(6.3)	(9.7)
Investment Returns from Dedicated Asset Intensive Portfolios	A.3	58.6	123.6
Gross Underwriting Profit	A.2.1	**184.0**	**48.8**
Investment Returns from Other Investments	A.3	24.8	21.6
Other Income	A.4.1	8.1	2.5
Reinsurance Arrangements	A.4.3	(60.6)	59.2
Operating Expenses	A.4.2	(119.2)	(109.2)
Profit before Tax		**37.1**	**22.9**

The increase in the Company's profit before tax is explained in sections A.2 to A.5.

A.2.1 Underwriting Performance

The gross underwriting profit by line of business was as follows:

2022	Life €'M	Health €'M	Non-Life €'M	Total €'M
Gross Premiums Earned	976.7	265.1	45.1	1,286.9
Gross benefits	(934.0)	(201.6)	(19.7)	(1,155.2)
Experience refund	(2.8)	(2.2)	(1.2)	(6.3)
Investment Returns from asset intensive portfolios	58.6	-	-	58.6
Gross Underwriting Profit	**98.5**	**61.3**	**24.2**	**184.0**
2021	**Life €'M**	**Health €'M**	**Non-Life €'M**	**Total €'M**
Gross Premiums Earned	829.2	196.3	21.8	1,047.3
Gross benefits	(977.0)	(126.4)	(9.0)	(1,112.4)
Experience refund	(5.6)	(1.9)	(2.2)	(9.7)
Investment Returns from asset intensive portfolios	123.6	-	-	123.6
Gross Underwriting Profit	**(29.6)**	**68.0**	**10.6**	**48.8**

The gross underwriting profit by geographical area is analysed as follows:

2022	Continental Europe €'M	UK €'M	Asia €'M	Total €'M
Gross Premiums Earned	490.8	541.5	254.6	1,286.9
Gross benefits	(342.4)	(597.9)	(214.9)	(1,155.2)
Experience refund	(5.0)	-	(1.3)	(6.3)
Investment Returns from asset intensive portfolios	-	58.6	-	58.6
Gross Underwriting Profit	**143.4**	**2.2**	**38.4**	**184.0**
2021	**Continental Europe €'M**	**UK €'M**	**Asia €'M**	**Total €'M**
Gross Premiums Earned	397.1	429.9	220.3	1,047.3
Gross benefits	(266.8)	(512.9)	(332.7)	(1,112.4)
Experience refund	(7.7)	-	(2.0)	(9.7)
Investment Returns from asset intensive portfolios	-	123.6	-	123.6
Gross Underwriting Profit	**122.6**	**40.6**	**(114.4)**	**48.8**

The gross earned premium in 2022 was €1,286.9million (2021: €1,047.3million). The growth of the Company was 23%. The growth by Geographical region was: Europe – 24%; UK – 26% and Asia – 16%.

Following Brexit, the Company moved the Irish business reporting out of UK to Ireland in 2022.

The life reinsurance business includes asset intensive business written in the United Kingdom. These transactions, which provide reinsurance for closed books of annuities in payment, have dedicated portfolios of assets invested to generate cash flows to meet the annuity payments when due. The investment income and realised gains from these portfolios was €58.6million (2021: €123.6million). This investment return has been included as part of the gross underwriting profit to give a more accurate reflection of the actual performance.

The gross underwriting profit / (loss) was €184.0million (2021 profit: €48.9million). This is primarily a reflection of the increased business volumes. On 30th June 2022, the Company acquired by way of reinsurance, a UK block of annuities in payment and received portfolio of assets of €189.8m.

A.3 Investment Performance

The Investment return is comprised of the followings:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Investment Return from Asset Intensive Porfolios	58.6	123.6
Investment Return from Other Investment Portfolios	24.8	21.6
	83.4	145.2

The Investment Return for the Company was as follows:

2022	Fixed income securities €'M	Short term investments €'M	Other investments €'M	Total €'M
Interest receivable	130.3	0.4	4.3	135.1
Net amortised discounts and premiums	(19.6)	(0.1)	-	(19.7)
Investment expenses	(5.8)	-	-	(5.8)
Investment Income	104.9	0.3	4.3	109.5
Realised gains	(26.1)	-	-	(26.1)
	78.8	0.3	4.3	83.4

2021	Fixed income securities €'M	Short term investments €'M	Other investments €'M	Total €'M
Interest receivable	151.4	-	(0.6)	150.8
Net amortised discounts and premiums	(25.9)	-	(0.0)	(25.9)
Investment expenses	(5.6)	-	-	(5.6)
Investment Income	119.9	-	(0.6)	119.2
Realised gains	26.0	-	-	26.0
	145.9	-	(0.6)	145.2

Investment income is recognised as it accrues or is contractually due. Realised gains and losses on sales of investments are recognised as revenue net of any permanent impairments that have been incurred in the period. There were no permanent impairments during the year.

The total income generated from investments, including realised gains and losses, was €83.4million (2021: €145.2million).The Company, to support its operations, collects cash flows from both coupon interest payments and the sale of financial assets. Therefore, in accordance with IAS 39 the Company measures these assets at fair value through other comprehensive income. These assets are classified as assets available for sale.

During the year, the Company recognised€1,053.0million in pre-tax unrealised losses (2021: €288.8million) as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income. This loss was mainly driven by the market value of the Company's investments due to a change in long-term interest rates and credit spreads. This loss was partially offset by changes in unrealised deferred tax and the change in accumulated currency transaction adjustments.

A.4 Performance of other activities

A.4.1 Non-Underwriting income

The Company's non-underwriting income comprised of the following:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Financial Reinsurance Fees	5.4	3.2
Foreign Exchange Loss / Gain	2.7	(0.7)
	8.1	2.5

The Company has a small number of financial reinsurance contracts. Such contracts provide financial relief for clients and the transfer of "significant" insurance risk is small. The Company receives a fee which is included in other income.

A.4.2 Expenses

The Company's operating expenses comprised the following:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Acquisition costs	94.5	83.9
Change in deferred acquisition costs	(3.0)	(5.4)
Administration expenses	49.2	42.2
Gross operating expenses	140.7	120.7
Reinsurance commissions and profit participation	(21.5)	(11.5)
Net operating expenses	119.2	109.2

The level of incurred acquisition costs and administration expenses has increased in line with growth of the business and staff compensation linked to the growth in profitability.

A.4.3 Reinsurance Arrangements

The Company seeks to protect itself from large individual risks and large concentrations of risk. It does this through a retrocession programme, retroceding large elements of its business to other companies within the RGA Group and to external retrocessionaires.

These arrangements consist of both quota share and stop loss treaties.

The net effect of the arrangements was to decrease the Company's profit before tax by €60.5million (2021: €59.2million increase to the Company's profit before tax). This is a result of the increase in business growth that the Company achieved during the year and a reduction in Covid-19 claims.

A.5 Any other information

No other items to note.

B - System of Governance

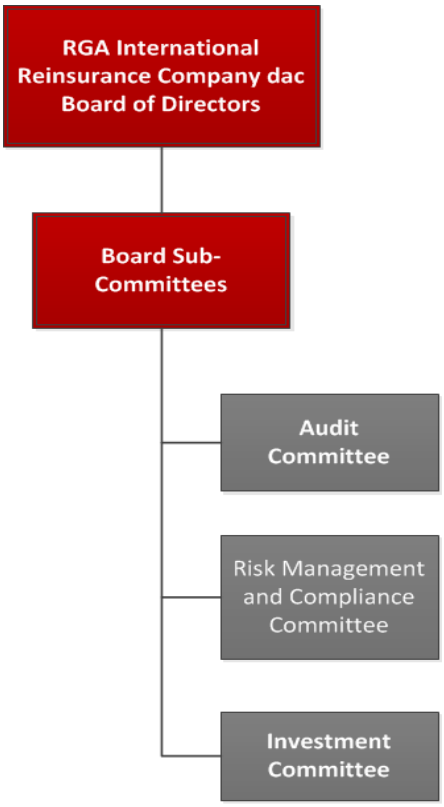
B.1 General information of the system of governance

B.1.1 Role and responsibilities

The principal activity of the Company is the transaction of life and health reinsurance. The Board of Directors ("the Board") is responsible for the strategy and performance of the Company and for ensuring that an effective system of governance is in place to provide for sound and prudent management of the business. The Company has developed a well-defined governance framework giving due regard to the nature, size and complexity of the business.

Overview of the Board and sub-committees

The Board has ultimate responsibility for corporate governance reporting to the ultimate parent, RGA Inc. The Board is chaired by a Group Director and has two Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Board has established three sub-committees which are accountable to the Board.



It is the Board's responsibility to:

- Determine the Company strategy and approve the annual business plan.
- Assess regulatory and other risks faced by the Company and take appropriate action to lessen or mitigate those risks, including establishing effective systems of internal controls, risk management and compliance.
- Ensure the solvency requirements are maintained for the Company and its regulated branches.
- Ensure the Company and its branches are run in an effective and efficient manner.
- Establish appropriate policies of the Company and ensure the Company is managed in a sound and prudent manner in accordance with those policies.
- Delegate authority responsibly to Board committees and senior managers which in no way discharges the Board from its duties and responsibilities. To this end the Board is responsible to report to the Company's Shareholder and regulators.
- Guide and support senior managers in the performance of the functions.
- Oversee the activities of the Singapore branch.

Audit Committee

During 2022 the Committee consists of two independent Non-Executive Directors, and one Group Non-Executive Director. Other Non-Executive Directors, Executive Directors and senior management attend the Committee by invitation. The attendees of the Committee, on a combined basis, have extensive actuarial, life insurance, finance, audit, risk management, investment, regulatory, compliance and operations experience.

The Committee meets at least four times a year at appropriate times in the financial reporting and audit cycle and otherwise as required. The chair of the Committee is an independent Non-Executive Director and reports at each Board meeting on the activities of the Committee.

The responsibilities of the Audit Committee are to:

- Provide an avenue for communication among the Committee, the external auditors, the internal auditors, management and the Board.
- Oversee the Company's accounting and financial reporting processes and the integrity of its financial statements.
- Oversee the audits of the Company's Financial Statements.
- Oversee the adequacy of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.
- Oversee the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.
- Oversee the qualifications and independence of the Company's External Auditor, in respect of which the Committee shall have direct responsibility for the oversight of the work of the Company's External Auditor.
- Approve the Internal Audit Charter and rolling Audit Plan annually.
- Oversee the performance and effectiveness of the Company's finance function, internal audit function and External Auditor.
- Identify risks with respect to financial reporting.
- Review the actuarial function and its performance.
- Review and monitor management's response to any findings and recommendations of the Head of Actuarial Function and the Actuarial Peer reviewer.
- Oversee sound business practices within the Company.
- Ensure it understands the Company's structure, controls and types of transactions to adequately carry out its duties.

- Provide reasonable assurance to the Board that financial disclosures made by management fairly present the Company's financial condition, results, plans and long-term commitments.
- Monitor and review the Company policies delegated to the Committee.

Risk Management and Compliance Committee

During 2022 the Committee consists of two independent Non-Executive Directors, one Non-Executive Director, one Group Non-Executive Director and one Executive Director. The Chief Risk Officer, the Compliance Officer, the Data Protection Officer and other Senior Executives attend the Committee by invitation. The attendees of the Committee on a combined basis have extensive actuarial, life insurance, finance, audit, risk management, investment, regulatory, compliance and operations experience.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. The chairperson of the Committee is a Non-Executive Director and reports at each Board meeting on the activities of the Committee.

The responsibilities of the Risk Management and Compliance Committee are to:

- Provide reasonable assurance that material risks to the Company are being identified, assessed and managed appropriately and in accordance with the Company's risk appetite and culture; that controls are in place to safeguard assets; and that relevant laws, regulations and statutory obligations are complied with.
- Ensure oversight and advise the Board on the current and planned risk exposures of the Company and future risk management strategy.
- Promote the overall effectiveness of corporate governance.
- Make enquiries of management and satisfy itself that sufficient and appropriate information is being presented to it for the Committee to fulfil its role in assessing the Company's system of risk management and compliance.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the risk management and compliance functions, frameworks, and systems with respect to the identification, assessment, mitigation, quantification and reporting of all risks.
- To oversee the audit and risk management committees in Singapore and the UK.
- Manage the "Own Risk and Solvency Assessment" on behalf of the Board and to assess its adequacy.
- To review and assess management of outsourcing risk.
- Select, monitor, and review the implementation of the Company's risk appetite and culture through the Company policies delegated to the Committee.
- Regularly review the status of compliance with obligations in all countries in which the Company operates.

Investment Committee

During 2022 the Committee consists of two independent Non-Executive Directors, one Non-Executive Director, one Group Non-Executive Director and one Executive Director. Executive and Group Non-Executive Directors and senior management attend the Committee by invitation. The attendees of the Committee on a combined basis have extensive actuarial, life insurance, finance, audit, risk management, investment, regulatory, compliance and operations experience.

The Committee meets at least four times a year. The chairperson of the Committee is an independent Non-Executive Director and reports at each Board meeting on the activities of the Committee.

The responsibilities of the Investment Committee are to:

- Select, monitor, and review the implementation of the Company's investment strategy and investment limits through the Company policies delegated to the Committee.
- Monitor and ensure the assets of the Company are properly managed in all jurisdictions in which the Company operates
- Review and evaluate the effectiveness and suitability of the Investment Managers, both in terms of considering the incumbent managers and the selection of replacement managers, with recommendations for actions, to the Board and the Shareholder.
- Monitor the engagement of Investment Managers, including dealing with appointment, remuneration, terms of engagement, monitoring and evaluating the Investment Manager's objectivity, effectiveness, and performance.
- Review and evaluate that sufficient liquidity is maintained to meet the Company's financial and regulatory obligations.
- Approve, monitor, and review such Company policies as may be delegated to the Committee from time to time by the Board. Ensure these policies are consistent with the Company's risk appetite.
- Review and evaluate the processes adopted by management to monitor the internal and external Investment Manager's ongoing compliance with these policies and ensure that there is an effective investment management environment within the Company.
- Review the adequacy of the resources within the investment team.
- Report and make recommendations to the Board on the results of reviews and evaluations mentioned above.
- Assist in effective communication between the Board and the Investment Managers.

General Information on the Key Functions:

The following section provides a summary of the authority, resources, and operational independence of the key functions.

Risk Function:

The risk function is headed by the Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") who ensures that all risks facing the Company are prudently managed and that material risks are reported regularly to management and the Board. The CRO is responsible for embedding risk management into the Company, promoting risk awareness and a risk culture conducive to best practice risk management in line with the risk philosophy of the Company. The CRO is supported by the Senior Risk Management Officer ("SRMO") and a network of Risk Owners ("ROs"). The CRO acts independently of influence from other functions and management within the context of compliance with Solvency II and Corporate Governance.

The Risk Management and Compliance Steering Committee ("RMCSC") supports the CRO by understanding the risks undertaken by the Company and overseeing the management of these risks. The RMCSC meets quarterly to assess current and emerging risks and provides guidance for areas of focus.

The CRO chairs the RMCSC and is responsible for ensuring that all risk management activities and reports are well-documented and appropriately communicated to the RMCSC and Company management. The RMCSC reports to the Risk Management and Compliance Committee.

Internal Audit Function:

The function is headed by the Company's Head of Audit, who is employed by RGA Enterprise Services Company. Local internal audit employees are employed by RGA International Reinsurance Company dac and RGA UK Services Limited. Internal Audit carries out an important role in monitoring and validating controls for risks across the Company. It has direct accountability to the Audit Committee and reports at least quarterly to the Committee. The Internal Audit function maintains independence from the Company and attests to this independence on an annual basis to the Audit Committee. The Company operates a rolling risk adjusted audit plan to ensure that main risks are audited in a continual cycle, adjusted for risk-based prioritisation. Further information on this independence is provided in section B.5.

Compliance Function:

The Head of Compliance ("HoC") is independent of the business units and reports on compliance with Company policies, legislative and regulatory requirements. The HoC's role is discussed in detail in section B.4.5. The HoC provides quarterly reports on compliance to the Risk Management and Compliance Committee.

Actuarial Function:

The Actuarial Function is headed by the Head of Actuarial Function ("HoAF"). Information on the authority, resources and independence of the Actuarial Function is provided in section B.7. The HoAF provides quarterly reports on the activities of the Actuarial Function to the Audit Committee.

Finance Function:

The Financial function is headed by the Head of Finance. The Head of Finance is responsible for:

- All external financial reporting.
- Planning and Budgeting.
- Reporting on financial performance and solvency to the Audit Committee and senior management.
- Analysing cash flows, cost controls and expenses.
- Capital management.
- Liquidity Management.
- Maintenance and oversight of the Internal Control Framework.

B.1.2 Material Changes in the System of Governance

There were no material changes in the system of Governance during the year.

B.1.3 Remuneration policy

B.1.3.1 Principles of remuneration

The principles for remuneration of the employees of the Company are:

- Total compensation opportunities that will attract, retain, and motivate high-performing individuals.
- Align the compensation structure to business strategies and local market practice.
- Reinforce its pay-for-performance culture by making compensation variable and based on RGA financial metrics unit and individual performance.
- Support the Company's culture of teamwork and accountability.
- Provide remuneration structures that encourage responsible management behaviour that supports the long-term financial stability of the Company.

B.1.3.2 Share options, shares or variable components of remuneration

The Company's variable remuneration is made up of:

- Annual Bonus Plan ("ABP").
- Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP").

Annual Bonus Programme ("ABP")

Employees are typically eligible to participate in the ABP, which provides annual cash incentive compensation based on a combination of both financial and non-financial metrics.

In the calculation of performance-based elements of compensation, consideration will be given to the proper balance of individual and Company performance results (the what) and desirable individual behaviours (the how).

Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP") for senior employees

RGA compensates its senior employees additionally in the form of medium / long term equity and equity-based awards (Long Term Incentive Plan). The intent is to provide an appropriate mix of compensation to ensure plan participants are not overly focused on short-term results.

B.1.3.3 Supplementary pension or early retirement schemes

The Company's remuneration policy does not include any early retirement schemes for members of the Board, management, or key function holders. The Company's group pension plans are country specific and depending on the country are Employer-only contributions or comprised of Employer / Employee contributions. Generally, those are defined contribution plans for all employees.

B.1.3.4 Total employee remuneration

The total remuneration paid to employees was as follows:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Employee Costs	25.6	20.0

Employee numbers grew by 16% during the year.

Included in the total amounts paid to employees were the following amounts paid to the Directors of the Company:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Aggregate amount of Emoluments paid to Directors	0.4	1.2
Aggregate amount of sums paid to Defined Contribution Pension scheme	-	0.1
Long Term Incentive Plans	-	-
	0.4	1.3

There were no material transactions with persons who may exert a significant influence over the Company other than disclosed above.

B.2 Fit and proper assessment

The Company's Fitness and Probity policy sets out the requirements for the appointment of personnel to the Board, Branch manager and senior manager positions which fall within the definition of "Control Function" as set out under the Central Bank of Ireland Fitness and Probity Standards issued under Section 50 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010. It also sets outs the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority for the UK Branch and the Monetary Authority of Singapore for the Singapore Branch.

The staff appointed to these roles in the Company have been chosen because they possess the professional qualifications, experience, knowledge and business acumen necessary to discharge their respective duties. They collectively have been assessed as fit to provide for the sound and prudent management of the Company.

The fitness and probity policy set out the qualities needed for senior management and Director Positions. These include both professional competences i.e., management and technical competence regarding their relevant area, as well as an assessment of the propriety of the person.

The Company considers only those potential candidates for interview that have a proven track record in terms of qualifications, skills, market knowledge experience and reputation for the position under consideration. When suitable potential candidates have been identified, they undergo a rigorous interview process. Once a candidate has been selected, a detailed assessment is conducted including obtaining the following documentation:

- Curriculum Vitae
- Previous Employer References.
- Educational background.
- Professional qualifications and Membership.
- Regulator register.
- Directorship register.
- Self-Certification of fitness and probity by the applicant.

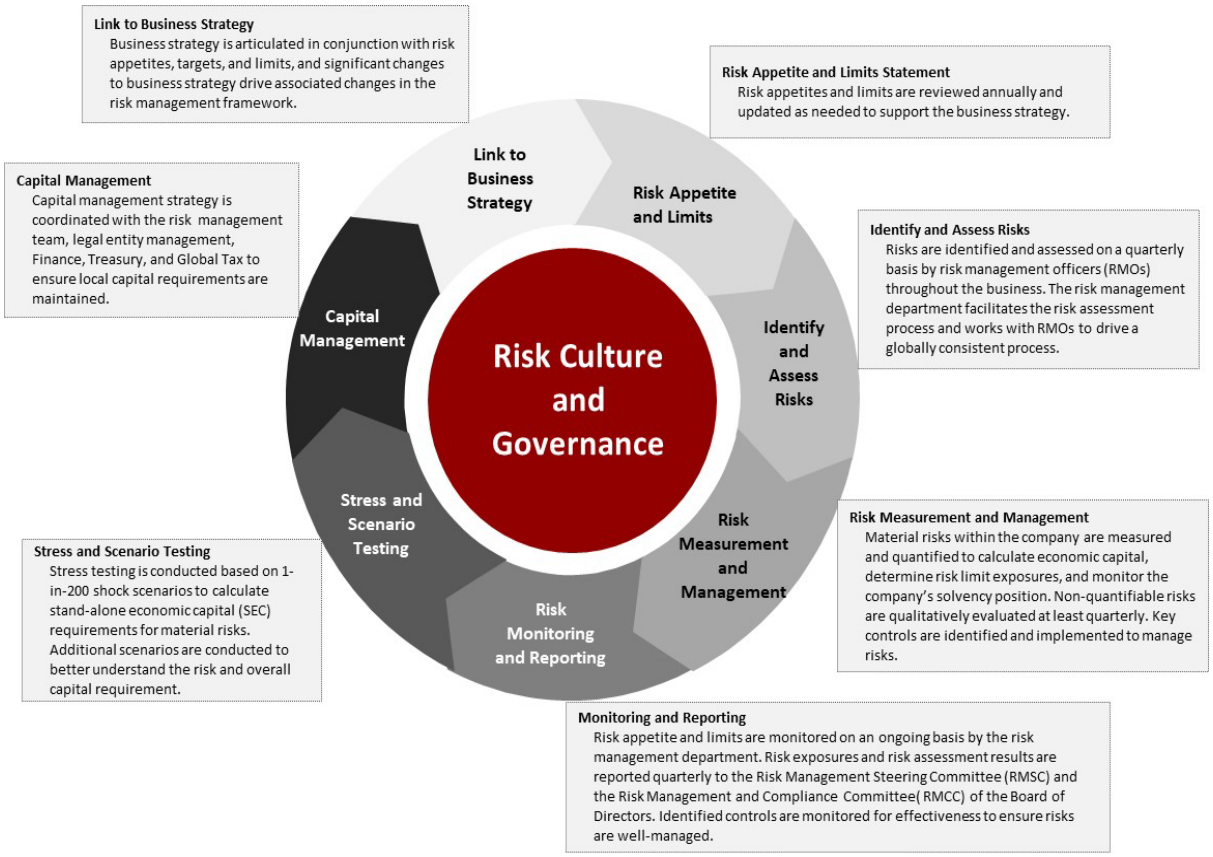
The Company assesses fitness and probity requirements through annual performance reviews. Senior managers and Directors are required to certify annually that they continue to be fit and proper in accordance with those standards to perform their function.

In accordance with the Minimum Competency Regulations issued by the Central Bank of Ireland the Company completes an assessment of all controlled functions and has identified the individuals that fall within scope, including those conducting reinsurance distribution as defined under the European Union (Insurance Distribution) Regulations 2018. These individuals will complete the annual 15 hours CPD requirement which will be evidenced through a CPD log on Company's Learning Exchange system or completion of professional CPD requirements from a professional qualification. The relevant individuals also complete an annual attestation of their compliance with this requirement.

B.3 Risk management system including own risk and solvency assessment

Risk management is integrated within the business planning and strategy setting of the Company and is aligned to the Company's risk appetite. Through the management of common risks across the Company via the implementation of a robust risk assessment process, the Company can improve capital deployment and resource allocation, reduce operational losses and protect its reputation and brand, through an enhanced understanding of risks which feeds into the decision-making process.

We have a robust risk governance framework with transparency of risks to senior management and the Board, and to enable improvements in performance and the ability to establish competitive advantages while optimizing the cost of risk management. The Company closely follows the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework illustrated in the pin wheel below.



B.3.1 Risk Culture and Governance

A Company-wide risk management culture is the backbone that holds the ERM framework together, embedding risk management in all the Company's business processes in accordance with the Company's overall risk philosophy. Risk culture plays a prominent role in the effective management of risks assumed. The Company's risk culture is focused on prudent risk management and the application of established best practices. The Company's risk management activities and all associated processes entail strong Board governance.

Through the facilitated ongoing risk monitoring process, review and continuous improvement, the Company encourages a culture of sharing and open communication. A positive risk culture stems from personal accountability and responsibility where everyone is aware of what they need to be doing. This positive culture is further enhanced by ensuring that as many employees as possible receive regular enterprise risk management training and remain at the forefront of latest thinking. A rigorous annual training program is undertaken by the Risk Management Function across all countries within the Company reinforcing the message of openness and accountability.

B.3.2 Risk Policy Framework

As part of the Risk Governance Framework, the Company maintains risk policies that are reviewed, and Board approved on a periodic basis to ensure that the key messages align to the Group's values, the Company's values, and Solvency II requirements.

The Enterprise Risk Management Framework at the Company builds off three key policies.

- **The Risk Management Strategy**
  The Risk Management Strategy is an overarching policy outlining the Company strategy with respect to ERM. The Strategy works in conjunction with the individual Risk Policies, the Enterprise Risk Management Framework and the Risk Appetite and Limits Statement.

- **The Enterprise Risk Management Framework**
  The Enterprise Risk Management Framework sets out the principles and approach for ERM across the Company. The Framework:
  - Provides a comprehensive overview of the Company's risk management practice and procedures.
  - Sets a consistent framework for risk management in line with other Corporate and Company policies.
  - Establishes a baseline around the ERM framework.
  - Articulates the approach to risk governance within the Company.

- **The Risk Appetite and Limits Statement**
  The purpose of the Risk Appetite and Limits Statement is to define the level and nature of risks which the Board's Risk Management and Compliance Committee (RMCC) considers acceptable. This document defines the boundaries which the Company will accept.

  The Company's Risk Appetite and Limits Statement is set in the context of both its overall business objectives and its risk strategy. Risk strategy and risk appetite are dynamic concepts. Risk appetite is a mechanism supporting the evaluation of strategic opportunities and decisions. If an opportunity is outside of the Company's risk appetite, an evaluation of the Company's capacity to bear the risk will be undertaken.

In addition to these policies, the Company also has specific policies relating to its risk categories.

B.3.3 Risk Categories

The Company's risks are categorised as Insurance, Market, Credit, Capital, Strategic and Operational. This is in line with industry best practices and the way that the Company manages and quantifies risks and its required capital.

B.3.4 Risk Assessment process

To ensure that senior management and risk oversight committee members receive accurate risk information, the Company assigns roles and responsibilities for risk management in a fashion that reflects the complexities inherent in its business model.

The Risk Management Function facilitates the quarterly risk assessment process as described in the Board approved ERM Framework. Risk Assessments are performed every quarter using a consistent risk assessment methodology.

In summary the Risk Assessment process encompasses:

- Risk Identification.
- Risk Measurement.
- Risk Management.
- Risk Monitoring.
- Risk Reporting.

B.3.5 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process is a key element of the Risk Control Cycle. The ORSA provides management with a mechanism to assess the risks faced by the Company and to determine the level of capital required to ensure that the Company meets its strategic objectives.

The Risk Control Cycle is a continuous process of risk identification, measurement, monitoring and challenge throughout the Company.

An annual ORSA report is produced that summarizes the activities of the year and analyzes the risks the Company faces. The report contains multi-year projections of key balance sheet metrics and tests the impact of various extreme stresses and adverse scenarios on the Company's capital position.

B.3.6 Use of the ORSA

The projections used in the development of the ORSA report are a valuable management tool. Between reports, the projections are used to project future capital usage and its sensitivity to risks. When large transactions are being contemplated, these same projections are used to test the impact of the transaction on the Company.

In addition, the models and projections developed are used to set assumptions with respect to capital requirements for new business pricing. The models are also used in the development and setting of risk limits and in the development and testing of retrocession strategies.

B.3.7 Solvency Assessment

The Company utilizes the Solvency II Standard Formula to assess its risks and solvency needs. Analysis has shown that the Standard Formula is a reasonable representation of the risks facing the Company.

The primary exception is with respect to currency risk. The Company believes the Standard Formula approach overstates the capital requirements for companies with multi-currency liabilities in that it does not recognize the risk management benefits of currency matching for the Risk Margin and SCR of the Company.

B.3.8 Role of the Board and Committees

The ORSA process is an on-going assessment and is aligned to the quarterly risk reports provided to the RMCSC and Risk Management and Compliance Committee of the Board. The Board ultimately owns the ORSA process and both Committees are engaged in the development of the ORSA process. The ORSA is performed in accordance with the ORSA Policy of the Company that is reviewed annually and approved by its Board.

The plan for the ORSA report is presented to the Committees in the first meeting of each year to allow the members to provide guidance and feedback on the risks to be considered during the year. The stress tests included in the ORSA are forward looking but also take past experience into account.

The most recent ORSA report was submitted to the Central Bank of Ireland in December 2022.

B.4 Internal control system

B.4.1 Overview

The Company has established an internal control framework which is directly linked to risk management and compliance.

The framework has been established to ensure the effective and efficient operation of the Company; enabling it to respond to financial, operational, compliance and other risks. It also ensures the accuracy of information and prevents the risk of fraud.

The framework encompasses the Company's Policies and Procedures; and authorities that have been delegated to management by the Board.

The policies and procedures are grouped as follows:

- Company Level Controls.
- Process / Transaction Controls.
- Roles and Responsibilities.

The Company's ultimate parent, RGA Inc., is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and as such it and its subsidiaries are subject to Section 404 of the 2002 Sarbanes-Oxley Act ("SOX"). This section requires the Group to make assertions relating to the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting.

B.4.2 Company-level Controls

The Company-level controls are those controls that have a pervasive effect on the Company. These controls are subdivided into five components: control environment; risk assessment; monitoring; information and communication; and control activities.

The following table highlights the policies, procedures and other elements that Company has in place to support Company-level controls:

Control Component	Policies, Procedures and Other Elements
Control Environment sets the tone of the Company, influencing the control consciousness of its employees. It is the foundation for all other components of internal control, providing discipline and structure.	• Tier 1 and Tier 2 compliance policies • Organisational structure • Audit Committee oversight • HR policies, including management compensation programmes • Pricing Polices • Fraud programs and controls (including whistleblower) • Reporting Policy, including error escalation procedures
Risk Assessment is the identification, analysis and management of risks.	• Monitoring for changes that potentially can affect the Company • Review of significant accounting estimates • Consideration of the possibility for unrecorded transactions • Identification and assessment of fraud risks • Audit Committee oversight

Control Component	Policies, Procedures and Other Elements
Monitoring is a process that assesses the quality of internal control performance over time.	• Process for addressing internal control recommendations and known deficiencies • Audit Committee oversight • Process for monitoring the functioning of significant controls • Role and functioning of Internal Audit
Information and Communication systems support the identification, capture, and exchange of information in a form and time frame that enable people to carry out their responsibilities.	• Accounting systems • IT applications • Written job descriptions • Adequacy of communications across the Company
Control Activities are the policies and procedures that help ensure that management directives are carried out.	• Policies and procedures • Safeguarding of physical assets • Segregation of duties • Business planning and budgetary processes

B.4.3 Process / Transaction-level Controls

For each material process, the Company maintains written process documentation which includes a complete description of the process and a detailed description of the control activities.

The Company considers the risk of potential material errors or fraud and designs specific controls to prevent or detect these errors. These controls consist of segregation of duties, detailed review of data, authorisation limits, reconciliations, and review of results. The Company has a separate outsourcing policy.

Where the controls are performed by a third-party provider, the Company has sufficient internal controls to mitigate the risks and can audit the third-party provider.

In addition to the testing performed by management, Internal Audit performs detailed tests of controls through inquiry, observation, inspection, and re-performance. Controls are either tested annually or on a rotational basis depending on their significance. The controls are tested as part of the Group's SOX requirements or as part of the regular audit programme.

B.4.4 Roles and Responsibilities

The Board approves the policies that define the internal control framework of the Company.

The Audit Committee, on behalf of the Board, oversees the internal control framework.

The senior management team, led by the Managing Director, are responsible for ensuring that Company has the appropriate people and procedures in place to ensure that the Company's internal control framework is upheld.

B.4.5 Compliance Function

The Head of Compliance ("HoC") has responsibility to identify, assess, monitor and report on compliance risk for the Company. Compliance risk is defined as the risk associated with non-compliance with applicable laws, rules, or regulations and Company policies that are related to compliance with such laws, rules, or regulations.

The HoC is positioned independently of the business. It oversees and reports directly to the Managing Director and provides regular updates on compliance matters. In addition, the HoC reports quarterly to the Risk Management and Compliance Committee of the Board.

The Compliance Function is described in the Compliance Policy, Compliance Charter and Framework. A Compliance Plan is approved annually by the Board.

The main compliance activities can be described as follows:

- Ensuring the Company is up-to-date on current regulatory and legislative requirements. Assessing and communicating the impacts of developments and ensuring the business is prepared for implementation.
- Regular engagement with the business to monitor and assess compliance including the annual review of Compliance Manuals for the Company and each of its Branches.
- Monitoring compliance with legislative, regulatory and Company policy requirements. This includes a detailed schedule of compliance requirements being maintained and monitored on an on-going basis.
- Reporting to the Risk Management and Compliance Committee on all compliance matters.
- Ensuring a fit for purpose compliance framework is in place for the management of compliance risks.
- Act as one of the primary contacts with regulatory authorities in Ireland, EU countries where RGAI has branches and the UK.
- Own compliance policies and recommend changes as required. Present new or amended policies for the approval of the relevant governance committees, as appropriate.
- Provide any other such reports as may be required from time to time to the Risk Management and Compliance Committee, Audit Committee and Board.

B.5 Internal audit

Introduction

The Company utilises Global Audit Services ("the internal audit function") to perform its internal auditing.

An internal audit charter and an internal audit policy have been developed. The policy is reviewed by the RGAI Audit Committee and approved by the RGAI Board annually. The charter is reviewed by the RGAI Audit Committee and approved by the RGAI Board every three years. There were no significant changes to the charter or policy during 2022.

The Internal Audit Policy covers the following areas:

Role

The Company currently outsources internal audit services to RGA Global Audit Services, which reports globally to the Audit Committee of RGA Inc and locally to the Audit Committee of RGAI. RGA Global Audit Services maintains audit staff in key geographical locations including Dublin, London, Hong Kong and St. Louis, Missouri.

Authority

The Internal Audit Function has full, free, and unrestricted access to all the Company's records, physical properties and personnel and reports directly to the RGAI Audit Committee.

Structure and resourcing

The Internal Audit Function comprises:

- A team of auditors based in London and Dublin who carry out operational audits covering the Company's branch offices including Dublin headquarters and the UK and European branches.
- Auditors from the group audit function at RGA's headquarters in St Louis, Missouri, who assist with audits of the financial solutions business, investments, corporate functions, and information technology.
- An Asia Pacific audit team based in Hong Kong which conduct audits inter alia of the Company's Singapore branch, and other Asia Pacific operations relevant to RGAI such as India where the Company has written business.
- Subject matter experts from RGA's Global Support Team and Global Risk Services team assist with audits of underwriting, claims, reserving and pricing under the supervision of internal audit management, after rigorous vetting to ensure the absence of conflicts of interest. Additional resources are sourced from reputable external professional services firms from to time to provide additional specialist expertise on selected audits.

Independence and objectivity

The Internal Audit Function remains free from interference by any element in the organisation and no internal auditors have any operational responsibilities within the business. Internal auditors are required to exhibit the highest level of professional objectivity and remain free of undue influence in forming judgements.

The Head of Internal Audit confirms to the RGAI Audit Committee, at least annually, the organisational independence of the internal audit function.

Internal audit planning

Annually, Internal Audit updates the risk-based rolling audit plan, which the Head of Internal Audit or his delegate presents to the RGAI Audit Committee for approval. Any subsequent changes to the plan are communicated to the RGAI Audit Committee as part of Internal Audit's Activity Report.

Reporting and monitoring

A written report is prepared at the end of each internal audit engagement. The report includes management responses and corrective action to be taken. The Internal Audit Function is responsible for following-up on engagement findings and recommendations to promote remediation by management on a timely basis.

Issue tracking status and details of any significantly overdue items are included in Internal Audit's regular Activity Reports to the RGAI Audit Committee.

B.6 Actuarial function

Regulation 50 of The European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 requires the Company to establish and maintain an effective Actuarial Function. The Domestic Actuarial Regime and Related Governance Requirements issued by the Central Bank of Ireland requires the Company to ensure that a Head of Actuarial Function ("HoAF") is appointed to be responsible for the actuarial function. The HoAF is a Pre-Approved Controlled Function role.

The position of the HoAF for the Company is held by a Fellow of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and of the Society of Actuaries in Ireland who has complied continuously with the specific professional obligations this requires.

The HoAF is supported by Fellows of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and the Society of Actuaries in Ireland, international actuaries with equivalent qualifications, as well as other technical professionals within the Company.

The Actuarial Function is responsible for:

- Coordination of the calculation of technical provisions.
- Ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions.
- Assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions.
- Comparing best estimates against experience.
- Informing the Audit Committee of the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions.
- Expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy.
- Expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements.
- Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system.

The HoAF prepares and submits the annual Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions and Actuarial Opinions on Technical Provisions, Underwriting Policy, and the Adequacy of Reinsurance Arrangements. The HoAF also produces written reports that are submitted to the Board at least annually setting out the tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial Function, the results of those tasks and any relevant recommendations.

B.7 Outsourcing

Given the nature, size, and complexity of the Company it is intentionally organised to leverage the Group's expertise. Through the implementation of intra-group outsourcing arrangements, the Company can efficiently manage operational expenses, while properly managing risks, by leveraging the Group's worldwide presence, professional network, consistent standards, and a high level of protection in delivery of service.

Given the diversity and complexities of operating in various markets the Company outsources to external local expert providers for investments, IT (data storage, cyber security, and other applications), actuarial, payroll and tax.

The Company has implemented an outsourcing policy, in keeping with system of governance requirements under Statutory Instrument 485, which sets out the process governing the decision to outsource, the choice of service provider and how monitoring is performed.

Each outsourcing arrangement is governed by a Services Agreement. The Company has identified the person in each service provider who is responsible for the performance of the outsourced activity.

The Company's outsourcing process is as follows:

Service Provider Selection

The Company adopts a high standard of care and due diligence in selecting a service provider. The Company considers only those potential service providers that have a proven track record in terms of qualification, reputation, and capacity to fulfil the business service need. Once suitable potential service providers have been identified and selected, they undergo a due diligence process to ensure they can deliver the service to the standards required.

Contractual Approval

Each service outsourced is governed by a legally binding Services Agreement signed by both parties. The Services Agreement is approved in line with the Company's contract approval process.

Contingency and Exit Planning

The Company has a business continuity plan in place which is reviewed at least annually. External Service Providers are contractually bound to ensure their business recovery plan is tested and effective.

Reporting and Monitoring

A detailed register of all outsourcing arrangements is maintained. The Company has processes for regularly monitoring the performance and service provided by the Service Providers.

The Company utilises Service Providers both internal and external to the Group to outsource certain critical or important functions as follows:

Description of Outsourcing Activities	Name of the Service Provider	Jurisdiction
Intra-group (RGA companies)		
Investment Management	RGA Capital Limited	United Kingdom
Head of Actuarial Function Marketing support services including pricing and business support services including underwriting, claims management, administration, actuarial, IT, legal, DPO, finance, internal audit and risk management	RGA UK Services Limited	United Kingdom
Investment Management, administration, treasury, tax, finance, internal audit, Executive, Risk Management, actuarial valuation, IT and data security	RGA Enterprise Services Company	United States of America
Administration, finance, internal audit, Risk Management, actuarial valuation	RGA Reinsurance Company Hong Kong Branch	Hong Kong
Business support services including administration, finance, actuarial valuation and legal and Executive	RGA International Corporation	Canada
Administration and Compliance	RGA Services (Singapore) PTE. LTD.	Singapore
Business Support Services	RGA Global Shared Services India Private Limited	India
Finance, legal & compliance, pricing and health	RGA Global Reinsurance Company Ltd.	Bermuda
Admin, Claims, Underwriting, IT, Legal and Compliance, HR, Pricing, Risk Management.	RGA International Division Office Sydney Pty Ltd.	Australia
Executive, IT, Health	RGA Reinsurance Company of South Africa Limited	South Africa
Software support services	RGA Technology Partners, Inc.	United States of America

Description of Outsourcing Activities (continued)	Name of the Service Provider	Jurisdiction
External		
Investment Management	AllianceBernstein Limited	United Kingdom
Certifying Actuary	Willis Towers Watson	Singapore

A number of outsourced activities, in particular for IT services, are using sub-outsourcing providers, for which similar selection and monitoring procedures are used. Critical sub-outsourced activities are subject to regulatory approvals.

B.8 Any other information

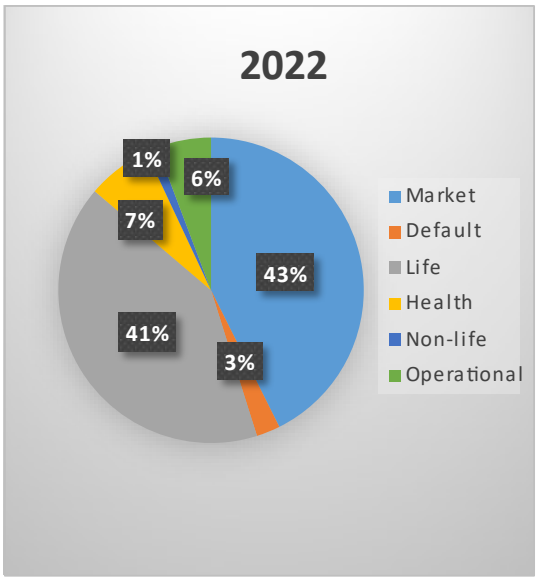
Alka Gautam has been appointed a new Group Non-Executive Director on the Board of the Company, with effect from 21 February 2022.

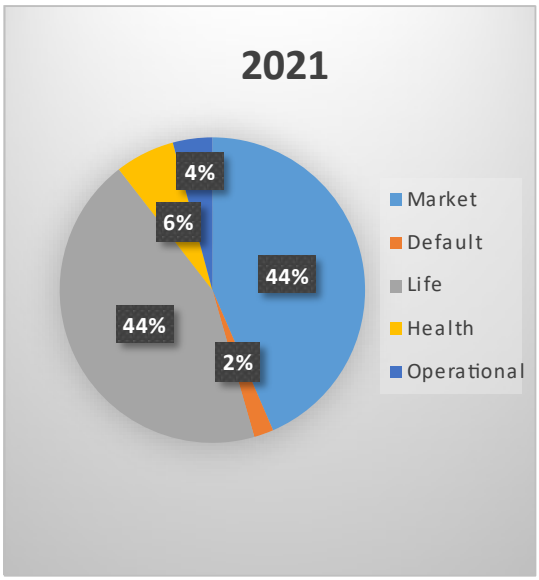
Effective 8 April 2022, the ownership structure was modified so that intermediate ownership of the Company passed from RGA Americas to RAIL. RAIL is a wholly owned subsidiary of RGA Americas. There is no change to the ultimate parent which continues to be Reinsurance Group of America, Incorporated.

In accordance with FRS 103, the Company has considered the accounting policies it applies for insurance contracts. In some areas where FRS 103 remains silent, the Company has chosen the most reliable and relevant accounting guidance available, which it considers to be US generally accepted accounting principles ("US GAAP"). Long Duration Targeted Improvements (LDTI) were implemented to US GAAP from 1 January 2023 which will move the company to a consistent measurement model.

C - Risk Profile

The risk profile of the Company is most heavily weighted towards life insurance underwriting risks and market risks. This risk profile is not expected to change significantly over the near term.



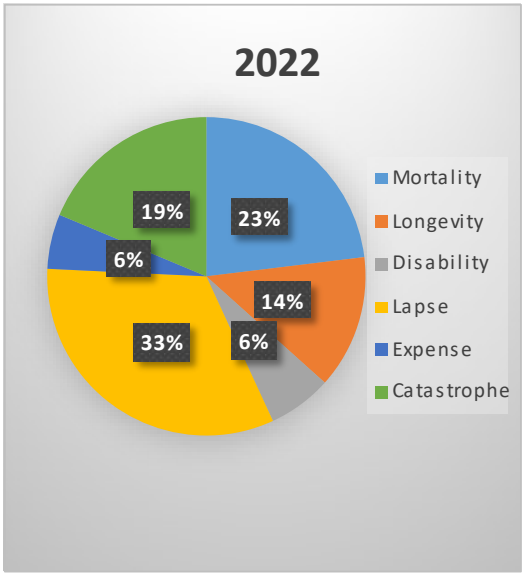


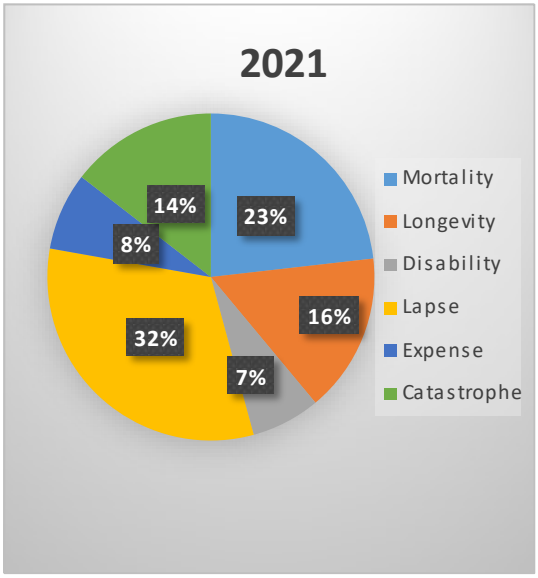
All Solvency Capital Requirements ("SCRs") have been calculated net of retrocession. The risk profile of the Company, as represented by the relative size of each element of the overall SCR, is similar to the prior year. There was a modest decrease over the year in the percentage of the Company's capital requirement relating to life insurance risks (2022: 41%, 2021: 44%) and market risks (2022: 43%, 2021: 44%), offset by a modest increase in the percentage relating to health insurance risks (2022: 7%, 2021: 6%) and operational risks (2022: 6%, 2021: 4%).

C.1 Underwriting risk

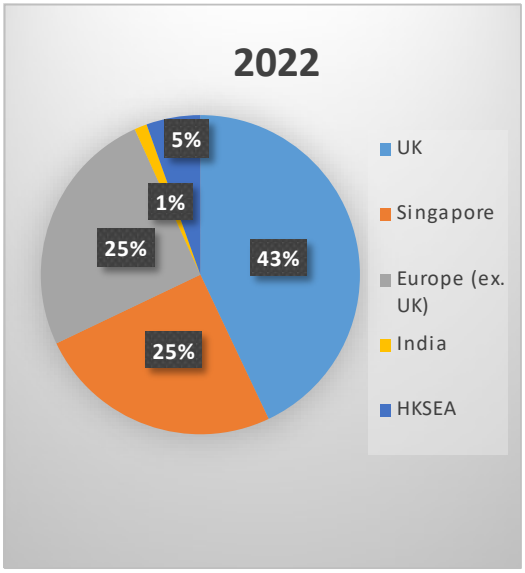
Capital requirements for underwriting risks relate primarily to the Company's life protection business, i.e. mortality, disability and lapse risks.

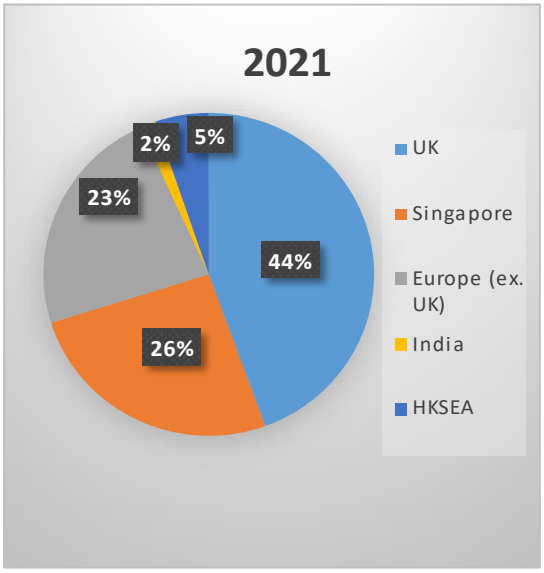
The Company's mortality risks (including mortality catastrophe) make up 42% (2021: 37%) of its underwriting risk capital requirements. When combined with lapse and disability risk, the capital requirements from its protection business makes up 81% (2021: 76%) of the Company's underwriting risk capital requirements.





While the above charts show there is good diversification across underwriting risks, the charts below show the business is also diversified across regions.



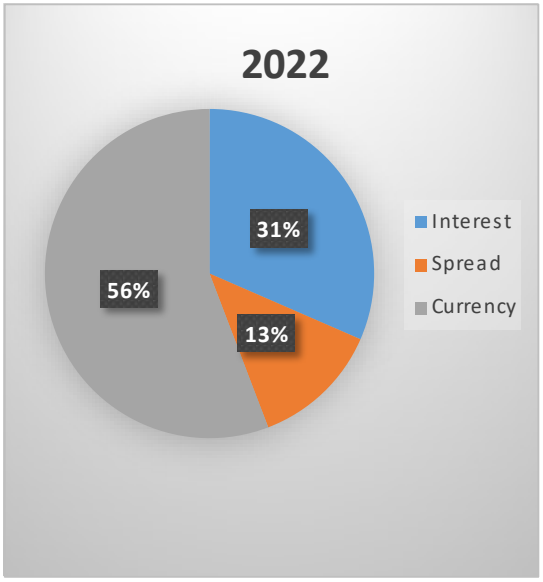


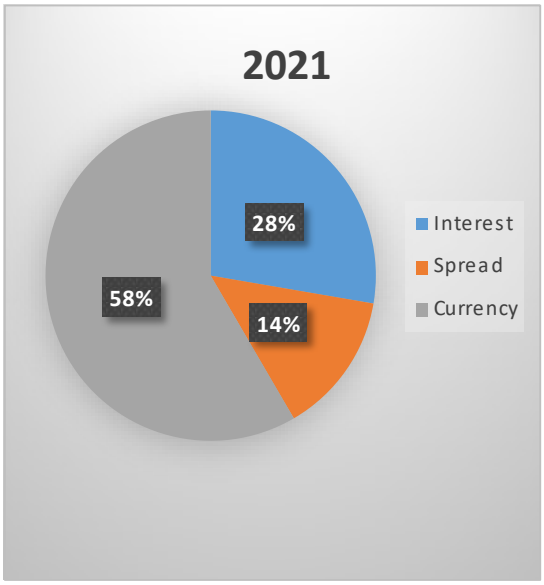
The UK branch, at 43% (2021: 44%) of the total insurance underwriting risk capital requirement, contributes significantly to the risk profile of the Company. Within the branch, UK longevity business creates a level of diversification with the mortality and morbidity risks. Outside of the UK, operations in Singapore and Europe also contribute significantly.

Overall, the Company considers its insurance risks to be well diversified.

C.2 Market risk

The key market risks to which the Company is exposed relate to changes in interest rates, credit spreads and currency exchange rates. The split of capital requirements for these risks at end of years 2022 and 2021 is as outlined in the charts below. There was little change in the market risk profile over the year.





The Company manages its exposure to currency and interest rate risks through the matching of its assets to its technical provisions and capital requirements.

The Company believes the Standard Formula approach overstates the capital requirements for companies with multi-currency liabilities in that it does not recognize the risk management benefits of currency matching for the Risk Margin and SCR of the Company.

The Company has credit spread risk arising from investments in corporate bonds and other fixed income securities to support its annuity business. This is managed through a prudent investment philosophy of asset selection and diversification, together with retrocession of some market risk out of the Company.

The Company does not invest in equities or property.

C.3 Credit risk

Credit risk manifests itself on the balance sheet in two forms; the risk that credit spreads on its invested assets will expand and the risk that creditors will default on their commitments. The risk of changes in credit spreads is covered under market risks.

The Company mitigates its risk of credit default by several means. It invests primarily in investment grade fixed income securities and only uses highly rated retrocessionaires. In addition, it diversifies its exposure by employing single name limits on its investments, its exposure to insurance counterparties, and its third party retrocessionaires.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet payment obligations at expected costs or in the capacity required.

Liquidity is needed to allow the Company to manage itself over periods of high unanticipated cash outflows.

The primary drivers of liquidity risk for the Company are:

- An unexpected increase in claim payments due to volatility or external events such as a pandemic, and
- Sudden market movements resulting in a requirement to increase the amount of assets held in trust for certain cedants who have ceded significant liabilities on a coinsurance basis and require collateral to protect their interests.

The Company's assets are invested in line with the prudent person principle, considering the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of the insurance liabilities. In addition, the Company's main sources of liquidity are premium income and cash flows from its investment portfolio, along with liquid assets, which consist mainly of cash or assets that are readily convertible into cash.

The Company manages its liquidity risk in the following ways:

- Active management of the Company's liquidity position,
- Asset liability management, and
- Maintaining a portion of its invested assets in liquid assets, including cash, cash equivalents and sovereign debt.

In addition, the Company is a participant in RGA Inc.'s Intercompany Revolving Credit Facility. The facility allows RGA entities access to short-term funds up a prescribed limit ($50 M for the Company). The source of these funds is facilities independent of RGA.

The Expected Profit Included in Future Premiums ("EPIFP") is €331.1million (2021: €373.5million). The EPIFP arises where the expected cash income flows are greater than the cash expected outflows. The EPIFP is included as part of the Company's eligible own funds (section E1) but is highly illiquid.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is an unavoidable part of doing business. A company must implement controls to mitigate operational risk if it is not possible to exclude operational risk completely.

The Company aims to minimise its operational risk in relation to the sources of risk to which it is exposed. The risk appetite of the Company is reflected by establishing a sound framework of mitigation techniques (e.g., reporting of operational risk events, setting up and monitoring of Key Risk Indicators ("KRIs") and limits). These measures aim to interpret the risk appetite of the Board and embed it into the operations of the Company.

The Company uses KRIs as a tool to facilitate the monitoring and control of operational risk. KRIs act as an early warning mechanism indicating any changes in the Company's risk profile. The KRI owner (typically Head of the relevant Department) completes the KRIs on a quarterly basis. The Risk Management Team reviews with the requisite Head of Department seeking supplementary evidence where an amber or red rating is triggered.

In addition, the Company carries out Risk and Control Self-Assessments ("RCSAs") to assess the design and performance of the Company's risk management and control processes. The scope of RCSAs spans across operational risk categories, processes and controls. The outcomes from the RCSA process serve to identify any areas of improvement and operational efficiency gains as well as any potential failures and control weaknesses, providing an opportunity to remediate any gaps.

At present, discussions with management and Internal Audit as well as the quarterly risk review process have not identified any operational events that have the potential to threaten the solvency or ongoing operations of the Company. The Company continues to look for combinations of operational risk which could potentially threaten solvency when considering risk mitigation and risk controls.

All the above processes help in ensuring the Board's stated appetite for risk is reflected operationally throughout the Company.

C.6 Other material risks

C.6.1 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19)

Although global COVID-19 related deaths have declined, the Company continues to experience increased claim costs as a result of the COVID-19 global pandemic. However, the Company cannot reliably predict the future impact the ongoing pandemic will have on its business, results of operations and financial condition as the ultimate amount and timing of claims the Company will experience as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic will depend on many variables and uncertainties. These variables and uncertainties will depend on, the severity of new variants of the virus, vaccination effectiveness, country-specific circumstances, and COVID-19's indirect impact on mortality and morbidity.

C.6.2 Russian invasion of Ukraine

Russia launched an invasion of Ukraine on 24th February 2022. RGA International Reinsurance Company dac does not conduct business in Russia or Ukraine and does not have any treaties with Russian or Ukrainian insurance or reinsurance companies. The Company does not hold any Russian or Ukrainian investments. The Company is actively monitoring the situation.

C.7 Any Other Information

C.7.1 Assumptions and Sensitivities

The Company makes a number of assumptions about the future to compile the financial results. These assumptions relate primarily to future expenses, mortality, morbidity and policyholder lapse rates. The assumptions are informed by an analysis of historic and expected experience.

Sensitivity tests are used to assess the impact of the deviation of actual future experience from that assumed and to understand the volatility of the solvency position. The results of key sensitivity tests are shown in the table below. These were produced based on results from our actuarial models. For each sensitivity test we show the revised solvency ratio following the application of the stress as described in the table.

Solvency Ratio Sensitivities	31/12/2022
Base Scenario	193%
+5% Permanent Increase in Insurance Mortality	185%
-5% Permanent Decrease in Insurance Longevity	189%
Pandemic of 0.4 per mille	188%
16.7% Deterioration in Lapse Rates	187%
+5% Increase in Expenses and +0.5% p.a. Increase in Expense Inflation	190%
+10% Increase in Morbidity Rates	188%
-100 BPs Decrease in Yields	176%
+150 bps increase in credit spreads	179%
+/-10% Change in Foreign Exchange Rate (worst case)	192%

D – Regulatory Balance Sheet (Solvency II Balance Sheet)

This section explains the valuation method used for each item of the regulatory balance sheet.

The differences arising between the Financial Statements and the Regulatory Balance Sheet (Solvency II) are as follows:

2022	SFCR Section	Value per financial Statements	Reclassification	Disallowance	Different Valuation Technique	Value per Regulatory Balance Sheet
		€'M	€'M	€'M	€'M	€'M
Assets						
Deferred Acquisition Costs		63.4	-	(63.4)	-	-
Deferred tax assets	D.1.1	159.6	-		(146.7)	12.9
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	D.1.2	2.6	3.1	-	-	5.7
Investments	D.1.3	3,503.3	58.9	-	(18.5)	3,543.7
Reinsurance recoverables from	D.1.4	2,185.5	(569.0)	-	(1,518.2)	98.3
Deposits to cedants	D.1.5	190.2	-	-	-	190.2
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	D.1.6	488.2	-	-	-	488.2
Reinsurance receivables	D.1.7	44.0	569.0	-	-	613.0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	D.1.8	69.5	(54.2)	-	(0.1)	15.2
Cash and cash equivalents	D.1.9	62.2	-	-	-	62.2
		6,768.5	7.8	(63.4)	(1,683.5)	5,029.4
Liabilities						
Technical provisions	D.2	5,943.7	(587.1)	-	(2,674.0)	2,682.6
Deferred tax liabilities	D.3.1	1.3	-	-	88.1	89.4
Insurance & intermediaries payables	D.3.2	27.2	587.1	-	-	614.3
Reinsurance payables	D.3.3	570.2	-	-	-	570.2
Payables (trade, not insurance)	D.3.4	25.0	4.7	-	-	29.7
Subordinated liabilities	D.3.5	116.0	-	-	-	116.0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	D.3.6	-	3.1	-	-	3.1
		6,683.4	7.8	-	(2,585.9)	4,105.3
Excess of Assets over Liabilities (Shareholder's funds)	E.1.2	85.1	-	(63.4)	902.4	924.1

2021	SFCR Section	Value per financial Statements	Reclassification	Disallowance	Different Valuation Technique	Value per Regulatory Balance Sheet
		€'M	€'M	€'M	€'M	€'M
Assets						
Deferred Acquisition Costs		60.8	-	(60.8)	-	-
Deferred tax assets	D.1.1	1.0	-		58.8	59.8
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	D.1.2	3.7	3.9	-	-	7.6
Investments	D.1.3	4,602.0	61.7	-	(0.5)	4,663.2
Reinsurance recoverables from	D.1.4	2,082.0	(583.4)	-	(1,607.1)	(108.5)
Deposits to cedants	D.1.5	209.2	-	-	-	209.2
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	D.1.6	418.2	-	-	-	418.2
Reinsurance receivables	D.1.7	25.6	583.4	-	-	609.0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	D.1.8	80.1	(63.2)	-	-	16.9
Cash and cash equivalents	D.1.9	103.4	-	-	-	103.4
		7,586.0	2.4	(60.8)	(1,548.8)	5,978.8
Liabilities						
Technical provisions	D.2	6,035.2	(626.1)	-	(1,773.3)	3,635.8
Deferred tax liabilities	D.3.1	88.2	-	-	60.0	148.2
Insurance & intermediaries payables	D.3.2	33.8	625.2	-	-	659.0
Reinsurance payables	D.3.3	421.5	0.9	-	-	422.4
Payables (trade, not insurance)	D.3.4	21.3	(1.5)	-	-	19.8
Subordinated liabilities	D.3.5	116.0	-	-	-	116.0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	D.3.6	-	3.9	-	-	3.9
		6,716.0	2.4	-	(1,713.3)	5,005.1
Excess of Assets over Liabilities (Shareholder's funds)	E.1.2	870.0	-	(60.8)	164.5	973.7

D.1 Assets

D.1.1 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that, based on all available evidence, it can be regarded as more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. The carrying amount of deferred taxation assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that enough taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled, or the asset is realised.

As at the 31 December the deferred tax amounts held were:

2022	**Solvency II €'M**	**Financial Statements €'M**	**Difference €'M**
Deferred tax asset	12.9	159.6	(146.7)
Deferred tax liability	(89.4)	(1.3)	(88.1)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	(76.5)	158.3	(234.8)

2021	**Solvency II €'M**	**Financial Statements €'M**	**Difference €'M**
Deferred tax asset	59.8	1.0	58.8
Deferred tax liability	(148.2)	(88.2)	(60.0)
Net deferred tax asset / (liability)	(88.4)	(87.2)	(1.2)

The difference between the net deferred tax liabilities is a result of the different valuation methodologies applied when calculating the technical provisions and the deferred acquisition costs included in the Financial Statements.

D.1.2 Plant Property and Equipment held for own use (Fixed Assets)

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost. Depreciation is provided to write-off the cost of fixed assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful lives at the following annual rates:

Computer Equipment:	33% per annum
Furniture and Equipment:	14% per annum
Leasehold Improvements:	14% per annum
Large Software Applications:	10% - 15% per annum depending on expected useful life of the application.

As part of Solvency II reporting, leases are required to be recognised in accordance with IFRS 16. The Company prepares its Financial Statement under FRS102 and has not chosen to adopt IFRS16. Hence, the right of use asset in the amount of €3.1million (2021: €3.9million) is the only difference in the carrying value of Plant Property and Equipment between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.1.3 Investments

D.1.3.1 Fixed Income Securities

Fixed Income securities are valued at fair value plus accrued interest. In the Company's Financial Statements, the accrued interest is shown under Prepayments and Accrued Income.

Fair value is the amount that an asset or liability could be exchanged by willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values are determined at prices quoted in active markets.

Accrued interest is a calculated amount based on the number of days since the last coupon payment and the coupon interest rate.

	2022 €'M	**2021 €'M**
Fair value of fixed income securities (as per Financial Statements)	3,378.0	4,568.8
Accrued interest	58.9	61.7
Total value included in the annual regulatory return	3,436.9	4,630.5

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.1.3.2 Collective Investment Undertakings (Money Market funds)

Money market funds have been classed as collective investment undertakings in the regulatory balance sheet. They have been valued at fair value and the value held as at the 31 December was €125.3million (2021: €33.2million).

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.1.3.3 Commercial mortgages

Commercial mortgage loans represent approximately less than 4% (2021: 3%) of the Company cash and invested assets as of 31 December 2022.

Mortgage loans are carried on our FRS102 balance sheet at unpaid principal balances, net of any unamortized premium or discount, unamortized balance of loan origination fees and expenses, and allowance for credit losses. Allowance for credit losses on mortgage loans are computed on an expected loss basis using a model that utilizes probability of default and loss given default methods over the lifetime of the loan.

Under Solvency II, commercial mortgage loans are reported at fair value. The fair value of mortgage loans is estimated by discounting cash flows, both principal and interest, using current interest rates for mortgage loans with similar credit ratings and similar remaining maturities. As such, inputs include current treasury yields and spreads, which are based on the credit rating and average life of the loan, corresponding to the market spreads.

Accordingly, there are differences in the valuations of loans and mortgages on the two balance sheets.

The value of the commercial mortgage loans in the regulatory balance sheet is €129.6million (2021: €126.9million).

D.1.4 Reinsurance Recoverable

The Company uses a retrocession program to reduce its exposure to both large accumulation and individual risks and for capital efficiency with the RGA Inc. Group. The retrocession treaties that are in place are quota share treaties with embedded surplus arrangements and stop loss treaties.

The reinsurance recoverable is a €98.3million (2021: €108.5million negative) in the regulatory balance sheets is the retrocessionaires' share of the total technical provision (see section D2 – Technical provisions).

The recoverable value is calculated based on the technical provision and the terms of the retrocession treaty for each line of business.

The reinsurers' share of technical provisions in the Financial Statements is €2,185.5million (2021: €2,082.0million).

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers per the Financial Statements	2,185.5	2,082.0
Pending Claims Recoverable	(569.0)	(583.4)
Technical provisions less pending claims	1,616.5	1,498.6
Reinsurance Recoverables	98.3	(108.5)
Difference	**1,518.2**	**1,607.1**

The difference is due to different valuation methods used in calculating the technical provisions (see section D2 – Technical provisions). The method used in the Financial Statements uses a cost-based approach locking assumptions at policy inception; whereas the regulatory balance sheet updates the assumptions at each valuation date.

D.1.5 Deposits to cedants (Funds withheld)

The Company has entered into several treaties where the client retains the funds generated from the contract for the agreed period. These contracts are classified as funds withheld contracts and the balances owing is classified as deposits with cedants.

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements which was €190.2million (2021: €209.2million).

D.1.6 Insurance and Intermediary receivables

Insurance and intermediaries receivable balances represent premiums owed from policyholders. Outstanding premiums are valued at fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required.

Premiums due at the balance sheet date are shown net of outstanding claims on reinsurance contracts that specifically include a right of offset clause and are settled on a net basis.

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements which was €488.2million (2021: €418.2million).

D.1.7 Reinsurance receivables

The reinsurance receivables relate to the amounts recoverable from the Company's retrocessionaires' for claims paid and pending. These claims are not part of the technical reserves on the regulatory balance sheet.

In the Financial Statements, the amounts recoverable for pending claims are included in the technical provisions and the amounts recoverable for paid claims are included in debtors.

The reinsurance receivables are valued at fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required.

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements, the values of which are as follows:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Pending Claims Recoverable	569.0	583.4
Settled Claims Recoverable	44.0	25.6
	613.0	609.0

D.1.8 Receivables (trade not insurance).

Receivables (trade, not insurance) comprises of the following amounts:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Other including prepaid expenses, tax recoverable & rental deposits	15.2	16.9
	15.2	16.9

D.1.9 Prepayments and Accrued Income

Included in prepayments and accrued income within the Financial Statements are two amounts:

a. Interest receivable of €58.9million (2021: €61.7million) which has been included as part of the valuation of fixed income securities on the regulatory balance sheet.
b. Deferred Acquisition Costs of €63.4million (2021: €60.8million). This value is excluded from the regulatory balance sheet in accordance with valuation requirements. The deferred tax asset of €159.6million (2021: €148.2million liability) is discussed in section D1.1

D.1.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on deposit and highly liquid debt instruments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less.

They are valued at fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required.

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements which was €62.2million (2021: €103.4million).

D.2 Technical Provisions

At 31 December 2022, the Company held gross Technical Provisions, valued for regulatory purposes, of €2,682.6million (2021: €3,635.8million). The amounts recoverable from the Company's retrocessionaires was €98.3million (2021: payable of €108.5million) (see section D1.4 – Reinsurance Recoverable).

The Company values Technical Provisions using the Standard Formula methodology described by the Solvency II regulations. The Technical Provisions are made up of a Best Estimate Liability ("BEL") of discounted future cash flows, an incurred but not reported claims ("IBNR") reserve and a Risk Margin.

The Risk Margin is an addition to the Best Estimate Liabilities. This is based on the expected cost of the solvency capital required to support the Technical Provisions over the term of the projection. The prescribed rate is 6% per annum.

The Company has three homogeneous risk groups for Solvency II reporting; life reinsurance, health reinsurance and non-life reinsurance. The material lines of business are within the life reinsurance group and consist of individual and group life, individual critical illness and longevity business.

The table below shows the analysis of the Technical Provisions showing the gross BEL, IBNR and Risk Margin by homogeneous risk group. It should be noted that the Risk Margin is always calculated on a net basis and there is no gross equivalent.

Reinsurance Technical Provisions				
2022	**Life**	**Health**	**Non-Life**	**Total**
	€'M	**€'M**	**€'M**	**€'M**
Gross BEL	1,857.0	(147.2)	30.8	1,740.6
IBNR	344.2	223.9	10.5	578.6
Risk Margin	312.7	48.9	1.8	363.4
Gross Technical Provisions	2,513.9	125.6	43.1	2,682.6
Reinsurance Recoverable	46.4	(112.5)	(32.2)	(98.3)
Net Technical Provision	**2,560.3**	**13.1**	**10.9**	**2,584.3**
2021	**Life**	**Health**	**Non-Life**	**Total**
	€'M	**€'M**	**€'M**	**€'M**
Gross BEL	2,817.9	(202.2)	21.9	2,637.6
IBNR	318.7	161.1	4.1	483.9
Risk Margin	451.4	62.1	0.8	514.3
Gross Technical Provisions	3,588.0	21.0	26.8	3,635.8
Reinsurance Recoverable	156.2	(28.1)	(19.6)	108.5
Net Technical Provision	**3,744.2**	**(7.1)**	**7.2**	**3,744.3**

The reduction in the Gross BEL and Reinsurance Recoverable for the Life business are driven by increased volumes of profitable longevity swap business and market changes (increases in risk free

discount rates in particular). This increase offset an increase in Gross BEL due to an acquisition, by way of reinsurance, of a new asset intensive transaction.

This method projects forwards the expected premiums, claims, annuity payments, experience refunds, allowances (commissions) and expense cash flows. The projections require assumptions about future mortality, morbidity, disability and persistency. The assumptions for mortality, morbidity and lapses are set after considering relevant industry information and an analysis of credible previous Company experience.

The Company incurs acquisition, maintenance and overhead expenses. The future expenses allowed for in the BELs relate to a provision for maintenance (and associated overhead) of policies in force at the valuation date.

These cash flows are discounted using prescribed risk-free rates provided by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) to arrive at the final BEL. Negative BELs are permitted to be held on the regulatory balance sheet.

The Company does not use a matching adjustment or a volatility adjustment and has not adopted transitional measures.

Levels of Uncertainty

The uncertainty associated with the value of Technical Provisions relates to how future actual experience will differ from the best estimate assumptions used to calculate them. The key assumptions are lapse rates, mortality rates, morbidity rates and future maintenance expenses.

There is also uncertainty in relation to the estimation of the losses relating to claims which have been incurred but not reported.

Difference between the Regulatory Balance Sheet and the Financial Statements

Pending claims are included in the Technical Provisions within the Financial Statements but have been included as Insurance & Intermediary Payables in the regulatory balance sheet.

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Technical provisions per the Financial Statements	5,943.7	6,035.2
Pending Claims	(587.1)	(626.1)
Technical provisions less pending claims	5,356.6	5,409.1
Technical provisions per Regulatory Balance Sheet	2,682.6	3,635.8
Difference	**2,674.0**	**1,773.3**

There is no difference in the carrying value of the IBNR between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements which was €578.6million (2021: €483.9million).

The reserves calculated in the Financial Statements are based on best estimate cash flow projections. However, the reserves in the Financial Statements also include a margin for adverse deviation. The assumptions used in developing these reserves are determined at the onset of the policy and for most lines of business are locked in.

The regulatory balance includes a Risk Margin. The regulatory assumptions are reviewed and updated to reflect the current best estimate of future experience and are discounted using market risk-free interest rates as regularly published by EIOPA.

The different bases of calculation have generated a difference of €2,674.0million (2021: €1,773.3million) as at 31 December.

D.3 Other liabilities

D.3.1 Deferred Tax Liabilities.

The deferred tax liability of €89.4million (2021: €148.2million) is discussed in section D1.1.

D.3.2 Insurance & intermediary payables.

The insurance and intermediary amount payable comprised of the following:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Pending Claims	587.1	626.5
Experience refunds payable	27.2	33.8
	614.3	660.3

Pending claims relate to amounts set aside for reported claims that are in the process of being settled. There is no difference in the valuation methods between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements, however, these amounts were included in the technical provisions in the Financial Statements.

Some clients, based on treaty provisions, are entitled to a refund if there is favorable experience on the reinsurance programme. The experience refund amounts are calculated based on the individual treaty provisions and the balance payable as at 31 December 2022 was €27.2million (2021: €33.8million). There is no difference in the valuation methods between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.3.3 Reinsurance Payables

The reinsurance amounts payable comprised of the following:

	2022 €M	2021 €M
Amounts due to reinsurers	458.3	314.4
Funds withheld liabilities	111.9	107.1
	570.2	421.5

The reinsurance payables are valued at fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required.

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.3.4 Payables (trade, not insurance)

Payables (trade, not insurance) comprises of the following amounts:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Taxation including social security	1.6	3.8
Investment settlements	5.1	2.3
Accrued expenses and employee benefits payable	18.3	15.2
	25.0	21.3

The amounts are valued at fair value and due to the short-term nature of the receivable no adjustments to valuation are required.

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.3.5 Subordinate Loan

There is no difference in the carrying value between the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements which was €116.0million (2021: €116.0million).

D.3.6 Off-Balance Sheet Items - Ancillary Own Funds

In November 2022, the Central Bank of Ireland approved the Company's application for approval of a €100m Loan Facility Agreement to be provided by RGA Americas Reinsurance Company Ltd.

For the purposes of the regulatory balance sheet, Tier 2 Ancillary Own Funds are recognized with respect to any committed but undrawn subordinated loan capital. Upon drawdown by the Company of any or all of the committed amount, RGA Americas will provide subordinated debt that would then qualify as Tier 1 Basic Own Funds.

For the purposes of the Financial Statements, any committed but undrawn subordinated loan capital is an off-balance sheet item. Upon drawdown by the Company of any or all of the committed amount, the amount so provided by RGA Americas would be reported as a subordinated loan, as per the existing €116m subordinated debt.

D.3.7 Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions

As part of Solvency II reporting, leases are required to be recognised in accordance with IFRS 16. The Company prepares its Financial Statement under FRS102 and has not chosen to adopt IFRS16. Hence, the lease liability in the amount of €3.1million (2021: €3.9million) is the only difference in the carrying value of financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions the regulatory balance sheet and the Financial Statements.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

There are no other methods for valuation to note.

D.5 Any other information

D.5.1 Contingent liabilities

The Company has made non-cancellable contractual commitments for the rental of its offices.

These amounts are not recognised as a liability on the FRS102 Balance Sheet.

These commitments are as follows:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Within one year	1.0	1.1
Between one and five years	1.8	2.5
After five years	0.7	0.9
	3.5	4.5

E – Capital Management

E.1 Own funds

E.1.1 Objectives

The Company's eligible Own Funds and ratio of eligible Own Funds to the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") and Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") are shown below.

Solvency Ratio	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Eligible Own funds	1,140.1	1,089.9
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	591.1	659.3
Solvency Ratio	**193%**	**165%**

Minimum Solvency Ratio	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Eligible Own funds	1,040.1	1,089.9
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	147.8	164.8
Minimum Solvency Ratio	**704%**	**661%**

The Company's Own Funds, SCR and MCR have changed due to new business, changes in business flows, changes in economic conditions and changes in valuation assumptions in 2022.

The objectives of the Company are to maintain enough Own Funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate buffer set by the Board. Most of the surplus capital in the Company is invested in fixed income securities.

The available Own Funds are of sufficient quality to meet the eligibility requirements in Article 82 of the Delegated Acts.

The Senior Management of the Company ensure that there is continuous compliance with the Solvency Requirement. The regulatory capital position and a projection of future capital positions is prepared on a quarterly basis and is reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board.

During the ORSA process, the Company prepares ongoing annual solvency projections and reviews the structure of Own Funds and future capital requirements. The business plan contains a three-year projection of funding requirements. This process helps focus actions for future funding.

With the exception of Ancillary Own Funds (discussed earlier in this document), there were no material changes in the objectives, policies and processes employed by the Company for managing its Own Funds during the period.

E.1.2 Tiering of Own Funds.

The Company's eligible Own Funds were €1,140.1million (2021: €1,089.9million).

There funds were classified as follows:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Tier 1 - Unrestricted		
Allotted, Called Up and Fully Paid Share Capital	0.9	0.9
Additional Capital Contributions	241.3	241.3
Share Premium	105.6	105.6
Reconciliation Reserve	576.3	626.0
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	924.1	973.9
Tier 1 - Restricted		
Subordinated Loan Note	116.0	116.0
Tier 2 - Ancillary Own Funds	100.0	-
Total Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR	**1,140.1**	**1,089.9**

Reconciliation Reserve

The reconciliation reserve decreased by €56.8million during the year. This increase was a result of the Company market impacts on the valuation the assets and liabilities; the acquisitions of annuities in payment and underwriting experience.

Tier 1 Restricted

The Company has issued a subordinated loan note of €116million (2021: €116million) to RGA Americas. The original €90m loan was received in October 2015 and this was further increased by €26 million in June 2021.

Tier 2

Within the Tier 2 Own Funds is an Ancillary Own Funds (AOF) item approved by the Central Bank of Ireland in November 2022. The material terms and conditions of the Tier 2 AOF are as follows:

Counterparty	RGA Americas Reinsurance Company, Ltd. (Bermuda)
Nature of the commitment	
	RGA Americas and RGA International Re have entered into a legally binding Loan Facility Agreement.
Amount	RGA Americas commits to providing up to €100m to the Company in subordinated debt, an amount that can be drawn down in part or in full by the Company at any time during the term of the Loan Facility Agreement.
Term	The facility has a term of ten years initially, with the ability to renew every five years thereafter on mutual agreement between the Company and RGA Americas, and with the prior application to, and approval of, the Central Bank of Ireland and Bermuda Monetary Authority, as required. Once paid-in, the subordinated debt is perpetual.

Upon drawdown of these Ancillary Own Funds, RGA Americas will provide subordinated debt that will qualify as Tier 1 Basic Own Funds.

Eligible Own Funds

	2022 €'M Total	2022 €'M Tier 1 Unrestricted	2022 €'M Tier 1 Restricted	2022 €'M Tier 2
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	1,140.1	924.1	116.0	100.0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	1,040.1	924.1	116.0	-

	2021 €'M Total	2021 €'M Tier 1 Unrestricted	2021 €'M Tier 1 Restricted	2021 €'M Tier 2
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	1,089.9	973.9	116.0	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	1,089.9	973.9	116.0	-

E.1.3 Reconciliation to the Company's Shareholder Funds disclosed in the Financial Statements

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Shareholder's funds per the Financial Statements	85.1	870.2
Subordinated loan	116.0	116.0
Ancillary Own Funds	100.0	-
Commercial Mortgage Loans different valuation methodology	(18.6)	-
Add the reduction in gross technical provisions	2,674.0	1,773.3
Less deferred acquisition costs	(63.4)	(60.8)
Less reduction in amounts recoverable from the reinsurer	(1,518.2)	(1,607.1)
Change in deferred taxes	(234.8)	(1.2)
Total Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR	**1,140.1**	**1,090.4**

The movement in Shareholder's funds per the Financial Statements was mainly driven by the market value of the Company's investments due to a change in long term interest rates. This loss was partially offset by changes in unrealised deferred tax and the change in accumulated currency transaction adjustments.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

The Company has adopted the Solvency II Standard Formula in calculating its Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR").

E.2.1 Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

Total Company SCR

The Company's total SCR as at 31 December 2022 was €591.1million (2021: €659.3million). The following table shows the breakdown of the SCR:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement		
Market Risk	385.5	434.4
Counterparty Default Risk	22.8	20.7
Life Underwriting Risk	371.6	438.9
Health Underwriting Risk	61.5	63.1
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	11.0	5.2
Diversification	(221.7)	(241.5)
Total Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**630.7**	**720.8**
Capital requirement for Operational Risk	52.0	41.7
Loss Absorbing Capacity of Technical Provisioı	(10.4)	(10.5)
Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes	(81.2)	(92.7)
Total Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	**591.1**	**659.3**

The SCR has decreased since the previous year-end. The main drivers of the decrease have been the Market and Life Underwriting Risk SCRs. These are due to increases in the risk-free discount rates, reduction in the assumption for future maintenance expenses and changes in the Company's foreign currency exposures in the Currency Risk SCR.

Singapore Branch

The Singapore Branch is also regulated by the Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS). The MAS has different capital requirements to Solvency II, known as Risk Based Capital – RBC. The Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of the Singapore Branch as at 31 December 2022 was 1,338% (2021: 1,177%).

E.2.2 Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

The Company's MCR at the 31 December 2022 was €147.8million (2021: €164.8million).

The calculation of the MCR is as follows:

	2022 €'M	2021 €'M
Linear MCR	138.9	144.3
SCR	591.1	659.2
MCR Cap (45% of SCR)	266.0	296.7
MCR Floor (25% of SCR)	147.8	164.8
Combined SCR	147.8	164.8
Absolute Floor of the MCR	4.0	3.6
Minimum Capital Requirement	**147.8**	**164.8**

The floor of 25% of the SCR has applied, based on the Solvency II Standard Formula. Before the application of the floor, the Linear MCR reduced due to the reduction in the Technical Provisions, driven by increases in the risk-free discount rates used and changes in the Asset Intensive receivable.

Note that the absolute floor of the MCR increased following a review by EIOPA.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

The Company does not have equity risk exposure and does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module.

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

The Company uses the standard formula to calculate the SCR.

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

The Company was continuously compliant with both the Minimum Capital Requirement and Solvency Capital Requirement during the year.

E.6 Any other information

No other items to note.

Appendix – Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs)

The following QRTs were part of the Annual Return submitted to the Central bank of Ireland for the year ended 31 December 2022; all figures shown in the templates are in EUR thousands.

RGA International Reinsurance Company dac

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

31 December

2022

(Monetary amounts in EUR thousands)

General information

Undertaking name	RGA International Reinsurance Company dac
Undertaking identification code	01TRDHWDCL69YP41S025
Type of code of undertaking	LEI
Type of undertaking	Reinsurance undertakings
Country of authorisation	IE
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2022
Currency used for reporting	EUR
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

S.02.01.02 - Balance sheet
S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country
S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country
S.12.01.02 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions
S.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions
S.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims
S.23.01.01 - Own Funds
S.25.01.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula
S.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	12,896
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	5,706
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	3,414,147
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	0
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	0
R0100	*Equities*	0
R0110	*Equities - listed*	
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	
R0130	*Bonds*	3,288,843
R0140	*Government Bonds*	280,458
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	2,927,246
R0160	*Structured notes*	0
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	81,139
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	125,303
R0190	*Derivatives*	
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	0
R0210	*Other investments*	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	129,584
R0240	*Loans on policies*	0
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	129,584
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	98,302
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	32,197
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	32,197
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	0
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	66,106
R0320	*Health similar to life*	112,537
R0330	*Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked*	-46,431
R0340	*Life index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0350	Deposits to cedants	190,188
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	488,204
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	612,953
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	15,008
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	62,162
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	**Total assets**	5,029,149

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	43,133
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	43,133
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0540	*Best Estimate*	41,361
R0550	*Risk margin*	1,772
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	0
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0580	*Best Estimate*	0
R0590	*Risk margin*	0
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	2,639,483
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	125,587
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0630	*Best Estimate*	76,652
R0640	*Risk margin*	48,935
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	2,513,897
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0670	*Best Estimate*	2,201,240
R0680	*Risk margin*	312,657
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0710	*Best Estimate*	0
R0720	*Risk margin*	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	89,417
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	3,102
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	614,280
R0830	Reinsurance payables	570,113
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	29,557
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	116,000
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	116,000
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	
R0900	**Total liabilities**	4,105,084
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	924,065

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Non-life

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
	Premiums written																	
R0110	Gross - Direct Business																	0
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted												45,145					45,145
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0140	Reinsurers' share												16,897					16,897
R0200	Net												28,248					28,248
	Premiums earned																	
R0210	Gross - Direct Business																	0
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted												45,145					45,145
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0240	Reinsurers' share												16,897					16,897
R0300	Net												28,248					28,248
	Claims incurred																	
R0310	Gross - Direct Business																	0
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted												9,319					9,319
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0340	Reinsurers' share												7,437					7,437
R0400	Net												1,882					1,882
	Changes in other technical provisions																	
R0410	Gross - Direct Business																	0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted												11,552					11,552
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0440	Reinsurers' share												9,216					9,216
R0500	Net												2,336					2,336
R0550	**Expenses incurred**												25,234					25,234
R1200	**Other expenses**																	
R1300	**Total expenses**																	25,234

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Life

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
	Premiums written									
R1410	Gross							265,105	976,314	1,241,419
R1420	Reinsurers' share							181,975	871,552	1,053,527
R1500	Net							83,130	104,762	187,892
	Premiums earned									
R1510	Gross							265,056	976,730	1,241,786
R1520	Reinsurers' share							181,746	872,292	1,054,038
R1600	Net							83,310	104,438	187,748
	Claims incurred									
R1610	Gross							187,633	1,076,482	1,264,115
R1620	Reinsurers' share							159,768	773,332	933,100
R1700	Net							27,865	303,150	331,015
	Changes in other technical provisions									
R1710	Gross							16,217	-139,703	-123,486
R1720	Reinsurers' share							12,631	47,939	60,569
R1800	Net							3,586	-187,641	-184,055
R1900	**Expenses incurred**							42,284	56,591	98,875
R2500	**Other expenses**									
R2600	**Total expenses**									98,875

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations			Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country
R0010			IT	FR	SG			
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	13	44,316	688	128			45,145
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share	5	16,587	258	48			16,897
R0200	Net	8	27,729	431	80			28,248
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	13	44,316	688	128			45,145
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share	5	16,587	258	48			16,897
R0300	Net	8	27,729	431	80			28,248
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-1,751	10,597	375	98			9,319
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share	-655	7,915	140	37			7,437
R0400	Net	-1,096	2,682	235	62			1,882
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R0410	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	-606	11,217	736	205			11,552
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0440	Reinsurers' share	-227	9,091	275	77			9,216
R0500	Net	-379	2,126	461	128			2,336
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	-1	25,003	225	7			25,234
R1200	**Other expenses**							
R1300	**Total expenses**							25,234

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Life

		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations			Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country
R1400			GB	IT	SG	FR	NL	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
	Premiums written							
R1410	Gross	70,614	533,847	140,130	113,592	84,794	78,125	1,021,101
R1420	Reinsurers' share	56,491	479,928	98,091	102,233	50,876	62,500	850,119
R1500	Net	14,123	53,919	42,039	11,359	33,917	15,625	170,982
	Premiums earned							
R1510	Gross	69,026	533,847	140,236	113,953	84,871	77,276	1,019,208
R1520	Reinsurers' share	55,220	479,928	98,165	102,558	50,922	61,820	848,615
R1600	Net	13,805	53,919	42,071	11,395	33,948	15,455	170,593
	Claims incurred							
R1610	Gross	83,610	699,294	87,547	98,441	37,099	63,965	1,069,956
R1620	Reinsurers' share	66,888	482,513	70,038	88,597	29,679	55,649	793,364
R1700	Net	16,722	216,781	17,509	9,844	7,420	8,315	276,592
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R1710	Gross	-28,144	-106,676	8,581	-3,375	19,003	3,833	-106,777
R1720	Reinsurers' share	-22,515	-49,589	6,865	-3,037	15,202	1,687	-51,387
R1800	Net	-5,629	-57,087	1,716	-337	3,801	2,147	-55,389
R1900	**Expenses incurred**	8,021	25,487	33,862	4,059	16,617	10,806	98,852
R2500	**Other expenses**							
R2600	**Total expenses**							98,852

S.12.01.02

Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance			Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, including Unit-Linked)	Health insurance (direct business)			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)
				Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees					Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**									0	0					0	0
R0020	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole									0	0					0	0
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																
	Best estimate																
R0030	**Gross Best Estimate**									2,201,240	2,201,240					76,652	76,652
R0080	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default									-46,431	-46,431					112,537	112,537
R0090	Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re									2,247,671	2,247,671					-35,885	-35,885
R0100	**Risk margin**									312,657	312,657					48,935	48,935
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																
R0110	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole									0	0					0	0
R0120	Best estimate									0	0					0	0
R0130	Risk margin									0	0					0	0
R0200	**Technical provisions - total**									2,513,897	2,513,897					125,587	125,587

S.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	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	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**												0					0
R0050	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole												0					0
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
	Best estimate																	
	Premium provisions																	
R0060	Gross												30,817					30,817
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default												23,781					23,781
R0150	**Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions**												7,036					7,036
	Claims provisions																	
R0160	Gross												10,544					10,544
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default												8,415					8,415
R0250	**Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions**												2,128					2,128
R0260	**Total best estimate - gross**												41,361					41,361
R0270	**Total best estimate - net**												9,164					9,164
R0280	**Risk margin**												1,772					1,772
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
R0290	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole												0					0
R0300	Best estimate												0					0
R0310	Risk margin												0					0
R0320	**Technical provisions - total**												43,133					43,133
R0330	**Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total**												32,197					32,197
R0340	**Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total**												10,936					10,936

S.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year: Accident Year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(absolute amount)

	Year	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
		Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
R0100	Prior											32	32	32
R0160	2013	775	1,119	535	878	-30	25	-35	16	0	0		0	3,282
R0170	2014	153	794	502	2	55	0	7	0	0			0	1,514
R0180	2015	199	335	89	196	7	0	0	0				0	826
R0190	2016	79	194	169	30	7	7	1					1	487
R0200	2017	34	786	25	8	2	36						36	891
R0210	2018	160	650	381	19	24							24	1,234
R0220	2019	288	1,048	276	48								48	1,660
R0230	2020	234	780	133									133	1,147
R0240	2021	56	144										144	200
R0250	2022	-1											-1	-1
R0260												Total	419	11,272

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

	Year	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
		Development year											Year end (discounted data)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
R0100	Prior											0	0
R0160	2013	2,064	638	129	113	9	2	0	0	0	0		0
R0170	2014	2,906	227	101	32	2	0	0	0	0			0
R0180	2015	1,084	207	39	8	-1	0	0	0				0
R0190	2016	828	90	9	3	0	0	0					0
R0200	2017	371	47	0	0	0	0						0
R0210	2018	1,643	0	0	0	0							0
R0220	2019	2,817	0	0	0								0
R0230	2020	2,625	0	0									0
R0240	2021	4,113	0										0
R0250	2022	10,544											10,544
R0260												Total	10,544

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Own Funds

	Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	944	944		0	
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	105,532	105,532		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0070	Surplus funds	0	0			
R0090	Preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	576,259	576,259			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	116,000		116,000	0	0
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	241,331	241,331	0	0	0
R0220	**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**	0				
R0230	**Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions**	0	0	0	0	
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	1,040,065	924,065	116,000	0	0
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	100,000			100,000	
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	100,000			100,000	0
	Available and eligible own funds					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	1,140,065	924,065	116,000	100,000	0
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	1,040,065	924,065	116,000	0	
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	1,140,065	924,065	116,000	100,000	0
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	1,040,065	924,065	116,000	0	
R0580	**SCR**	591,062				
R0600	**MCR**	147,765				
R0620	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**	192.88%				
R0640	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**	703.86%				
	Reconcilliation reserve	C0060				
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	924,065				
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0				
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	0				
R0730	Other basic own fund items	347,806				
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0				
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	576,259				
	Expected profits					
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	330,993				
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	83				
R0790	**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**	331,076				

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Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	Market risk	385,485		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	22,765		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	371,637		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	61,531		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	11,010		
R0060	Diversification	-221,752		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	0		
R0100	**Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**	630,677		

	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100
R0130	Operational risk	52,044
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-10,448
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-81,211
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
R0200	**Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on**	591,062
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	0
R0220	**Solvency capital requirement**	591,062

	Other information on SCR	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	0
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0

	Approach to tax rate	C0109
R0590	Approach based on average tax rate	No

	Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	**LAC DT**
		C0130
R0640	LAC DT	-81,211
R0650	LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	-81,211
R0660	LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	0
R0670	LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	0
R0680	LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	0
R0690	Maximum LAC DT	-160,889

USP Key

For life underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
9 - None

For health underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk
3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk
9 - None

For non-life underwriting risk:
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk
7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk
8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk
9 - None

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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
R0010	MCR_{NL} Result	5,151

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	**Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months**
		C0020	C0030
R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	9,164	28,248
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance	0	
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	0	
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	0	
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance	0	

	Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0040
R0200	MCR_L Result	133,510

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	**Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk**
		C0050	C0060
R0210	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits		
R0220	Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits		
R0230	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations		
R0240	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	2,211,786	
R0250	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		124,375,456

	Overall MCR calculation	C0070
R0300	Linear MCR	138,661
R0310	SCR	591,062
R0320	MCR cap	265,978
R0330	MCR floor	147,765
R0340	Combined MCR	147,765
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	3,900
R0400	**Minimum Capital Requirement**	147,765