

CCHBC Reinsurance DAC

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Reporting period ended 31 December 2023

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INTRODUCTION

CCHBC Reinsurance DAC (the “Company” or “CCHBC Re”) has prepared the below Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the regulations set out in Articles 292 –297 of the Solvency II Delegated Acts together with the Guidelines on reporting and public disclosure issued by EIOPA.

SUMMARY

This report refers to the business of CCHBC Re, a captive non-life reinsurer, authorised and supervised by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI). It provides the reader with information on the Company’s business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management for the reporting period ended 31 December 2023.

The Company’s business strategy is to provide coverage for certain employee benefit (“EB”) and property, damage and business interruption (“PDBI”) risks of the Coca-Cola Hellenic Bottling Group (“Coca-Cola HBC”). Investment of the Company’s funds is in line with the documented investment strategy, reflecting a ‘prudent person’ approach to the management of counterparty, concentration, interest rate and currency risk.

The Board has identified the key risks to which CCHBC Re is exposed and established appropriate corporate governance, risk management and reporting mechanisms to ensure that the identified risks remain relevant, and that they are managed and reported on with appropriate levels of detail and frequency. The Company has established a comprehensive suite of risk policies and implemented a series of internal controls to ensure that CCHBC Re can be managed in accordance with its governance and risk management systems. Documented escalation mechanisms are in place to ensure that any breaches in risk limits and tolerances, internal controls and governance requirements can be reported promptly to the appropriate individuals. Risks to which the Company is exposed are well understood and are used to determine the level of solvency and capital required over the business planning period and to better inform decision making within the Company.

As at 31 December 2023, the Company had eligible own funds of EUR10.8m (2022: EUR11.4m) available to meet its Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) of EUR5.2m (2022: EUR4.7m) resulting in a Solvency Ratio of 210% (2022: 243%) which is in compliance with the Solvency II regulations.

The Board of Directors (“the Board”) is satisfied that the Company has adequate and appropriate capital to support its business operations. The Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”) increased during 2022 following S.I. No. 509 of 2022, the European Union (Insurance And Reinsurance) (Amendment) Regulations 2022. The amended regulations increased certain euro amounts for inflation, including the absolute floor for the calculation of the MCR. This increased CCHBC Re’s MCR to EUR1.3m. The MCR was satisfactorily met during the year. There were no instances of non-compliance with the capital requirements during the period.

There were no material changes to CCHBC Re’s business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period from that of the original business plan provided to the CBI.

A. BUSINESS & PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

The Company was incorporated in Ireland in 2019 in line with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014. CCHBC Re was authorised to undertake the business of non-life reinsurance from 30 April 2020. CCHBC Re is a captive reinsurance undertaking, underwriting only the risks of the Coca-Cola HBC group. CCHBC Re conducts all of its significant business activities from its offices in Ireland.

The Company's registered address is Huntstown Business Park, Cappagh Road, Ballycoolin, Dublin 11, Ireland. The Company's business address is Third Floor, The Metropolitan Building, James Joyce Street, Dublin 1, Ireland.

The insurance supervision division at the CBI may be contacted at their offices in New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

PricewaterhouseCoopers is the appointed external auditor of the Company and is located at One, Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1

The Company's ownership structure is as follows:



The Company's reinsurance exposure is mitigated by setting appropriate aggregate limits of liability within its reinsurance programme. As part of the Employee Benefits coverage, the Company has limited its exposure to EUR 500,000 per loss and EUR 2,250,000 in the aggregate by retroceding risk back to the original ceding insurer.

The operation of the Company is subject to the local regulatory requirements in Ireland within which it operates. Such regulations not only prescribe approval and monitoring of activities but also impose certain restrictive provisions, for example capital adequacy to minimize the risk of default and insolvency on the part of the Company to meet unforeseen liabilities as they arise.

There have been no other significant events during the reporting period which have had a material impact on the Company.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The principal risks and uncertainties that the Company faces are, by the very nature of the business, those for which it provides or has provided reinsurance cover. The Company seeks to ensure that it collects sufficient premium income to meet the cost of potential claims over time, but the uncertainty surrounding the severity and frequency of claims can lead to significant variation in the Company's performance in the short term. Whilst considerable judgement is involved, the Directors adopt an appropriately prudent approach to the provision and valuation of reinsurance reserves, with annual support being provided by the external actuary who serves as the Head of Actuarial Function ("HoAF").

The Company has implemented various risk mitigating actions to limit the Company's exposure as well as to reduce the volatility of its losses and hence underwriting performance.

<u>For the year ended 31 December 2023</u>	31 Dec 2023	31 Dec 2022
	€	€
<i>Income</i>		
Gross premiums written	1,735,365	1,819,344
Change in unearned premium reserve	(41,757)	55,442
Premium earned	1,693,608	1,874,786
Reinsurance outwards premium	(24,348)	(24,348)
Change in unexpensed reinsurance premium reserve	-	-
Reinsurance premium expensed	(24,348)	(24,348)
Net premiums earned	1,669,260	1,850,438
<i>Claims paid</i>	(1,246,227)	395,628
Change in the provision for claims	(507,246)	(92,047)
<i>Net claims incurred</i>	(1,753,473)	303,581
Underwriting expenses	(422,696)	(493,378)
Operating and administrative expenses	(390,957)	(392,852)
Interest expense	422,203	(8,947)
Foreign Exchange losses	-	-
Total expenses	(391,450)	(895,177)
Net (loss)/profit before tax	(475,663)	1,258,842
Income Tax Credit/(Expense)	59,458	(157,355)
Net (loss)/profit after tax	(416,205)	1,101,487

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Reinsurance premiums written relate to business incepted during the financial year and have resulted from contracts of reinsurance concluded in Ireland. Provision is made for notified losses on all underwriting years.

The following table shows the underwriting results per line of business:

Year ended 31 December 2023	Employee Benefits €	Property €	Total €
Gross premiums earned	657,251	1,036,357	1,693,608
Reinsurers' share	(24,348)	-	(24,348)
Net premiums earned	632,903	1,036,357	1,669,260
Net claims incurred	(1,020,771)	(732,702)	(1,753,473)
Underwriting expenses	(254,973)	(167,723)	(422,696)
Operating expenses	(148,232)	(242,725)	(390,957)
Underwriting Profit/(Loss)	(791,073)	(106,793)	(897,866)

A geographical analysis of gross premiums written is shown below:

	31 December 2023 €
Risks located in the EU	1,434,229
Risks located outside the EU	301,136
Total Gross Premium Written	1,735,365

A.3 Investment Performance

The Company's investment policy is in line with that of the Coca-Cola HBC Group. The Company invests its funds with highly rated financial institutions. The Company's funds are currently held in cash in bank and fixed deposits. The investment position of the Company is monitored by the Board on a regular basis, to ensure the investment guidelines of the Company are adhered to.

The interest income for the year amounted to EUR422k (2022: interest expense of EUR9k) which was a result of improved interest yields on Euro cash in bank and investments when compared with the prior year.

The Company has no investments in securitised asset classes and all investment income is recognised in the Company's income statement.

A.4 Performance of other activities

CCHBC Re does not engage in any activities other than those associated with captive reinsurance and has not entered into any leasing agreements.

A.5 Any other information

On 24 February 2022, Russia commenced an invasion of Ukraine. The invasion has had a significant impact on a number of financial markets. CCHBC Re provided coverage to Ukraine and Russia during the 2022 financial year; however, this coverage was not renewed on expiration of the existing contracts.

The Directors have considered the impact of these developments on the Company, as well as military conflict in the Middle East, and have determined that, to the best of their knowledge, there is no material exposure to its operations or financial position. The Directors will continue to monitor these ongoing situations for further developments which may impact the Company.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 General information on the system of governance

In order to meet the requirements for sound corporate governance, ensure efficient conduct of business and to protect the interests of the Company's stakeholders, the Company has a comprehensive Governance and Risk Management system in place.

The Board acknowledges its responsibility to ensure that risks are fully understood and appropriately managed and has taken appropriate steps to ensure that risk management, reporting and control processes have been put in place in a manner which reflects the nature and scale of the captive's activities.

The Governance and Risk Management System of the Company may be described as relying on four cornerstones:

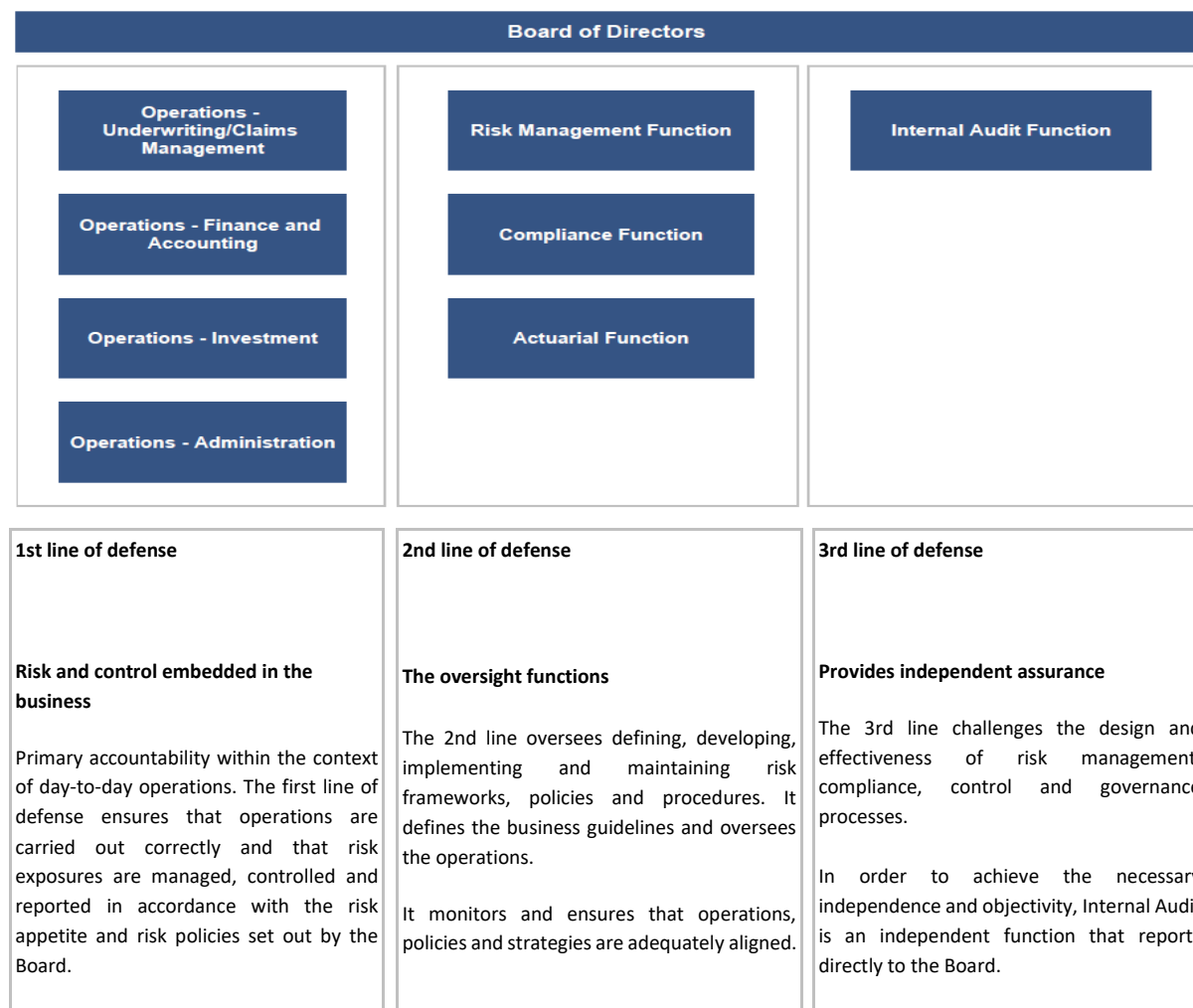
- 1) Governance Framework, aligned with the Company's strategic objectives, providing top level oversight by the Board, clear ownership and accountability for risks, as well as clear escalation and reporting channels.
- 2) Risk Management Framework which details the Company's strategic objectives in documented Risk Policies. For each risk, limits and operational checkpoints as well as functional identification, mitigation and monitoring processes are documented.
- 3) A series of Internal Controls, defining the architecture of processes required to manage the Company in accordance with its governance and risk management framework.
- 4) A Risk Register combining operational and risk management processes to deliver a descriptive analysis of material risks threatening at least one of the Company's global strategy objectives.

There have been no material changes to this structure in the period. CCHBC Re implemented the above system in line with the Solvency II regulatory framework.

In order to achieve the Company's objectives, the Board has established a System of Governance with the following core components:

- the Board is the focal point of the governance system and is ultimately accountable and responsible for the performance and conduct of the Company and, as such, must have at its disposal all required capabilities to achieve its duties;
- all authority emanates from the Board and responsibilities are delegated in such a manner so as to ensure that no one individual has unfettered powers of decision;
- an embedded Compliance Function aiming to ensure the continuous compliance of the Company with all applicable legal, regulatory and administrative requirements;
- an appropriate segregation of duties in order to enable the Risk Management, Internal Audit, Actuarial and Compliance Function to perform independent risk and business control mitigation, monitoring and reporting tasks;
- a meaningful and practical approach in documenting policies and strategies to formalise all processes in an efficient and fit-for-purpose manner; and
- structured reporting processes to enable an appropriate escalation of risks and issues to the Board in order to ensure a clear and comprehensive information process allowing the Board to conduct business in an efficient and prudent manner in line with the strategic objectives.

According to these principles, the chosen governance model is one of "three lines of defence" which is illustrated as follows:



The Board undertake responsibility for performing the equivalent function of an Audit Committee in relation to the reporting year 31 December 2023.

Key Functions

The key functions of Risk Management, Internal Audit, Actuarial, Compliance and Operations have clear and defined lines of reporting directly to the Board. This is facilitated by the straightforward nature of the Company's structure and fit-for-purpose documented policies and procedures which are clearly communicated and well understood by all relevant parties. The Board has ensured that the key functions are appropriately resourced and have the necessary authority and operational independence to perform their roles.

The Company has engaged Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited ("AIMD") for the provision of management services, under the terms of an outsourced service and management agreement which is overseen by the Board.

Remuneration and material transactions

The members of the Board receive no remuneration for their services as directors to the Company. There are no employees and consequently no remuneration is paid.

As a captive reinsurer, all CCHBC Re's inward premium flows and outward claims payments relate to reinsured risks of the shareholder group. Michael Spellman is a director of AIMD, the appointed management company. A management fee is paid by CCHBC Re to AIMD for services provided. Other than these transactions, the Company had no material transactions during the reporting period with members of the shareholder group and members of the Board.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

CCHBC Re has documented its fitness & probity policy specifying the Company's approach to the selection and assessment of the persons who effectively run the Company or are responsible for other key functions.

In selecting individuals as directors or function holders, the Company takes account of the following factors:

- specific requirements of the role
- the skills, experience and relevant qualifications of the proposed individual
- results of due diligence enquiries
- conflicts of interest
- time requirements and other commitments
- competence and integrity
- financial soundness

Consideration is given to ensuring an appropriate mix of knowledge, skills and experience across the Board and for those roles where specialist skills are required e.g. the HoAF, only those individuals possessing the pertinent qualifications and expertise will be considered.

For those roles which are prescribed by the CBI as Controlled Functions (CFs) and Pre-approval Controlled Functions (PCFs), the Compliance Function adopts appropriate control and due diligence processes in the selection and vetting of such individuals to ensure that they meet the regulator's fit and proper criteria. Written approval from the CBI is obtained prior to the appointment of PCFs. Appointed individuals are required to maintain on-going compliance with the standards of fitness & probity and the guidance issued by the CBI. This is assessed by the Company on an annual basis.

B.3 Risk Management System including the own risk and solvency assessment

The Company's Risk Management System:

- sets out the level of risk acceptable by the Company (risk appetite and risk tolerance);
- identifies the risks which represent a threat to the achievement of its strategic objectives;
- identifies, defines and regularly measures key risk indicators enabling an efficient monitoring of risks;
- defines the appropriate actions to reduce the Company's risk exposure;
- ensures the risk management framework is implemented in day-to-day business processes; and
- regularly reviews controls and mitigation actions to ensure that they remain relevant and effective.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Risk Management System of the Company has been clearly documented and specified through specific risk management policies for each key risk category. The key risk categories for which the Company has set up specific control and monitoring mechanisms are:

- Underwriting/Reserving
- Asset Liability Management ("ALM")
- Investment
- Liquidity and concentration
- Operational
- Reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques
- Strategic

In addition to these, an outsourcing policy defining the key rules and criteria to be followed by each service provider has been determined.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The Company performs an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process annually in order to provide its Board with a forward-looking risk and capital assessment. The adequacy of the available capital, the Risk Appetite Framework and the appropriateness of the risk limits are assessed for the business planning period, considering the evolving risk profile. To this end, risks and scenarios to which the Company is exposed during the business planning period and which may affect the capacity to meet its insurance obligations or pose a threat to the achievement of its business objectives are taken into account.

Stress testing and scenario analysis are used to assess whether the available and future capital are sufficient in both expected and stressed situations. Business projections and stress scenarios are compiled by the Operations Function with input and agreement from the Board to ensure that these are appropriate for the Company.

Capital and solvency projections are conducted by the Actuarial Function and validated by the Risk Management Function. Where applicable, any future additional capital needs will be identified and aligned to the Company's capital management plan i.e. defining the measures to restore the Company's solvency margin should the assumed scenarios occur.

In line with CBI requirements, the HoAF provides an actuarial opinion to the Board in respect of the ORSA at the same time as the results of the ORSA process are presented to the Board for review and challenge. Following feedback and approval from the Board, the Company's ORSA report is finalised and results submitted to the CBI within 2 weeks.

The ORSA report provides clarity over projected risk assessments and solvency needs to three different stakeholders:

Stakeholder	Expectation	ORSA Report
Board of Directors	Matching projected risks vs. the Risk Appetite framework.	Provides a clear and prospective understanding of critical risk exposures and their relationship with Risk Appetite boundaries.
Shareholders	Detailed and prospective understanding about the risk of bankruptcy and potential need for future additional capital.	Provides a plan for capital needs on the time horizon of the financial planning.
Supervisory Authority	Detailed and prospective understanding of potential ORSA deviations compared to solvency capital requirements	Gathers information about: projected Solvency ratios; - explanations about deviations due to specific critical risks exposures.

The ORSA process described above ensures that the ORSA is integrated in the Company's decision-making and business planning process. Furthermore, monitoring procedures as set out in the risk management policies ensure that risk exposures are measured on a regular basis triggering exception reports to the Board.

The capital risk appetite for CCHBC Re is to sustain its capital at a level sufficient to meet the regulatory SCR at all times. The Board maintains a prudent approach to capital to ensure that CCHBC Re is in a comfortable position to meet this obligation.

B.4 Internal Control System

The internal control system embedded in the Company's operations is a mix of processes undertaken by all stakeholders within the Company to provide reasonable assurance that the strategic objectives will be achieved.

In order to achieve the aforementioned objectives, the Internal Control framework of the Company is structured around five complementary components.

Component	Contents
1) Control environment	A strong "risk and control" culture is embedded within the Company's operations through the continuous oversight of the Board and the communication to all internal stakeholders of all governance and risk principles through the Company's governance manual.
2) Risk assessment	Procedures and policies are detailed and formalised in order to disclose the way of identifying, managing, controlling, mitigating and reporting issues relating to each risk category.
3) Reporting channels	Clear and structured reporting processes are in place enabling the Board to have access to relevant, complete, reliable, correct and timely communication related to internal as well as external events.
4) Monitoring process	The appropriate escalation of significant issues to the Board, the ongoing involvement of all internal stakeholders as well as the Internal Audit process enables the Company to continuously monitor and adapt when necessary its Internal Control System.
5) Control activities	The Company has developed a comprehensive set of preventive, detective or corrective control actions embedded in its daily operations.

In order to set out how the internal control system is implemented, the Company's processes and related control activities are documented, monitored and reviewed on a regular basis.

These items are designed by the Risk Management Function, approved by the Board and evaluated by the Internal Audit Function. They are reviewed as often as necessary but at least annually.

Compliance Function

The Compliance Function is an integral component of the Company's governance system. The Company has a dedicated Head of Compliance reporting to the Board who coordinates the activities of the Compliance Function.

The responsibilities of the Compliance Function include:

- utilisation of compliance management practices that contribute to the use of sound, responsible and sustainable business practices by the Company;
- presentation of an annual compliance plan to the Board, outlining specific areas which it will focus on during a particular year;
- promotion of a culture of compliance within the organisation;
- maintenance of a comprehensive compliance risk management control and reporting system in conjunction with the Risk Management Function to assist in managing the compliance risk faced by the Company;
- consideration of possible future changes in the legal environment and their potential effect on the Company as well as providing regular compliance and regulatory updates to the Board;
- identification and communication throughout the Company the laws, regulations and codes of conduct to which the Company is subject and assisting to embed compliance with these in the way the Company does business; and
- investigation and follow up of compliance breaches, ensuring timely reporting to the Board and in certain circumstances to outside bodies such as the CBI.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of the Internal Audit Function is to serve as an independent function that objectively evaluates and recommends improvements with respect to the Company's internal control system by facilitating an objective and independent assessment of the processes and controls in place.

It assists the Company in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes employed by the Company. The audit approach is risk based and in line with an annual audit plan which is provided by the Head of Internal Audit to the Board.

The Internal Audit Function and the appointed Head of Internal Audit report directly to the Board.

Independence and Impartiality

The Company's Internal Audit Function has been established to be independent of the activities audited, the operational functions and the Board.

The Internal Audit Function is free to report its findings and appraisals and to disclose them to the Board as required. This principle of independence ensures that the Internal Audit Function reports directly to the Board.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The Company has established an effective Actuarial Function, including a nominated HoAF approved by the CBI, which carries out the following key tasks:

- coordination of the calculation of technical provisions in conjunction with other outsourced actuarial resources;
- ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies, underlying models and assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- assessment of the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions. Where relevant, the Actuarial Function will provide recommendations on internal procedures to improve data quality;
- estimation of Solvency II technical provisions (both claims and premium provisions)
- comparison of best estimates against experience;
- reporting to the Board on the calculation, reliability and adequacy of technical provisions;
- calculation of the SCR and MCR at the balance sheet date;
- ensuring results of technical provisions can efficiently feed into solvency capital calculations and Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs) on both a quarterly and annual basis;
- contributing to the effective implementation of the Risk Management System, in particular:
 - i. with regard to risk modelling underlying the calculation of the SCR and MCR; and
 - ii. the application of stress scenarios to the solvency calculations as part of the Company's ORSA process.

- provision of opinions on:
 - Technical provisions
 - Solvency position
 - Underwriting Policy
 - ORSA

The HoAF reports to the Board and issues a report in writing at least annually documenting all of the material tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial Function during the reporting period.

In establishing the Company's Actuarial Function, the Board has ensured that the persons involved have the requisite qualifications and demonstrable experience in the area of non-life reserving and are fully conversant with the Solvency II requirements for the calculation of Technical Provisions.

B.7 Outsourcing

All functions and activities of the Company are eligible to be outsourced provided that specific criteria are satisfied in each instance.

The Board is responsible for the approval and termination of all outsourcing arrangements of critical or important functions or activities. Critical or important functions or activities include key functions relating to the Company's System of Governance and all functions within the Company that are fundamental to carry out its core business. The Board is responsible for ensuring notification to the CBI is made in a timely manner prior to the outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities, and thereafter where there have been material developments in relation to the service provider.

The objectives of CCHBC Re's Outsourcing Policy are to ensure that the outsourcing of critical or important operational functions or activities does not lead to:

- Reduction in the Board's responsibility for, or influence over, key functions of the Company;
- Material impairment of the quality of the Company's System of Governance;
- Any impairment of the Company's ability to meet its regulatory requirements;
- Non-adherence to the Company's approved policies and procedures;
- Undue increases in operational risk or cost;
- Material impairment of the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations to stakeholders;
- Conflicts of Interest;
- Breach of the Company's data protection obligations.

The Board is responsible for assessing the risks associated with the outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities, carrying out the appropriate due diligence on the outsourced service provider and for reviewing the performance of outsourced service providers against their agreed and documented Service Level Agreements ('SLA').

The management of the Company is coordinated and carried out at its place of business in Ireland. CCHBC Re engages outsourced service providers in order to access the expertise and strength and depth of resources necessary to manage the specific requirements of a regulated captive reinsurance company operating on a global basis.

The following critical or important functions / activities are outsourced:

Critical or important function	Outsourced Service Provider	Jurisdiction
Underwriting and claims administration	Aon Insurance Managers (Dublin) Limited (AIMD)	Ireland
Finance and accounting	AIMD	Ireland
Compliance Function	AIMD	Ireland
Risk Management Function	AIMD	Ireland
Actuarial Function	Aon Global Risk Consulting	Luxembourg
Internal Audit Function	Aon Commercial Services Ireland Limited	Ireland

B.8 Any other information

The Board is satisfied, based on its assessment of the frameworks which have been established and are in use, that the Company's system of governance is appropriate and adequate for the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business operations.

There are no other material items to report in this section.

C. RISK PROFILE

The Risk Appetite Framework adopted by the Board sets out the level of risk that the Company is prepared to accept in the pursuit of its strategic objectives. It sets out:

- the Company's overall philosophy to risk taking and the expectations of shareholders;
- the Company's tolerance to loss of capital, profit volatility and other specified measures; and
- the risk limits that are acceptable in terms of exposures to different types of risk.

The Company's Risk Register combines operational and risk management processes to deliver a descriptive analysis of material risks threatening at least one of the Company's strategic objectives.

The Board's annual ORSA process is based on the Company's current and expected risk profile over the business planning period and supports the Board in achieving its strategic objectives by taking a structured and combined approach of strategy, risk management and capital management.

C.1 Underwriting risk

The Company underwrites contracts that transfer insurance risk. The risk under any insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty that the Company will have sufficient assets to satisfy the amounts payable under the contract. The Company seeks to ensure that it collects sufficient premium income to meet the cost of potential claims over time, but the uncertainty surrounding the severity and frequency of claims can lead to variation in the Company's performance over the short term. Whilst considerable judgement is involved, the Directors ensure that suitable processes are in place to ensure the reliability, sufficiency and adequacy of the statistical and accounting data to be considered in both premium pricing and loss reserving exercises.

As the Company is a captive reinsurer, it is effectively insuring the risks of one customer, its parent group, and thus is exposed to risk concentration. However, diversification is achieved through the varying geographical locations of the underlying risks.

The principal assumptions underlying the Company's estimation of liabilities is that the Company's future claims development will follow a similar pattern to the past claims development experience of the Group. Additional qualitative judgements are used to assess the extent to which past trends may not apply in the future, for example, isolated large claim occurrences, economic conditions, internal factors such as portfolio mix, policy conditions and claims handling procedures. Judgement is further used to assess the extent to which external factors, such as judicial decisions and government legislation affect the estimates, especially taking account of the longer-term nature of the risks which the Company underwrites.

The Company manages these risks through its underwriting strategy of arranging for an external qualified actuary to review reserve adequacy of the Company on an annual basis and settling of appropriate policy limits. The Company also monitors emerging issues and factors in their potential impact on the Company's pricing and claims reserving.

The sensitivity analysis below is performed for conservative movements in the loss reserves outstanding for each open underwriting year, showing the impact on claims reserve and profit before tax ("PBT") for the year.

	Claims Reserve	Impact on PBT for the year	Impact on Equity for the year
2023	€	€	€
Increase in loss reserves by 10%	280,454	(280,454)	(245,397)
Decrease in loss reserves by 10%	(280,454)	280,454	245,397
2022	€	€	€
Increase in loss reserves by 10%	229,730	(229,730)	(201,014)
Decrease in loss reserves by 10%	(229,730)	229,730	201,014

The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its underwriting exposures. Annual support and certification on the underwriting policy is provided by the Company's Actuarial Function.

C.2 Market risk

The risk of future changes in market prices, which would result in devaluation of investable assets, may result from several factors, including, but not limited to, value, liquidity, duration, composition, interest rates, foreign exchange rates and market fluctuations. The Company diversifies its portfolio to reduce the exposure to market fluctuations and market risk concentrations.

CCHBC Re has an investment strategy in place in line within its Risk Appetite Framework which reflects the 'Prudent Person' principle. The Company endeavours to:

- prudently invest with consideration of the prevailing financial market environment;
- ensure the Company invests appropriately so as not to result in the Company failing to meet its Solvency Capital Requirements;
- ensure that the Company holds assets of sufficient value and liquidity to meet all liabilities as they become due;
- maximise investment return within the levels of risk as defined by the Company's Risk Appetite;
- ensure compliance with the Liquidity and Concentration Risk Strategy and Policy;
- ensure compliance with the ALM Strategy and Policy; and
- ensure effective risk management of investments at all times, with due consideration of the risks associated with investments and procedures to monitor, manage and report these risks in a timely manner as part of the Company's overall Risk Management System.

Interest rate risk arises on the return on the Company's cash held in bank and fixed deposits. The Company is exposed to currency risk to the extent its assets and liabilities are denominated in a currency different from its functional currency. The ultimate settlement of loss reserves is in the Company's reporting currency and as such its exposure to foreign exchange risk is minimal. Due to the limited exposure to currency risk, Management considers it unnecessary to attempt to mitigate foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

C.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The assets that are exposed to credit risk are:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Reinsurance balances receivable

The Company has an exposure to credit risk in relation to its cash held with credit institutions and reinsurance balances receivable from the fronting insurers. To manage these risks deposits are made, in accordance with established policies and with highly rated credit institutions and the ratings of the fronting insurers are monitored on a regular basis to ensure they continue to meet the pre-defined ratings included in the Risk Appetite Framework.

C.4 Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed if proceeds from financial assets are not sufficient to fund obligations arising from its reinsurance contracts. The Company can be exposed to frequent calls on its available investment assets, principally from insurance claims. Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash commitments associated with financial obligations.

The Company has determined that liquidity risk does not represent a significant exposure to its business. This assessment is based on the fact that the Company holds investments in highly liquid assets which it can access immediately or within a very short time frame without incurring material costs or penalties. During the year the Company's funds were held in bank accounts and fixed deposits.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from system failure, human error, fraud, or external events. When controls fail to perform, operational risk can cause damage to reputation, have legal or regulatory implications, or can lead to financial loss. The Company has a rigorous control framework and monitoring process in place to manage operational risk. Controls include effective segregation of duties, access controls, authorisation and reconciliation procedures, staff education, and assessment processes. Outsourced activities are monitored and managed in the same manner in line with the Outsourcing policy.

The Company cannot expect to eliminate all operational risk, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, the Company is able to manage the risk. In addition, CCHBC Re is subject to internal and external audit review.

CCHBC Re maintains a regulatory dialogue with the CBI to mitigate the risk of any potential sanction or compliance breach as well as using expert, industry leading, service providers to provide its outsourced functions which helps avoid any material error or delay. In order to ensure the quality of the outsourced functions is as high as possible, CCHBC Re puts in place service level agreements outlining key performance indicators against which its outsourced service providers can be monitored and assessed.

C.6 Other material Risks

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk of loss arising from adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions, or lack of responsiveness to industry changes i.e. the risk associated with implementing the wrong strategy or failing to correctly implement the chosen strategy.

The control and monitoring actions/principles underlying the strategic risk management of the Company are:

- Review at least annually of the appropriateness of the high level overall objectives for the Company; the major risks facing the Company; the Risk Appetite for each of these major risks identified. The Board will ensure continuing appropriateness, at least annually and revisions shall be affected where necessary.
- Ensure the Company strategy is implemented correctly including approval, review and, monitoring of agreed Key Performance Indicators for the Company.
- Ensure all plans are regularly reviewed to ensure that Risk Tolerances are not exceeded individually or in total.

Sensitivity Risk

Simplified models based on past experience, along with professional judgement and the inherent randomness in the insurance process, add uncertainty to the projected Best Estimate which are the average of all possible outcomes. The actual amounts required to meet future claim payments may differ from the estimates.

No other material risks have been identified.

C.7 Any other information

There are no other material items to report in this section.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES**D.1 Assets**

CCHBC Re prepares its financial statements on a going concern basis in compliance with FRS 102, The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland (hereafter referred to as “Irish GAAP”) and FRS 103, Insurance Contracts, issued by the Financial Reporting Council and promulgated for use by the Institute of Chartered Accountants Ireland. The Company transitioned from International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) to Irish GAAP with effect from 1 January 2023. The Company is also subject to the requirements of the Companies Act 2014 and the European Union (Insurance undertakings: Financial Statements (Amendment) Regulations, 2016). There are a number of differences between the financial statement basis and the Solvency II valuation rules. The majority of these differences are driven by the requirement for all assets and liabilities to be valued on a market consistent fair value basis under Solvency II.

At the end of the current reporting period CCHBC Re had total assets valued at EUR14,415k (EUR 14,276k in 2022) for Solvency II purposes. This total comprises the following categories of assets:

- Cash at bank EUR 5,814k (2022: EUR 6,302K)

Funds are held in a current account with Citibank N.A. Carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the liquid nature of the assets. There are no valuation adjustments for solvency purposes.

- Deposits other than cash equivalents EUR 8,232k (2022: EUR 7,997k)

This amount comprises fixed deposits with an original maturity of less than six months and is stated at market value for both solvency and financial statement purposes, the only difference being the inclusion of accrued interest in the above balance.

- Reinsurance Recoverables (EUR 24k) (2022: EUR 24k)

This is calculated under Technical Provisions of Solvency II.

- Insurance and intermediaries receivables EUR 172k (2022: EUR 0)

This amount relates to premium receivable outside of credit terms and there are no valuation adjustments for solvency purposes.

- Receivables (trade, not insurance) EUR 221k (2022: EUR 0)

This amount relates to corporation tax recoverable and there are no valuation adjustments for solvency purposes.

- Other assets EUR 0 (2022: EUR 0)

The Company recorded deferred acquisition costs in its financial statements. These relate to the fronting insurer fees that are deferred over the remaining policy period as at 31 December 2023. Such costs are not recognised for Solvency II purposes.

Information on how the Company invests its assets and manages risk in this area, including how it achieves compliance with the 'prudent person principle', is set out in Sections C2 – C4 above.

Operational risks relating to the Company's assets are managed according to the control framework is described in Section B4 above.

D.2 Technical Provisions

The technical provisions of CCHBC Re as at 31 December 2023, relating to various lines of business, gross and net of reinsurance, are set out below in EUR:

2023	Claims Provision	Premium Provision	Best Estimate	Risk Margin	Technical Provisions
Gross	2,395,034	423,787	2,818,821	479,254	3,298,075
Net	2,395,034	447,344	2,842,378	479,254	3,321,632
2022	Claims Provision	Premium Provision	Best Estimate	Risk Margin	Technical Provisions
Gross	1,865,489	200,828	2,066,316	365,948	2,432,264
Net	1,865,489	224,426	2,089,915	365,948	2,455,862

These amounts comply in all material respects with the relevant Solvency II requirements.

The starting point for the calculation of the Solvency II technical provisions is the amounts which have been calculated for the financial statements reserving basis. Within the financial statements, full provision is made for the estimated cost of all claims notified but not settled at the period-end using the best information available at that time. Provision is made for the cost of claims incurred but not reported and at the period-end, and potential development on outstanding claims estimates (together regarded as IBNR reserves). In addition, an estimate is made for future claims handling expenses relating to claims outstanding at the period-end.

Provisions are calculated gross of any reinsurance recoveries with a separate estimate being made of amounts recoverable from reinsurers. The Company takes all reasonable steps to ensure that it has appropriate information regarding its claims exposures. In estimating the cost of claims notified but not paid, the Company has regard to claims circumstances as reported, any information available from loss adjusters and information on the cost of settling claims with similar characteristics in previous periods. IBNR provisions are established having regard for the results of a valuation on a best-estimate basis by an independent actuary together with a margin for uncertainty which has been determined by management.

Claims projections have been carried out using a range of standard actuarial methods, including the Loss Ratio Method, Bornhuetter-Ferguson method (BF), the Chain-Ladder Method and BH Benktander

– Hovinen Method. The Loss Ratio Method is appropriate for recent lines of business where little amount of claims occurred and is stable over time, as it does not consider claims development to date. BF is a blended method, which uses chain ladder development factors to improve on an initial estimate of ultimate claims. In Chain-Ladder Method, historical claims development is used to estimate the ultimate amounts of claims. It assumes an average development of claims through the years considered. The BH Benktander – Hovinen Method estimates reserves by using a credibility mixture of the Chain Ladder and BF reserve estimates.

Solvency II requires undertakings to hold technical provisions which correspond to the amount they would have to pay to transfer their (re)insurance obligations immediately to another undertaking. This value comprises a best estimate and a risk margin, intended to represent a market consistent valuation. The technical provisions take account of the time value of money by discounting using a risk-free interest rate term structure as at the valuation date. There is no allowance for prudence in the calculation of best estimates.

The best estimate is calculated by considering all future cash inflows and outflows required to settle the existing (re)insurance obligations over their lifetime. It represents the mean outcome of all possible scenarios, taking account of how likely they are to occur and their potential variability. In this regard, the best estimate is a probability-weighted average of future cash flows, allowing for the time value of money.

The Solvency II best estimate is calculated gross with any recoverables calculated separately following the same methodology. The best estimate is made up of a claims provision and a premium provision, relating to past and future exposures respectively. An allowance has been made for reinsurer counterparty default. Claims payments in the claim and premium provisions have been projected at annual intervals using annual paid development patterns.

The Solvency II claims provision is equivalent to the expected net present value of the best estimate claims reserve, with additional allowances to allow for all possible outcomes through the inclusion of provisions for Events Not in Data (ENID) and the future expenses that will be incurred in servicing the existing reinsurance obligations.

Under the Solvency II contract boundary definition, any policies which have been bound, even if unaccepted as at the valuation date, must be considered in the premium provision. The Solvency II premium provision is therefore equivalent to the expected net present value of the following cash inflows and outflows, relating to unearned exposure from accepted contracts and exposure from unaccepted contracts bound as at the valuation date:

- Cash flows from future premiums in relation to future claims;
- Cash flows arising from future claim events (e.g. claims payments);
- Cash flows arising from loss adjustment expenses in respect of claims events occurring after the valuation date;
- Cash flows arising from the ongoing administration of policies in-force as at the valuation date; and
- Cash flows arising from salvage and subrogation.

Estimates are “best estimates” in the sense that they are intended to be a probability-weighted average of all possible outcomes. CCHBC Re has employed techniques and assumptions that are appropriate for the purpose of calculating its Solvency II technical provisions. The actual amounts required to meet future claim payments may differ from estimates for a number of reasons, such as

model specification error, parameter error and random error due to the inherent uncertainty in insurance. External environment risk factors may cause material deviations in estimates of technical provisions, including persistent negative interest rates, inflation and currency exchange rate fluctuations.

The Solvency II risk margin is intended to represent an amount that CCHBC Re would be required to pay, in excess of the best estimate of the liabilities, for a third party to assume the risk of running of the existing liabilities. The actuarial calculation of the risk margin is consistent with the Solvency II regulations, applying a 6% cost of capital to the amount of capital required at the beginning of each year to support the run-off of the insurance obligations. These future costs of capital are then discounted to the valuation date and summed to calculate the amount of risk margin required.

The resultant differences between the value of technical provisions for solvency purposes and the financial statements at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022 are shown below in Euro:

	2023	2022
Claims provisions on financial statements basis	3,354,544	2,805,540
Removal of UPR	(550,001)	-
Removal of prudence	(238,331)	(738,206)
ENID loading	32,900	-
Inflation loading	36,420	-
Expected Premium Inflow	(840,337)	(606,756)
Expected Claims Outflow from Future Events	974,237	561,809
Expected Expenses from Future Claims	388,756	342,608
Discounting on Claim Provision	(240,498)	(201,845)
Discounting on Premium Provision	(98,870)	(96,873)
Risk Margin	479,254	365,948
Solvency II claims provisions - Gross	3,298,075	2,432,264
Reinsurer's share	(23,557)	24,348
Solvency II claims provisions - Net	3,321,632	2,455,862

Information on how the Company manages risk in the area of underwriting and reserving is set out in Section C1 above. Operational risks relating to the Company's technical provisions and claims data are managed using the Control Framework described in Section B4 above.

The Company is satisfied that it has access to sufficient historical claims data on an annual basis for the calculation of its technical provisions and that this data is accurate and appropriate for the Company's needs.

Claims management processes by the Company are appropriate and adequate given the nature of the underlying risks. Significant reporting delays are not experienced.

In calculating its technical provisions on a Solvency II basis, the Company has not applied any of the following items:

- matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC; and
- transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.3 Other liabilities

Aside from technical provisions, the valuation of which is detailed above in Section D2, CCHBC Re has the following other principal classes of liabilities:

- Payable – trade, not insurance EUR0k (2022: EUR160k)
The prior year balance related to tax payable and regulatory levies. There are no valuation adjustments.
- Other liabilities EUR240.7k (2022: EUR268.8k)
These relate to general and administrative expenses. There are no valuation adjustments.
- Deferred tax liabilities EUR0k (2022: EUR13.8k)
In 2022 the deferred tax provision reflected the tax on the recognised gain when restating the balance sheet for solvency purposes. In 2023, there was no such gain and so the deferred tax liability was nil. For prudency purposes, the Company did not recognise a deferred tax asset in 2023.
- Insurance & intermediaries payables EUR58.3k (2022: EUR0k)
These relate to underwriting expenses. There are no valuation adjustments.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative methods were used.

D.5 Any other information

The Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Directors have assessed the ability of the Company to continue to meet its regulatory requirements.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own funds

The Company has put in place a capital management policy to ensure that 'Own Fund' items, both at issue and subsequently, meet the requirements of the Solvency II capital regime. The objectives of the policy are to ensure that on an on-going basis the Company has:

- own fund items available to meet its capital requirements; and
- developed processes to ensure the appropriateness of its own fund items.

As part of the annual review of the medium-term capital plan, the Company reviews the level, composition and classification of own fund items to ensure they continue to meet its own solvency needs, and its regulatory obligations in respect of SCR and MCR. A forward-looking time horizon is used for business planning purposes and any anticipated changes to the Company's business and risk profile are factored into the ORSA process to assess the solvency and capital needs over the business planning period. It is intended that the Company's capital needs will be managed out of its existing pool of own funds and the efficient management of the Company's insurance business. Should additional funds be required outside of that, they will be advanced by the shareholder.

The Company's own funds consist of the following items:

- Issued Share Capital; and
- Retained Earnings.

Any change to the share capital requires the approval of the Shareholder and the Board. Retained earnings are adjusted on a quarterly basis to take account of the profits/losses earned in the period together with any Solvency II valuation adjustments.

Any other qualifying own fund item requires the review and approval of the Board. In such instances, the Board must ensure that the terms and conditions of any own fund item are clear and unambiguous in relation to the capital classification.

Own fund items at the end of reporting period and the prior year comparative period are as follows:

	2023	2022
	EUR	EUR
Ordinary paid up share capital	10,000,001	10,000,001
Reconciliation Reserve	817,512	1,398,344
Total Tier 1 capital	10,817,513	11,398,345
Net deferred tax asset – Tier 3 capital	-	-
Total basic own funds	10,817,513	11,398,345

The reconciliation reserve represents the Company's retained profits as adjusted for Solvency II valuation principles. The adjustments which arise in the application of these principles are shown in the equity reconciliation below.

At the end of the current reporting period eligible own funds available to meet the Company's SCR and MCR is EUR10.8m (EUR11.4m in 2022), comprised of Tier 1 capital only.

CCHBC Reinsurance DAC

The equity position as shown in the Company's 2023 and 2022 year-end financial statements can be reconciled to the basic own funds balance under Solvency II as follows:

	2023 EUR '000	2022 EUR'000
Total Equity in the financial statements *	10,871	11,287
Reinsurance BEL	(24)	(24)
Adjustment to technical provisions	57	373
Removal of Debtors	-	(164)
Removal of Deferred Acquisition Costs	(86)	(89)
Provisions for Deferred Taxes	-	(16)
Removal of Insurance and intermediaries payable	-	6
Removal of reinsurance payable	-	24
Adjustment to financial statements subsequent to SCR calculation	-	1
SII value of excess of assets over liabilities	10,818	11,398

The Company's own funds are not subject to transitional arrangements and the Company has no ancillary own funds. No deductions are applied to own funds and there are no material restrictions affecting their availability and transferability.

The Company assesses material risks that may threaten the accomplishment of the Company's strategic objectives or might have a substantial impact on the available qualifying own funds. These risks could result from either internal or external events.

Management has identified underwriting risk, reserving risk and market risk as the material risks to which the Company is exposed. Management has investigated the magnitude of each of these risks as well as sought to determine any potential correlations that may exist within, or between, these risk categories based on review of historical experience.

In relation to investment risk, a clear strategy has been developed to manage risk in a manner which limits exposure to investment volatility for those assets matching insured liabilities.

All other risks are managed through a framework of internal controls supported by monitoring by management, internal audit, governance groups and the various functions of the board.

E.2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement

At the end of the current reporting period, CCHBC Re's SCR and MCR have been calculated as EUR5.2m (2022: EUR4.7m) and EUR1.3m (2022: EUR 1.3m) respectively.

The SCR is intended to correspond to the capital the Company needs to hold in order to limit the probability of ruin, in the following 12 months, to 0.5%, i.e. ruin would occur less than once in every 200 years. The SCR calculated at the end of the current reporting period, relates to the capital required to support the business over the prospective 12 months; covering both existing liabilities and business written during 2024. Based on the Company's eligible own funds of EUR10.8m (2022: EUR11.4m), the Company has a solvency ratio at 31 December 2023 of 210% (2022: 243%).

The SCR has been calculated using the standard formula and without the application of any undertaking specific parameters.

The split of SCR by risk modules is shown below:

Risk Charge	2023 EUR'000	2022 EUR'000
Mortality Risk	-	-
Catastrophe Risk	-	-
Life Expense Risk	-	-
Lapse Risk	-	-
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	-	-
Life Underwriting Risk	-	-
Health NSLT	573	440
SLT Health Risk	-	-
Catastrophe Risk	2,250	1,781
Lapse Risk	-	4
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(366)	(286)
Health Underwriting Risk	2,457	1,939
Premium/Reserve Risk	1,086	955
Catastrophe Risk	2,683	2,589
Lapse Risk	94	77
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(725)	(645)
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	3,138	2,976
Counterparty Default Risk	410	428
Interest Rate Risk	101	91
Spread Risk	115	112
Currency FX Risk	-	-
Concentration Risk	1,677	1,629
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(206)	(194)
Market Risk	1,687	1,638
<i>Diversification Benefit</i>	(2,618)	(2,339)
BSCR	5,074	4,642
Operational Risk	85	62
Adjustment	-	(16)
SCR	5,159	4,689
Available Capital	10,818	11,398
Surplus/Deficit	5,659	6,710
Solvency Ratio	210%	243%

MCR	1,300	1,300
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The movement on the SCR from the prior year is mainly driven by the following:

- The decrease of the eligible capital is mainly due to the diminution of the profit brought forward.
- The increase of the SCR is mainly due to the increase of the capital charges for the Non-life risk module and Health risk module. A slight increase of the premium of the Company's PDBI contract leads to a higher capital charge for the Non-life risk module and the inclusion of additional countries under the health contract leads to a higher health risk charge.
- The increase of the SCR together with the decrease of the eligible capital leads to the decrease in the solvency ratio compared with the prior year.

The MCR for CCHBC Re is calculated in accordance with the standard formula. Setting the MCR involves three steps:

- Firstly, a factor-based calculation is applied using premiums and reserves as the drivers.
- The value of this calculation is either capped or floored such that the value of the MCR is between 25% and 45% of the value of the SCR.
- Finally, the Absolute Minimum Capital Requirement ("AMCR") is applied. This is a monetary floor on the value of the MCR. For reinsurance captives this is currently set at EUR 1.3m.
- CCHBC Re's MCR is equal to the AMCR.

E.3 Use of duration-based equity risk sub module in calculation of the solvency capital requirement

There was no use of duration-based equity risk sub module in the calculation of the SCR.

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

CCHBC Re used the standard formula in determining its SCR and MCR and did not rely on any internal model.

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

There are no instances of non-compliance with the MCR and SCR.

E.6 Any other information

There is no other information to report.

<i>Note: Tables within this report contain minor rounding differences in certain instances due to amounts being displayed as whole numbers or in thousands while the source workings underlying the annual reporting templates are calculated to two decimal places. These differences are immaterial.</i>
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ANNEX I – QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES

The following reporting templates are appended to this report:

S.02.01.02 – Balance sheet*

S.04.05.01 – Activity by country-location of risk

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

S.17.01.02 – Non-Life technical provisions*

S.19.01.21 – Claim development triangles*

S23.01.01 – Own funds*

S25.01.21 – SCR using standard formula*

S28.01.01 – MCR*

*templates subject to external audit.

Amounts are in EUR'000

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (In thousands of EUR)

		C0010
		Solvency II value
Assets		
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	8,232
R0080	Property (other than for own use)	
R0090	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	
R0100	Equities	0
R0110	Equities - listed	
R0120	Equities - unlisted	
R0130	Bonds	0
R0140	Government Bonds	
R0150	Corporate Bonds	
R0160	Structured notes	
R0170	Collateralised securities	
R0180	Collective Investments Undertakings	
R0190	Derivatives	
R0200	Deposits other than cash equivalents	8,232
R0210	Other investments	
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	Loans on policies	
R0250	Loans and mortgages to individuals	
R0260	Other loans and mortgages	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	-24
R0280	Non-life and health similar to non-life	-24
R0290	Non-life excluding health	
R0300	Health similar to non-life	-24
R0310	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0320	Health similar to life	
R0330	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	
R0340	Life index-linked and unit-linked	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	172
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	221
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	5,814
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	Total assets	14,415

S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet (In thousands of EUR)

		C0010 Solvency II value
Liabilities		
R0510	Technical provisions – non-life	3,298
R0520	Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	1,714
R0530	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0540	Best Estimate	1,472
R0550	Risk margin	242
R0560	Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	1,584
R0570	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0580	Best Estimate	1,347
R0590	Risk margin	237
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	0
R0620	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0630	Best Estimate	
R0640	Risk margin	
R0650	Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0660	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0670	Best Estimate	
R0680	Risk margin	
R0690	Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	
R0710	Best Estimate	
R0720	Risk margin	
R0730	Other technical provisions	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	58
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	
R0870	Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	241
R0900	Total liabilities	3,597
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	10,818

S.04.05.21 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country (In thousands of EUR)

Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations							
	R0010	Home country	Top 5 countries: non-life				
			GB	CH			
		C0010	C0020	C0021	C0022	C0023	C0024
Premiums written (gross)							
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020						
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021			659			
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022		1,076				
Premiums earned (gross)							
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030						
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031			657			
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032		1,036				
Claims incurred (gross)							
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040						
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041			1,021			
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042		733				
Expenses incurred (gross)							
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050						
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051			403			
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052		410				

Life insurance and reinsurance obligations							
	R1010	Home country	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT				
		C0010	C0020	C0021	C0022	C0023	C0024
Gross Written Premium	R1020						
Gross Earned Premium	R1030						
Claims incurred	R1040						
Gross Expenses Incurred	R1050						

S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses (In thousands of EUR)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	
Premiums written									
Gross - Direct Business	R0110								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0120								659
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0130							1,076	1,076
Reinsurers' share	R0140								24
Net	R0200	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	1,711
Premiums earned									
Gross - Direct Business	R0210								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0220								657
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0230							1,036	1,036
Reinsurers' share	R0240								24
Net	R0300	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,036	1,669
Claims incurred									
Gross - Direct Business	R0310								0
Gross - Prop reinsurance accepted	R0320								1,021
Gross - Non-Prop reinsurance accepted	R0330							733	733
Reinsurers' share	R0340								0
Net	R0400	0	0	0	0	0	0	733	1,753
Expenses incurred	R0550							410	814
Balance - other technical	R1210								
Total technical expenses	R1300								814

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions (In thousands of EUR)

[illegible]

S.17.01.02 - Non Life technical provisions (In thousands of EUR)

		Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				TOTAL
		Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010					0
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	R0050					0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best estimate						
<u>Premium provisions</u>						
Gross	R0060				300	424
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140					-24
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	0	0	0	300	447
<u>Claims provisions</u>						
Gross	R0160				1,172	2,395
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240					0
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	0	0	0	1,172	2,395
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	0	0	0	1,472	2,819
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	0	0	0	1,472	2,842
Risk margin	R0280				242	479
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions						
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290					0
Best estimate	R0300					0
Risk margin	R0310					0
Technical provisions - total						
Technical provisions - total	R0320	0	0	0	1,714	3,298
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	0	0	0	0	-24
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	0	0	0	1,714	3,322

S.19.01.21 - Claim development triangles (In thousands of EUR)

Gross Claims Paid (non cumulative absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Current year	All years
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100												0	0
N-9	R0160												0	0
N-8	R0170												0	0
N-7	R0180												0	0
N-6	R0190												0	0
N-5	R0200			6		-733							0	-727
N-4	R0210		207	72	2								0	281
N-3	R0220	87	167	65	1								1	320
N-2	R0230	195	218	307									307	720
N-1	R0240	51	880										880	931
N	R0250	57											57	57
Total													1,246	1,583

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (non cumulative absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Year End (discounted data)
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	
Prior	R0100												
N-9	R0160												
N-8	R0170												
N-7	R0180												
N-6	R0190												
N-5	R0200			161	86	48	45						39
N-4	R0210		527	266	90	82							71
N-3	R0220	1,162	824	103	91								79
N-2	R0230	920	795	131									116
N-1	R0240	1,032	791										704
N	R0250	1,495											1,387
Total													2,395

S.23.01.01 - Own funds (In thousands of EUR)

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	10,000	10,000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0				
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0				
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0				
Surplus funds	R0070	0				
Preference shares	R0090	0				
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0				
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	818	818			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0				
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0				
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0				
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	10,818	10,818	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0				
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0				
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0				
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0				
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0				
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0				
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0				
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0			0	0

S.23.01.01 - Own funds (In thousands of EUR)

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	10,818	10,818	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	10,818	10,818	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	10,818	10,818	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	10,818	10,818	0	0	
SCR	R0580	5,159				
MCR	R0600	1,300				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	2.09684637				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	8.321163846				

Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	10,818
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	10,000
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	818
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	236
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	236

S.25.01.21 - SCR using standard formula (In thousands of EUR)

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0040	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	1,687		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	410		
Life underwriting risk	R0030			
Health underwriting risk	R0040	2,457		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	3,138		
Diversification	R0060	-2,617		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	5,074		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		Value
		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	85
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	5,159
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	R0211	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	R0212	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	R0213	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	R0214	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	5,159
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring-fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	Yes

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

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

S.28.01.01 - MCR (In thousands of EUR)

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations		MCR components
		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	678

Background information		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	1,370	635
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050		
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070		
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080		
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090		
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	1,472	1,076

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	0

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

Overall MCR calculation		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	678
SCR	R0310	5,159
MCR cap	R0320	2,322
MCR floor	R0330	1,290
Combined MCR	R0340	1,290
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	1,300
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	1,300