



Coverys International Insurance Company DAC (“CIIC” or the “Company”)

**Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”)
for the financial year ended 31 December 2025**

Executive Summary	3
A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE	6
A.1. Business.....	6
A.2. Underwriting Performance	7
A.3. Investment Performance	8
A.4. Performance of Other Activities.....	9
A.5. Any Other Information.....	9
B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	10
B.1. General information on the system of governance.....	10
B.2. Fit and Proper requirements.....	15
B.3. Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment	16
B.4. Internal Control System	21
B.5. Internal audit function	23
B.6. Actuarial function	24
B.7. Outsourcing	24
B.8. Any other material information	25
C. RISK PROFILE	26
C.1. Underwriting Risk	26
C.2. Market risk	27
C.3. Credit risk	28
C.4. Liquidity risk.....	29
C.5. Operational risk	30
C.6. Other material risks	30
C.7. Any other information	31
D. VALUATION for SOLVENCY PURPOSES	32
D. 1. Assets	32
D. 2. Technical Provisions.....	33
D. 3. Other liabilities	35
D. 4. Alternative methods for valuation	35
D. 5. Any other information	35
E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	36
E.1. Own funds	36
E.2. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement.....	39
E.3. Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	40
E.4. Differences between the Standard Formula and any other Internal Model Used	40
E.5. Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement.....	40
E.6. Any other information	40

Executive Summary

Introduction

This document has been compiled by Coverys International Insurance Company DAC (hereafter “CIIC” or “the Company”) and is publicly disclosed in accordance with the Solvency II regulatory regime for EU insurance companies. Solvency II aims to unify the European insurance market and enhance consumers’ protection by primarily addressing the amount of capital that companies must hold to reduce their insolvency risk.

This report covers the Business and Performance of the Company, its System of Governance, Risk Profile, Valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management for the year ended on 31 December 2025. The Company’s Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for all these matters, supported by governance and control functions in place.

Company Background

CIIC is a company incorporated in Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the “Central Bank”) on 26 April 2022 to carry out the following classes of non-life insurance business under the European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 485 of 2015) (the “Solvency II Regulations”):

Class 13 – General Liability

The Company is a non-life insurance undertaking specialising in underwriting within the professional lines segment by providing delegated underwriting authorities (“DUAs”) to a network of managing general agents (“MGAs”). The Company previously worked exclusively with Group-owned MGAs for the distribution of its products. During 2025, as part of a wider corporate strategy to focus on balance-sheet underwriting, the parent divested itself of its MGA operations; thus during 2025 the Company broadened its scope to underwrite third-party MGA business as well as maintain relationships with the previously Group-owned MGAs. Direct and reinsurance business is now also within appetite of the go-forward business plan.

Business and Performance

The Company’s financial year end is 31 December each year. The Company incurred a loss from underwriting activity of €650k (2024 €587k) for the financial year ended 31 December 2025.

The Company’s assets are prudently invested, providing access to funds at short notice considering the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of the insurance liabilities.

Shareholders’ funds amounted to €15,744k (2024 €12,660k) at 31 December 2025. The Company issued €3.25m of ordinary share capital during the year. No dividend was distributed during 2025 (2024 Nil). The Company’s solvency coverage ratio is dictated by its Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) and was 352% as of 31 December 2025. Previously, the Company’s solvency coverage ratio was dictated by its Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”) and was 293% as of 31 December 2024.

System of Governance

The Company is subject to the "Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015". The Company is designated as a Low Impact insurance undertaking under the Central Bank's Probability Risk Impact System ("PRISM"™), therefore the Company is not required to comply with the additional requirements outlined for High impact undertakings.

The Company has established and maintains an effective system of governance with clearly delegated authorities, responsibilities and reporting lines. CIIC has assessed its system of governance and has concluded that it effectively provides for the sound and prudent management of the business, which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the operations of the Company.

Refer to Section B for further information on the Company's System of Governance.

Risk Profile

The SCR metric is used to assess the Company's ability to meet all its regulatory capital obligations under both normal and stressed conditions. The Company has determined the Solvency II Standard Formula as defined by EIOPA to be suitable for its business and implements it for the calculation of the SCR.

The following table outlines the risks to which the Company is exposed at year end 2025 along with prior year comparative figures.

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	31/12/2025 EUR'000	31/12/2024 EUR'000
Market risk	1,256	958
Counterparty default risk	1,492	595
Non-life underwriting risk	2,593	1,077
Diversification	(1,223)	(662)
BSCR	4,118	1,969
Operational risk	138	67
SCR	4,256	2,036

During the year, the SCR exceeded the MCR of €4 million and therefore represented the binding capital requirement. As a result, the Company's solvency position is determined by reference to the SCR.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The SFCR was prepared in accordance with Article 290 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, as amended, and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/895, and the values disclosed within this document are according to the Solvency II regime. As a result, values may differ from those reported in the Audited Financial Statements due to different valuation methods.

An analysis of the valuation of assets, technical provisions, and other liabilities per Solvency II and per the Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") valuation is given in section D.1, D.2 and D.3 respectively. These sections provide detail on the difference between the two valuations, and any judgements and assumptions made.

Capital Management

The objective of own funds management is to maintain, at all times, sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate buffer. As part of own funds management, the Company prepares ongoing annual solvency projections and reviews the structure of own funds and future requirements. The business plan, which forms the basis of the yearly Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”), contains a four-year projection of funding requirements and helps focus actions for future funding.

The Company’s solvency position is as follows:

Solvency	Capital requirement		Eligible capital		Solvency ratio	
	€'000 2025	€'000 2024	€'000 2025	€'000 2024	% 2025	% 2024
SCR	4,256	2,036	14,976	11,721	352%	576%
MCR	4,000	4,000	14,976	11,721	374%	293%

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1. Business

A.1.1. Name and legal form of the undertaking

Coverys International Insurance Company Designated Activity Company is a limited liability company with share capital.

The Company was authorised on 26 April 2022 by the Central Bank of Ireland to carry out the business of non-life insurance in accordance with the provisions of the European Union (Insurance & Reinsurance) Regulations 2015. The Central Bank has designated CIIC as a Low Impact undertaking under PRISM.

The Company is incorporated in the Republic of Ireland and is a private company limited by shares. Company Number: C680074

Registered address: Viscount House, 6-7 Fitzwilliam Square East, Dublin D02 Y447.

A.1.2. Name of the Supervisory Authority responsible for the financial supervision of the undertaking

The Company is regulated by the Central Bank. The Central Bank can be contacted at: Central Bank of Ireland, PO Box 559, New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

A.1.3. External auditor of the undertaking

The independent auditors of the Company are PricewaterhouseCoopers, One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

A.1.4. Holders of Qualifying Holdings in the Undertaking

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Coverys Ireland Holdings Limited, a company incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. Registered address: Viscount House, 6-7 Fitzwilliam Square East, Dublin D02 Y447.

A.1.5. Legal Structure of the Group

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Medical Professional Mutual Insurance Company ("MPMIC"), a company registered in Massachusetts, USA. MPMIC's registered address is One Financial Center, 13th Floor, Boston, MA 02111.

A.1.6. Related Undertakings

The Company does not have any related undertakings that it has control of or an obligation to report results on.

A.1.7. Material Lines of Business and Geographical Areas

The Company writes Class 13 insurance business predominantly through delegated underwriting authority provided to MGAs. During the year, the Company underwrote Professional Indemnity insurance policies, which include Public Liability and Employers Liability coverage, as well as Medical Malpractice Liability insurance. The Company operates within the European Economic Area.

A.1.8. Significant business events during the reporting period

During the financial year ending 31 December 2025, the Company issued €3,250,000 fully paid Ordinary Shares, with a nominal value of €1.00 per share, to Coverys Ireland Holdings Limited.

During 2025 the Company underwent extensive senior leadership change, including the departure of its CEO and Temporary Officer, as well as changes across several Pre-Approval Controlled Function Holder (PCF) roles, Board roles including Chair of the Board and other critical functions. The financial year marked a period of substantial executive restructuring, with strengthening of our senior leadership.

The company previously worked exclusively with Group-owned MGAs for the distribution of its products. During 2025, as part of a wider corporate strategy to focus on balance-sheet underwriting, the parent divested itself of its MGA operations; thus during 2025 the Company broadened its scope to underwrite third-party MGA business as well as maintain relationships with the previously Group-owned MGAs.

The Company may also consider Open Market risks from time-to-time, where they fall within a similar risk appetite to business underwritten on a delegated basis.

There were no other significant business or other events that occurred over the reporting period that merit disclosure.

A.2. Underwriting Performance

The Company wrote €4,297k (2024: €1,487k) in gross premium through delegated underwriting authorities. In line with the Company’s reinsurance strategy, CIIC reinsured 80% of its risk on a quota share basis.

The Company writes various liability products, all defined as General Liability (Class 13). For the purposes of capital reporting these are categorised as:

Class of Business per Local GAAP	Solvency II Line of Business
General Liability	General Liability

The Company has determined that the Euro (“EUR”) is the functional currency.

Underwriting activities generated an underwriting loss of €650k (2024: €587k) for the financial year ended 31 December 2025. For the year ended December 31, 2025, paid losses amounted to approximately €64k, reflecting claim payments made during the year. For the year ended December 31, 2024, no paid losses were recorded.

A net Outstanding Loss Reserve (“OSLR”) provision of €13k (2024: €16k) was booked during the financial year based on a number of notifications received. Additionally, a net Incurred but not Reported (“IBNR”) provision of €213k (2024: €57k) was booked based on expected loss ratios applied to the gross earned premium.

The table below illustrates the underwriting results for year-end 31 December 2025 along with prior year comparatives (based on Irish GAAP):

General Liability EEA	31/12/2025 EUR'000	31/12/2024 EUR'000
Gross premiums written (Direct)	4,297	1,487
Change in Unearned premium Reserves (Direct)	(1,527)	(413)
Earned premium direct	2,770	1,074
Outward reinsurance premiums ceded	(3,438)	(1,190)
Change in Unearned premium reserves (Ceded)	1,222	330
Net earned premium	554	214

General Liability EEA	31/12/2025 EUR'000	31/12/2024 EUR'000
Net Claims incurred	(239)	(72)
Operating expenses	(1,059)	(768)
Allocated investment return	94	39
Net Underwriting Loss	(650)	(587)

A.3. Investment Performance

A.3.1. Income and expenses arising by asset class

The Company has an investment strategy which complies with the requirements of “the prudent person principle”.

As at 31 December 2025 the Company’s investment portfolio comprised the following material asset classes:

	Asset Class		% of Portfolio	
	€'000 2025	€'000 2024	% 2025	% 2024
UCITs	15,969	17,464	100%	100%
Total	15,969	17,464	100%	100%

An increase in asset value is represented by a net addition in investment of €16k and a disposal of €2,100k (2024: €6,213) and positive investment returns of €580k (2024: €463k).

The table below sets out the net investment returns by asset class:

Asset Class		
	EUR'000 31/12/2025	EUR'000 31/12/2024
UCITs	580	463
Total	580	463

The Company’s investment yielded a positive return of €463k (2023: €249k) during the year due improved market sentiment towards the year-end, driven by anticipations of inflation reduction and potential interest rate cuts.

A.3.2. Gains and losses recognised directly in equity

No gains and losses have been recognised directly in equity.

A.3.3. Investments in securitisation

There are no investments in securitisation.

A.4. Performance of Other Activities

There have been no other significant activities undertaken by the company other than its insurance and related activities.

A.5. Any Other Information

There are no other material matters in respect of the business and performance of the Company.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1. General information on the system of governance

B.1.1. Structure and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Company is classified as a Low Impact firm under the Central Bank’s PRISM framework and is subject to the Central Bank’s Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015.

CIIC has established and maintains an effective system of governance with clear delegated authorities, responsibilities and reporting lines. The system of governance is subjected to regular review to ensure that it remains appropriate, reflects current requirements and changes in the organisation.

The Company’s Board of Directors (“the Board”) carries overall responsibility for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the business and sets its business strategy and risk appetite. The Board meets on a quarterly basis, or more frequently as required.

The current composition of the Board is as follows:

Name	Position	PCF
N. Anwar	Non-Executive Director (NED) & Chair of the Board	PCF-2A & PCF-3
J. Collins	Independent NED & Chair of the Audit Committee	PCF-2B & PCF-4
A. Cummins	Independent NED & Chair of the Risk Committee	PCF-2B & PCF-5
S. Raftopoulos	Executive Director & CEO	PCF-1 & PCF-8
A. McHale	Non-Executive Director (NED)	PCF-2A

Board Changes:

Several changes were made to the composition of CIIC’s Board during the financial year 2025:

Date/Month	Name	Role / Position	Action / Notes
Feb-25	S. Spano	Non-Executive Director & Chair of the Board	Resigned
Apr-25	M. Casella	Chair of the Board	Appointed
May-25	R. Aluwihare	Chief Executive Director	Resigned
May-25	C. Lippert	Chief Executive Director	Appointed
Jul-25	N. Anwar	Non-Executive Director (NED)	Appointed
Sep-25	C. Lippert	CEO & Head of Underwriting	Resigned
Sep-25	S. Raftopoulos	CEO & Executive Director of the Board	Appointed
Dec-25	M. Casella	Non-Executive Director & Chair of the Board	Resigned

March-26	N. Anwar	Chair of the Board	Appointed
March-26	A. McHale	Non-Executive Director (NED)	Appointed

During 2025 the Company’s Board comprised of 5 members and in accordance with section 19.1 of the Corporate Governance code for Insurance Undertakings 2015, the Board sat as the Audit Committee.

Following the recent changes to the Board composition, the Audit Committee reverted from the Board sitting as the Audit Committee to a separately constituted committee comprising three members, in line with Section 5.3 of the CBI Requirements.

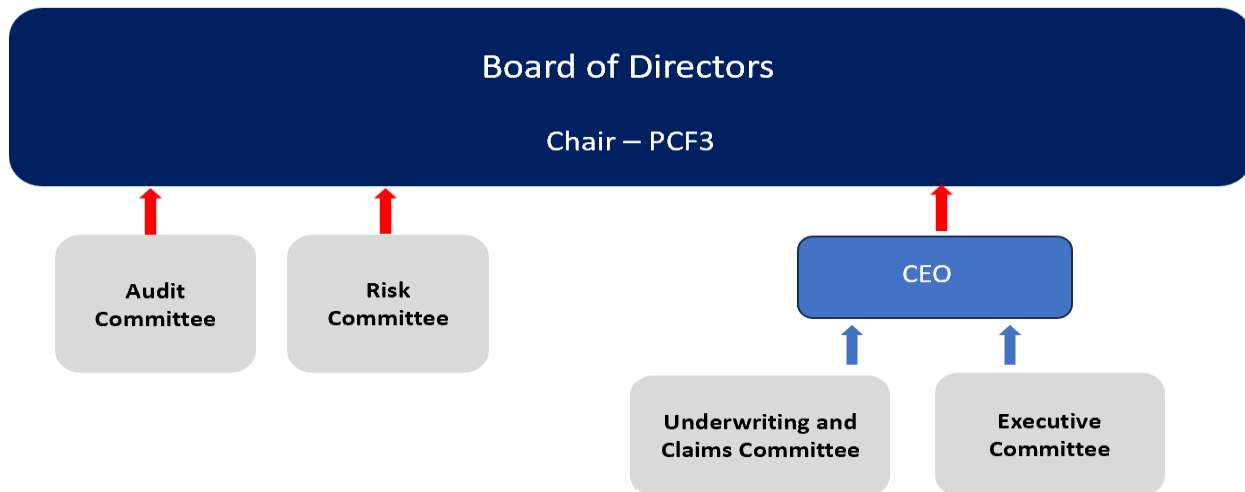
The Board is responsible for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the Company. The Board is responsible for setting and overseeing:

- the business strategy for the Company,
- a robust and transparent organisational structure with effective communication and reporting channels,
- the amounts, types and distribution of capital adequate to cover the risks of the Company,
- the strategy for the on-going management of material risks,
- an adequate and effective internal control framework, that includes well-functioning actuarial, risk management, compliance and internal audit functions as well as an appropriate financial reporting and accounting framework,
- compliance with solvency capital requirements and minimum capital requirements.

The role and responsibilities of the Board are clearly documented in the Board Manual (including Matters Reserved and Delegated) which is reviewed by the Board annually.

B.1.2. Board and Management Committee Structure

The Company is managed via a committee structure, with said committees reporting either to the Board or to the CEO, who in turn reports to the Board. Terms of Reference set out the respective roles and responsibilities for each committee. The Company’s high-level governance and corporate structure is laid out below:



Audit Committee

The Audit Committee reports to the Board and its responsibilities include:

- Review the integrity of the Company’s financial statements and ensuring that they give a “true and fair view” of the financial status of the insurance undertaking.
- Review the Company’s assessment of its capital requirements as determined for the purposes of Central Bank regulation.
- Monitor the contents of the Company’s Annual Report and Financial Statements and Annual Return to the Central Bank and recommend to the board whether to approve same.
- Monitor the effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the external auditors.
- Monitor the effectiveness of the Company’s Internal Audit Function in the context of the Company’s overall risk management system.
- Review any significant matters raised by the internal and external auditors.
- Monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company’s internal controls, internal audit and IT systems.

Risk Committee

The role of the Risk Committee is to advise the Board on risk appetite and tolerance for future strategy, taking into account the Board’s overall risk appetite, the current financial position of the Company and the Company’s capacity to manage and control risk with the agreed strategy. The Risk Committee oversees the risk management function, which is managed on a day-to-day basis by the CRO.

The Risk Committee will:

- advise the Board on risk appetite taking into account the current financial situation of the Company, the strategy of the company and having regard to the work of the Audit Committee and the external auditor;
- advise the Board on the risk tolerances for the strategy of the Company, taking account of the

board's overall risk appetite, the current financial position of the Company and, drawing on the work of the audit committee and the external auditor, the capacity of the Company to manage and control risks with the agreed strategy;

- liaise regularly with the CRO to ensure the development and maintenance of an effective risk management framework;
- oversee the implementation of the risk management framework (which is managed on a day-to-day basis by the CRO);
- review, evaluate and advise the Board on the effectiveness of strategies and policies in maintaining adequate internal capital and own funds to cover the risks of the Company;
- review the policies that the Company proposes or has implemented regarding compliance with all applicable national laws and regulations and monitor the effectiveness of those policies, and recommend any appropriate changes to such policies to the Board; and
- promote a risk awareness culture within the Company and risk management.

Underwriting and Claims Committee

The Underwriting and Claims Committee reports to the CEO, who in turn reports to the Board. The responsibilities of the Committee include:

- monitor the progress and delivery of the underwriting plan and the adequacy of the control environment;
- review premium against plan;
- oversight and approval of Delegated Underwriting Authorities with Managing General Agents;
- review underwriting performance metrics;
- review claims activities and trends; and
- review underwriting and claims procedures and controls.

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee reports to the CEO, who in turn reports to the Board. The CEO is also a member of the Executive Committee. The responsibilities of the Executive Committee include:

- Formulate strategy, develop and recommend strategic and operating plans, and manage the business by reference to those plans.
- Review and recommend the business mix.
- Recommend the allocation of budget resources among competing interests.
- Executive oversight of enterprise risk.
- Review outsourcing dashboard on a monthly basis.
- Review and make recommendations to the Board on the reinsurance strategy and reinsurance matters.
- Review and make recommendations to the Board in relation to the solvency strategy and monitor all reporting under Solvency II.

B.1.3. Independent Control Functions

The Company has established the four key control functions in line with Solvency II requirements: risk management, actuarial, compliance and internal audit. These functions, each possessing distinct responsibilities, are tasked with providing oversight of and challenge to the business and for providing assurance to the Board in relation to the Company's control framework.

Risk Management Function

The Company has a Chief Risk Officer who is responsible for the Risk Management Function, section B.3.2 of this report provides further information on the implementation of the Risk Management Function.

Compliance Function

The Company has appointed a Head of Compliance who is responsible for the Compliance Function.

The Head of Compliance has recently been recruited on a permanent employee basis within Coverys International Insurance Company DAC, replacing the outsourcing of an interim Head of Compliance employee of KPMG.

Refer to section B.4.2 of this report for further information on the Compliance Function.

Actuarial Function

In line with the requirements of Solvency II, and the Central Bank's 'Domestic Actuarial Regime and Related Governance Requirements under Solvency II', the Company has appointed a Head of Actuarial Function ("HoAF") (PCF-48). The HoAF role is outsourced to Forvis Mazars.

Refer to section B.6 of this report for further information on the Actuarial Function.

Internal Audit Function

Deloitte Ireland LLP has been engaged on an outsourced basis to perform the role of Head of Internal Audit and is responsible for the Internal Audit Function.

In Q4 2025, the Board approved a change in the external service provider supporting the Internal Audit function from Deloitte to Forvis Mazars, with a new Head of Internal Audit (Forvis Mazars) appointment subject to CBI approval.

Refer to section B.5 of this report for further information on the Internal Audit Function.

B.1.4. Material changes in the system of governance

Material changes to the system of governance that took place during the reporting period are described in section B.1.1 and B.1.3 above.

B.1.5. Remuneration policy and practices

The Company has established a remuneration policy for directors and employees. The objectives of the remuneration policy are to ensure:

- that remuneration policy and practices are aligned with the Company's business and risk

management strategy and risk appetite, objectives, risk management practices and long-term interests and performance of the Company;

- that the policy applies to the Company as a whole in a proportionate and risk focused way, taking into account the respective roles of the personnel responsible for key functions or who make or participate in making decisions that affect the whole, or a substantial part of the Company's business, including members of the Board;
- that the remuneration policy does not foster practices adverse to the policyholders' interests;
- that a clear, transparent and effective governance structure around remuneration is in place;
- that the Company can attract and retain highly qualified Board members and employees with skills required to effectively manage the Company;
- that Board members and employees are compensated appropriately for the services they provide to the Company; and
- that the remuneration motivates Board members and employees to perform in the best interests of the Company and its stakeholders.

Directors who do not perform executive functions in the Company or in Group companies, receive a fixed sum as remuneration.

Directors who also perform executive functions in Group companies or perform duties as part of an outsourced service provision, will not receive individual remuneration from the Company.

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees including a discretionary bonus scheme, a defined contribution pension plan and a group health insurance scheme.

The remuneration policy is designed to improve the performance and the value of the Company and to motivate, retain and attract qualified employees.

B.1.6. Material transactions during the reporting period with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, and with members of the board of directors

In December 2025, the Company allotted 3,250,000 shares of €1.00 each to its parent CIH at a subscription price of €1.00 per share which are paid up in full.

The Company did not enter into any transactions with key management personnel in the Coverys Group during the year ended 31 December 2025.

The Company has a quota share reinsurance arrangement in place with its ultimate parent, MPMIC, which includes a mechanism for the recovery of a portion of related expenses.

B.2. Fit and Proper requirements

B.2.1. Requirements for skills, knowledge and expertise

On 1 October 2010, Part 3 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 introduced a harmonised statutory system for the regulation by the Central Bank of persons performing Controlled Functions ("CF") and Pre-Approval Controlled Functions ("PCF") in regulated financial service providers.

On 1 December 2011, the Central Bank issued the Fitness & Probity Standards under Section 50 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 with which all persons performing Controlled Functions or Pre-Approval Controlled Functions should, at a minimum, comply. The Fitness and Probity Standards were updated in December 2023. The core function of the Fitness and Probity Regime is to ensure that individuals in

key and customer facing positions within a Regulated Financial Service Provider are competent and capable, honest, ethical and of integrity and also financially sound.

The Central Bank's Standards of Fitness and Probity 2025 and Guidance on the Standards of Fitness and Probity (November 2025) together with the Guidance on the Individual Accountability Framework (April 2024), assists firms in complying with their obligations under Solvency II (European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 (S.I. No. 485 of 2015)), the Central Bank Reform Act 2010, and the Central Bank (Individual Accountability Framework) Act 2023 ("IAF Act"). The Company has implemented the relevant requirements of the Senior Executive Accountability Regime ("SEAR"), introduced under the IAF Act, to ensure clear allocation of responsibilities and individual accountability at senior management level.

The Company has adopted a Fitness and Probity Policy (reviewed by the Board on an annual basis) with the purpose of ensuring that:

- persons holding key positions within the Company are assessed in terms of their fitness and probity in relation to a proposed role and on an ongoing basis;
- effective procedures are in place to undertake this assessment, including obtaining an agreement in writing from persons holding CF and PCF roles to comply with the F&P Standards and to notify the Company without delay if for any reason they no longer comply with the F&P Standards;
- the results of such an assessment are documented;
- the Board is satisfied on reasonable grounds that it can conclude that persons holding CFs and PCF roles, comply with the Fitness and Probity Standards;
- the Company can certify on an annual basis that such persons meet the Fitness and Probity Standards in respect of all CF and/or PCF roles held in relation to the Company by that person;
- responsibility is assigned to ensure fitness and probity is monitored on a continuous basis; and
- approval is sought from the Central Bank prior to the appointment of persons performing PCF roles.

B.2.2. Fitness and probity assessments of PCF role holders

The Policy outlines the procedures that must be followed for assessing the fitness and probity of persons performing CF and PCF roles while also stipulating the requirements for instances when either of these functions are outsourced to a regulated or unregulated entity.

It also focuses on the documentation, controls and governance that are required to be in place to ensure compliance with the abovementioned Standards.

This is achieved in the main by obtaining documentary evidence of professional qualifications, CPD and/or compliance with the Minimum Competency Code, references, record of previous experience; as well as self-certifications from the person performing or proposed to perform a CF or PCF role. The Company also carries out independent checks in relation to directorships, sanctions, disqualifications, judgments and bankruptcies.

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

B.3.1. Risk management system

To facilitate a structured approach to risk-taking, an Enterprise Risk Management ('ERM') system is

embedded in the Company's system of governance. The ERM system is designed to support decision-making procedures by providing consistent, reliable and timely risk information and protecting capital from risks that exceed established risk tolerances.

The Board delegates oversight of the risk management framework to the Risk Committee. From an executive perspective, the risk committee has oversight of the risk management framework. The Risk Committee makes recommendations to the Board on current risk exposures, risk appetite and future risk strategy, as well as overseeing the risk management function.

CIIC utilises a risk management tool, Decision Focus, to operationalize key elements of the risk management framework including the risk register, the risk incident and near miss process and the Risk and Control Self-Assessment process.

In order to facilitate risk-taking in an informed and disciplined manner, the Company manages individual risks through a continuous cycle of identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting with regular review. Documentation of this cycle ensures corporate knowledge is preserved and assurance of due process provided to the Board. The steps of the risk management cycle are outlined below.



Identify

The risk management cycle begins with identifying the risks which CIIC is exposed to. This is done in collaboration with the relevant staff and teams with responsibility for each business area. As the risk environment is constantly evolving, an important aspect is continual re-assessment to ensure any new or emerging risks are also identified. Key Risk identification and assessment processes include:

- Maintenance of the Risk Register / Risk Assessment Process;
- Ongoing communication with risk owners including formal quarterly meetings
- Stress and Scenario Framework;
- Outsourcing Risk Assessments; and
- Monitoring of Emerging risks through consultation and monitoring external development.

Assess

Once risks are identified, they are analysed to determine the likelihood of occurrence and potential impact. This step involves the following:

- review of historical risk assessments
- review of risk incidents/near misses
- formal conversations with each of the key stakeholders and risk/control owners on a quarterly basis

The analysed risks are then compared against the company's risk appetite and thresholds. This helps in determining which risks are acceptable and which require mitigation strategies or adjustments.

Manage

Having identified risk categories, risk events and capturing these alongside risk appetite in the risk register, it is possible to establish the control environment.

The design of the control environment has the following desired outcomes:

- Provide a control framework that mitigates the risk events for each risk category to within the risk appetite approved by the CIIC board.
- Provide comfort to the CIIC board that the procedures and controls in place are effective and appropriate and ensure compliance with laws and regulations.
- Ensure that controls are being signed off by the correct people in the business.

Monitor/Report

Risk and control owners assess the design and operational effectiveness of their risks and controls and evidence their review through the formal Risk and Control Self-Assessment Process. This process is documented and evidenced through Decision Focus.

Validation

The CRO validates the risk and control self-assessment on a quarterly basis by taking an area of business and reviewing the risks and controls to ensure they remain effective. A paper is prepared and presented to the Risk Committee evidencing the work carried out.

The CRO provides independent and constructive challenge to the first line of defence. The CRO reports control performance and the comparison of residual risk against risk appetite each quarter. Therefore, if sufficient controls fail such that the risk event is flagged as red (and if there are no compensating controls), this implies that CIIC is operating outside risk appetite.

The internal audit function performs independent risk-based assessments to provide assurance to the audit committees that the control environment is operating as expected.

The Board formally reviews the relevant risk appetite statements, risk appetite levels and emerging / strategic risk at least annually to test that the risk assessment and control environment is operating appropriately.

Risk Reporting

The risk management reporting framework ensures reporting and escalation is timely and effective, to enable senior management to view how the CIIC risk profile has changed over the course of time and whether risks are being managed in line with CIIC's risk appetite.

Risk reporting must:

- Present an accurate, clear and timely picture of existing and emerging risk issues, risk exposures and risk management activities to highlight threats to achievement of business objectives and support the optimisation of performance.
- Provide demonstrable evidence that CIIC is managing its risks, which provides assurance to the management, non-executives, regulators, investors and other stakeholders; and
- Support executive management in meeting their responsibilities by facilitating the escalation of matters in a timely manner.

The risk management function provides three types of risk reporting:

- Risk management reporting to executive management committees to assist them perform their first line of defence oversight of the risk events for which they are responsible.
- Risk management reporting to the risk committee to assist this committee perform its second line of defence oversight of the whole risk management framework from an executive perspective.
- Risk management reporting to the CIIC Board to assist them to fulfil their management oversight responsibilities.

B.3.2. Implementation of the Risk management system

The Company recognises the need to have appropriate governance, monitoring and reporting processes and procedures which enable the Company to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report the risks it is or might be exposed to.

Appropriate internal reporting procedures and feedback loops ensure that information on the risk management framework is actively monitored and managed by all relevant functions, committees and the Board.

A “three lines of defence” approach runs through the risk governance structure so that risks are clearly identified, owned and managed:

- **First line:** Business management takes risks and are responsible for day-to-day risk management. Functional areas and outsourced service providers will collaborate with the Company’s Risk Management function on ownership of business processes, risks, controls and frameworks to ensure risks are identified, mitigated and monitored.
- **Second line:** Governance and control functions, Risk Management and Compliance, help business management manage and control specific types of risks.
- **Third line:** The Internal Audit function provides independent assurance and testing regarding the effectiveness of the ERM framework and risk controls.

The Risk Management Function monitors overall risks and escalates through the system of governance any such risks that exceed the Company’s risk tolerance, as described in the next section. The Risk Management System is embedded in decision-making across the business including for capital, insurance, reinsurance and investment management.

The Compliance Function forms a key part of the Company’s’ internal control system to identify, assess, monitor and report on the compliance risk exposure of the Company. The Compliance Function shares its responsibilities with other Company Functions that are responsible for their specific areas.

The responsibilities of the Internal Audit function are set out in the Company's Board-approved Internal Audit Policy. The Internal Audit Function reports to the Audit Committee.

B.3.3. Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The ORSA is a core component of CIIC's Enterprise Risk Management Framework and is required annually under Article 45 of the Solvency II Directive. It provides CIIC's own forward looking assessment of its risk profile, capital needs, and solvency position.

Purpose and Scope

- The ORSA evaluates CIIC's short- and long-term solvency under both expected and stressed conditions, ensuring that capital held remains aligned with the Company's risk profile and strategic plans.
- Ad-hoc ORSAs are conducted when material changes occur in CIIC's risk profile or operating environment.

The ORSA assessment addresses:

- Overall Solvency Needs relative to business strategy, risk appetite, and tolerance levels.
- Continuous Compliance with capital requirements and technical provisions.
- Deviation Analysis, assessing differences between CIIC's actual risk profile and assumptions underlying the Standard Formula SCR.

Stress & Scenario Testing

- CIIC maintains a suite of stress and scenario tests to assess resilience against severe but plausible adverse events and ensure appropriate mitigation strategies are in place.
- Reverse Stress Testing identifies circumstances that could render the business model unviable and determines triggers or mitigating actions. The reverse stress test estimates the scenario that would reduce SCR coverage to 100%.
- Emerging Risk Review occurs annually in Q1, with outcomes documented in the ORSA report.

Governance

- The ORSA process is governed by the Board-approved ORSA Policy.
- The Board is responsible for directing and overseeing the ORSA, ensuring alignment with capital management, business planning, and overall strategy.

Use of ORSA Results - The ORSA informs the Board on:

- The Company's current risk profile and key risk drivers.
- Risks requiring increased monitoring and any material changes observed.
- Risks not fully captured within the SCR.
- Required management actions should certain risks materialise.
- The adequacy of capital to support the business plan.
- Enhancing governance and supporting regulatory supervision.

B.3.4. ORSA review and approval process

The risk management process and ORSA is performed on an annual basis or when there is a material change in the Company's business plan. The risk monitoring is performed on an on-going basis and the Risk Register is annually reviewed and updated during the ORSA review process.

The Board requires that the ORSA process produces meaningful reports on the adequacy of the Company's capital and that it includes risk sensitivities that can be used in shaping strategy and risk appetite.

The Board reviews the ORSA report and considers appropriate action for the business such as:

- Decisions in relation to capital;
- Reassessment of risk profile and appetite;
- Additional risk mitigation actions;
- Reassessment of investment strategy; and
- Significant changes in other categories - Capital Shortage Risks/quality of capital etc.

Under the following circumstances, a non-scheduled ORSA shall be performed immediately (in addition to the scheduled ORSA):

- Significant change in the risk profile of the Company which can be defined as a major change to the business strategy or business activities
- Significant changes to non-financial matters - operational/regulatory risks and legal/strategic/group risks
- Significant changes in other categories - e.g. risks relating to capital shortage or a change in the quality of capital etc.

B.3.5. Overall Solvency Needs

The Company determines the solvency capital and assesses the overall solvency needs using the Solvency II standard formula.

A three-year base case projection of the Solvency II Balance Sheets and Solvency Capital Requirements position is produced using the standard formula on the basis of actuarial assumptions. The results are subjected to a range of scenario testing that is set by the Board and, where appropriate, potential management actions are noted and conclusions drawn. The Head of Actuarial Function additionally undertakes a review of the scenarios within the Company's ORSA.

B.4. Internal Control System

B.4.1. Description of the internal control system

The Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the internal control framework, including approval of the Company strategy and business planning. The Board of Directors, through the operation of the Audit, Risk and Underwriting committees ensures that the internal control framework is maintained to ensure the accuracy and timely reporting of financial and regulatory reporting.

The Internal Control Framework of the Company has three other elements, as previously detailed in section B3.2:

- First line of defence: "day-to-day" operations and associated controls

- Second line of defence: oversight from compliance and risk management functions
- Third line of defence: independent assessment, internal audit function (plus external audit).

B.4.2. Implementation of the Compliance Function

The Board of Directors has ultimate responsibility for its compliance objectives. To help achieve this aim the Board has established a Compliance Function, staffed by an appointed Head of Compliance to supplement not supplant, the responsibilities of the Board to and/or monitor compliance with legislation and applicable requirements. The Head of Compliance has recently been recruited on a permanent employee basis within CIIC, replacing the outsourcing of an interim Head of Compliance employee of KPMG.

The key responsibilities of the Compliance Function are as follows:

- Advising the Board and Senior Management on compliance with applicable Solvency II legislation and other legislative requirements set out in the Company's Compliance Universe, including Data Protection law, Insurance Distribution Regulations, and the Central Bank's Fitness and Probity Standards and Consumer Protection Code.
- Ensure all system of governance policies and procedures, as well as the Terms of Reference of the Board and its committees, are reviewed on an annual basis and approved by the Board.
- Establish and implement the Compliance Policy and an annual Compliance Plan.
- Monitor compliance with the Corporate Governance Code Requirements for Insurance Undertakings.
- Establish and implement the following system of governance policies:
 - Fitness and Probity Policy
 - Conduct Standards Policy
 - AML/CFT Policy
 - Anti-Fraud Policy
 - Anti-Slavery and Human Trafficking Policy
 - Board Diversity Policy
 - Conflicts of Interest Policy
 - Outsourcing Policy
 - Outsourcing Exit Strategy
 - ICT Outsourcing Policy
 - Financial Sanctions Policy
 - Sanctions Due Diligence Guidelines
 - Whistleblowing Policy
 - Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy
 - Compliance Risk Management Policy
 - Consumer Protection Risk Policy
 - Complaints Handling Procedure

- Compliance Universe
- Management Responsibilities Map
- Statements of Responsibility
- Establish and implement the following data protection policies:
 - Data Protection
 - Data Breach Policy
 - Data Encryption Policy
 - Data Retention & Disposal Policy
 - Privacy by Design Default Policy and procedures

Head of Compliance (PCF-12)

The Head of Compliance has recently been recruited on a permanent employee basis within CIIC, replacing the outsourcing of an interim Head of Compliance employee of KPMG.

The Head of Compliance has “*Overall responsibility for managing the operation of the compliance function and reporting directly to the Board on compliance matters*”.

The responsibilities of the Head of Compliance include all duties, obligations, and standards prescribed under the Central Bank of Ireland’s SEAR regime.

The compliance activities are documented in an annual Compliance Plan prepared by the Compliance Function which is approved by the Board of Directors. The Head of Compliance is responsible for the implementation of the Compliance Plan and monitoring program and reports to the Board of Directors.

B.5. Internal audit function

B.5.1. Implementation of the internal audit function

The Company currently outsources its Internal Audit Function to Deloitte Ireland who have a remit to examine and evaluate the functioning, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system and all other elements of the system of governance. In Q4 2025, the Board approved a change in the external provider supporting the Internal Audit function from Deloitte to Forvis Mazars, with a new Head of Internal Audit (Forvis Mazars) subject to CBI approval.

The responsibilities of the Internal Audit Function include:

- Establish and implement the Internal Audit Universe and Internal Audit Plan,
- Executing the audits per the annual Internal Audit Plan and reporting the outcome to Management and the Audit Committee, and
- Tracking recommendations and associated action plans through to a satisfactory conclusion on a timely basis as reasonably required by the Audit Committee.

The Board has delegated responsibility for overseeing the Internal Audit Function to the Company’s Audit Committee.

B.5.2. Independence of the internal audit function

By outsourcing the internal audit function to a third party which is not engaged in any executive or operational function that relates to the day-to-day running of the Company, the Board ensures an appropriate separation of duties and independence.

B.6. Actuarial function

The Actuarial Function is outsourced to Forvis Mazars in Ireland. The HoAF (PCF-48) provides independent oversight and challenge over the calculation of technical provisions (including data, methods and assumptions), compares experience against best estimate, and reports conclusions to the Board in line with Solvency II requirements and the Central Bank of Ireland’s Domestic Actuarial Regime. The HoAF also provides the required actuarial opinions on underwriting policy and reinsurance arrangements, and contributes to the risk management system and ORSA, including input to the modelling underpinning capital requirements.

B.7. Outsourcing

The Company has established an Outsourcing Policy which sets out the requirements for identifying, justifying and implementing material outsourcing arrangements. This Policy has been adopted by the Company and includes the following:

- Definition of outsourcing and critical outsourcing;
- Roles and responsibilities
- Risk mitigation strategies;
- Board and management responsibility;
- Assessment of outsourcing options/due diligence;
- Business Continuity Management (BCM), including Exit Strategies;
- Contractual arrangements;
- Management and control of the outsourcing relationship;
- Regulatory notifications and reporting; and
- Intra-group outsourcing.

The Company’s outsourcing arrangements are subject to annual review and the findings, along with the Outsourcing Policy, are reviewed by the Board.

The following is a list of the key and or important outsourced operational functions together with the jurisdiction in which the service providers of such functions or activities are located:

Description of Functions or Activities	Location	Outsourcing Oversight
Head of Actuarial Function (PCF-48)	EU	CEO
ICT Services	UK	CEO
Insurance Management support services	EU	CEO

Description of Functions or Activities	Location	Outsourcing Oversight
Investment Management	UK	CEO
Third Party Claims Administration Services	EU	CEO
Underwriting	EU	CEO
Fiscal Representatives	UK	CEO
Head of Internal Audit (PCF-13) and Internal Audit Function	EU	CEO & Audit Committee
Head of Claims	UK	CEO
Head of Underwriting	UK	CEO
Chief Executive Officer	UK	Chair of Board

B.8. Any other material information

Apart from those detailed in Section B1.1. and B.1.3 above, no material changes regarding the system of governance of the Company took place.

B.8.1. Adequacy of the system of governance

The Company has assessed its corporate governance system and has concluded that it effectively provides for the sound and prudent management of the business, which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's operations.

C. RISK PROFILE

The Company has established its risk management framework to ensure that all the current and future material risk exposures are identified, measured, managed, monitored and reported in accordance with the Company's risk appetite statement and key tolerance limits.

Risks are measured on an inherent and residual basis with the likelihood of the event and potential financial impact of the event the main measures. Key Risk Indicators are monitored to identify trends or changes in risk exposures. Inherent risk exposures are continually monitored and are mitigated through controls.

C.1. Underwriting Risk

C.1.1. Key underwriting risks

The Company's underwriting risk—covering premium and reserving risk—is a major component of its risk profile, representing 49% of the undiversified SCR for 2025.

Premium risk stems from pricing and insurance obligations. The Company aims for profitable growth within its risk appetite, supported by reinsurance, underwriting due diligence, actuarial pricing and reserving reviews, and adherence to underwriting controls and guidelines. Exposure to large individual losses remains until the portfolio scales, but this is mitigated through reinsurance.

Reserving risk arises from the possibility that claims reserves—including IBNR, estimated using historical patterns—may prove inadequate. This is mitigated through actuarial oversight, data-quality controls, and continuous monitoring.

There is also a risk of insufficient reinsurance protection, mitigated via regular strategy reviews and gap analyses to ensure cover aligns with risk appetite.

Underwriting risk is managed through clear underwriting/reserving philosophies, risk-based controls, , reinsurance, environmental monitoring, quarterly reporting against risk appetite, and ORSA stress testing assessing solvency under adverse scenarios.

C.1.2. Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for underwriting risks

The Company monitors and controls risks via various methods, including:

- Having in place clear underwriting and reserving philosophies and procedures and controls in relation to pricing and reserving;
- Assessing insurance risks with quality underwriting and claims expertise and information;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- Transferring risk if required, through reinsurance/retrocession with high credit quality entities;
- Diversifying and limiting reinsurance risk through ongoing review and management;
- Monitoring changing environment and market conditions that affect risk;
- Reporting of actual positions against the Company's risk appetite metrics takes place on a quarterly basis as part of the Company's regulatory reporting process;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions;
- Opinion on the reasonableness and adequacy of the overall underwriting policy is provided by the Head of Actuarial Function on an annual basis in accordance with Solvency II requirements.

C.1.3. Material risk concentrations

The Company currently writes professional liability business in the French, Italian and Irish markets so is not widely diversified. The Company uses reinsurance protection to reduce the concentration risk within its underwriting portfolio. In the future, and subject to regulatory approval if required, the Company intends to diversify into other lines of business and other territories which will further reduce its concentration risk.

C.1.4. Risk sensitivity for underwriting risk

The Company carried out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process, which included stress testing for the material underwriting risks, and the projected solvency position over the business planning period was re-calculated following adverse stresses. Further detail in relation to stress testing and sensitivity analysis can be found in section C.8.

C.2. Market risk

C.2.1. Material market risks

Market risk represents the potential for adverse financial impacts arising from movements in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, equity prices and other market variables, affecting the value of both assets and liabilities. The Company manages market risk within its established risk appetite through defined policies, oversight arrangements and measurement processes. The investment portfolio is managed by Payden & Rygel in accordance with the Company's Investment Policy and Investment Strategy, with quarterly reporting provided to the Board. The Market Risk SCR is calculated using the Standard Formula and comprises interest rate, equity, spread, concentration and currency risk components, after allowing for diversification benefits. As at 31 December 2025, the Market Risk SCR includes interest rate risk of €551k (2024: €472k), equity risk of €10k (2024: €6k), spread risk of €1,001k (2024: €809k), concentration risk of €38k (2024: €2k) and currency risk of €248k (2024: €48k), with diversification of (€592k) (2024: (€379k)), resulting in a total Market Risk SCR of €1,256k (2024: €958k).

C.2.2. Prudent person principle applied to market risks

The Company applies the prudent person principle when managing its market risk exposure by adhering to the requirements of the Board approved Investment Policy and Liquidity Policy. Surplus funds are invested in a high quality and conservative investment portfolio, taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of the insurance liabilities.

C.2.3. Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for market risks

The Company monitors and controls market risks via various methods, including:

- Compliance with the Investment Policy and Asset Liability Policy as approved by the Company's Board of Directors;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- Diversifying and limiting investment risk through ongoing review and management;
- Monitoring changing environment and market conditions that affect risk;
- Reporting of actual positions against the Company's risk appetite metrics takes place on a quarterly basis as part of the Company's regulatory reporting process;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions.

C.2.4. Risk sensitivity for market risks

See section C.8 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

C.3. Credit risk

C.3.1. Material credit risks

Credit risk at 31 December 2025 constitutes 28% (2024: 23%) of the undiversified SCR.

Credit risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations towards the Company. The counterparty default risk module in the Standard Formula is mainly driven by cash at bank and the reinsurer's share of technical provisions.

The material credit risks as at 31 December 2025 relate to the reinsurance arrangement with of MPMIC.

C.3.2. Prudent person principle applied to credit risks

The Company applies the prudent person principle when managing its credit risk exposure by taking into account the credit rating and reputation of each entity when selecting counterparties. Credit ratings are used as a way of properly identifying and managing the risk attached to a counterparty.

C.3.3. Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for credit risks

The Company monitors and controls credit risks via various methods, including:

- Minimum rating criteria for the placing of deposits and opening of bank accounts, in line with the Investment Policy and Asset Liability Policy;
- Monitoring the credit ratings of counterparties;
- Reporting of cash, investment and liquidity positions takes place monthly as part of the Company's management accounts reporting process;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- The ORSA includes stress and scenario testing which is used to assess the risks under stressed conditions; and
- Opinion on the Company's reinsurance arrangements is provided by the Head of Actuarial Function on an annual basis in accordance with Solvency II requirements.

C.3.4. Material risk concentrations

Credit Risk concentration is associated with any single exposure or group of exposures with the potential to produce large losses to threaten the Company's core operations. It may arise either from a single counterparty concentration or industry concentration. CIIC has a concentration risk relating to the current reinsurance arrangement with MPMIC. It is noted that this is mitigated through the following mechanisms:

- Credit risk is actively managed at CIIC to ensure early detection of issues at MPMIC
- Retrocession arrangements at MPMIC supports the mitigation of its own concentration risk
- CIIC has a robust solvency buffer to ensure that it has sufficient capital reserves to withstand delays or defaults in reinsurance recoveries.
- CIIC conduct stress tests to simulate scenarios where the parent is unable to meet its reinsurance obligations and assess the financial impact.

C.3.5. Risk sensitivity for credit risk

See section C.6 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

C.4. Liquidity risk

C.4.1. Material liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that undertakings are unable to realise investments and other assets in order to settle their financial obligations when they fall due.

The liquidity management process is defined within the Company's Asset Liability Management and Liquidity Risk Policy. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring and forecasting the actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of assets and liabilities. Liquidity management ensures that the Company has sufficient access to funds necessary to cover reinsurance claims.

The Company's Asset Liability Management & Liquidity Risk Policy sets out overarching principles in terms of maintaining a liquid portfolio so that appropriate levels are maintained to discharge liabilities as they fall due. The Company has considered the risk of a lack of liquidity available to pay insurance liabilities in its risk register.

The Company's cash in-flow is generated from premium income. Its cash out-flow consists mainly of acquisition expenses, reinsurance premium, claims payments and administration expenses. To the extent that underwriting cash flows are not sufficient to cover operating cash outflow in any year, the Company may recall funds from its investment portfolio. Additionally, the Company's ultimate parent has formally guaranteed to inject capital should the Company's solvency cover ratio fall below a certain threshold.

C.4.2. Prudent person principle applied to liquidity risks

The Company applies the prudent person principle when managing its liquidity risk by:

- ensuring that the investment portfolio is composed predominantly of marketable securities at all times.
- ensuring a sizeable level of funding is maintained as cash in bank accounts at all times taking account of the quarterly cash flow forecasts prepared to predict required liquidity levels over both the short and medium term.

C.4.3. Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for liquidity risks

The Company monitors and controls risks via various methods, including:

- Compliance with the Liquidity and Concentration Policy as approved by the Company's Board of Directors;
- Retaining risk within an approved risk appetite and solvency requirements;
- The CFO monitors cash movements and performs cash flow forecasting which are regularly reported to the Company;
- Written and paid bordereaux are received on a monthly basis. Upon receipt of premium, investments are made in line with the Company's Investment and Asset Liability Policy;
- Reporting of cash, investment and liquidity positions takes place monthly as part of the Company's management accounts reporting process.

C.4.4. Material risk concentrations

It is the Company's policy to have access to adequate liquidity to meet its funding requirements. Funding

requirements will include expected and the possibility of unexpected and potentially adverse business conditions. Core funding is assessed via the Company's Minimum Solvency Requirement (MCR), its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and its ORSA.

C.4.5. Risk sensitivity for liquidity risk

See section C.6 for information on stress testing and sensitivity analysis for all the risk categories.

C.4.6. Amount of expected profit included in future premiums as calculated in accordance with Article 260(2)

The expected profit included in future premiums is calculated as the difference between the technical provisions without a risk margin and a calculation of the technical provisions without a risk margin under the assumption that the premiums relating to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts that are expected to be received in the future are not received. The technical provisions excluding risk margin are equal to the best estimate of premium and are calculated based on the claim exposure linked to the UPR. The expected profit included in future premiums is then €64k as at 31 December 2025. (2024: 30k)

C.5. Operational risk

C.5.1. Material operational risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Operational risks which can result in losses include internal fraud, external fraud, system failures and disregard of company policies.

The Company seeks to limit all operational risk through the implementation of a robust system of internal controls and procedures.

Operational risks are also addressed in the capital requirement as an addition to the Basic SCR to the extent that they have not been explicitly covered in other risk modules. The operational risk capital charge as at 31 December 2025 is €138k. (2024: €67k)

C.5.2. Assessment and risk mitigation techniques used for operational risks

The Company monitors and controls operational risks via various methods, including:

- Identifying and analysing risk through a disciplined risk assessment process;
- Mitigating or avoiding risks that do not fit within the Company's business objectives;
- Implementing a robust system of internal controls and procedures;
- Segregation of duties;
- Monitoring and internal reporting;
- Setting a strategic prudent risk appetite in excess of the in-force solvency requirement, be it the SCR or the MCR;
- Commitment of effective corporate governance.

C.6. Other material risks

The Company has included a range of non-quantifiable risks in its ORSA process. Documented associated actions exist for each of these risks and they are reviewed on a semi-annual basis by the Board of Directors. The Board considers that these non-quantifiable risks that are not captured by the

standard model are covered by the application of a specified strategic solvency target.

C.6.1. Stress testing and sensitivity analysis for material risks and events

During the year, the SCR exceeded the MCR of €4 million and therefore represented the binding capital requirement. As a result, the Company's solvency position is now determined by reference to the SCR.

The ORSA process for 2025 has considered CIIC's strategy and business plans in the context of its risk appetite and having conducted a wide range of stress and scenario tests, confirms that the focus on the identified top risks, as well as the current strategic and management agenda, remains appropriate. Of the stress tests and scenarios considered, only the most extreme events with the lowest probability of occurrence would reduce the level of assets below the level of liabilities and so directly threaten CIIC's ability to meet its obligations to policyholders. However, some scenarios, including an extreme and prolonged recession, would reduce funds below the level of the MCR and SCR and so would require recovery plans to be implemented.

It is noted that during December 2025, the company issued €3.25m of shares to its parent company. The capital injections are sufficient to support the current planning horizon as the Company develops a longer-term strategy and growth plans for the business.

The capital available to the Company is of very high quality, consisting solely of Tier 1 own funds consisting of ordinary share capital.

CIIC monitors its capital position on a quarterly basis with robust KPIs in place. Should CIIC identify a potential capital shortfall, options are available to them in the form of a capital issuance, a capital injection and the execution of the Solvency Coverage Guarantee Deed. From a risk perspective, these options significantly reduce the capital risk to CIIC.

C.7. Any other information

The Company has identified all material risks through its risk register and there is no other material information regarding the risk profile of the Company that warrants disclosure.

D. VALUATION for SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D. 1. Assets

D.1.1. Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuations

The table below sets out the value of the Company's assets as at 31 December 2025:

	Assets per GAAP		Assets per Solvency II	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	EUR'000		EUR'000	
Other financial investments (Collective Investment Undertaking)	15,968	17,464	15,968	17,464
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions	3,278	1,152	4,307	1,708
Insurance and intermediaries' receivables	1,474	535	145	49
Cash and cash equivalents	3,483	1,822	3,483	1,822
Deferred Acquisition Costs	779	284	-	-
Other assets	404	155	404	155
Total assets	25,386	21,412	24,307	21,198

The Company's material assets are recognised and valued using the following principles:

Collective Investment Undertakings

The Company invests in a short maturity bond fund for which a look through approach has been adopted for Solvency II given that the fund is comprised of a number of underlying publicly traded securities. Investments are valued at fair value using prices in active markets provided by independent pricing sources.

Reinsurers' Share of Technical Provisions

In the Solvency II balance sheet, the Company includes the full expected cost of claims within the technical provisions and treats the expected corresponding reinsurance recoverable as an asset. The valuation methods and assumptions for reinsurance recoverables are consistent with the methods and assumptions for the corresponding technical provisions. The value of the recoverable asset is the best estimate of future reinsurance cash flows, allowing for the probability of default by the reinsurer.

Insurance and Intermediaries' Receivables

Amounts for payment by policyholders, insurers, and other linked to insurance business that are not included in technical provisions. For the Solvency II Balance sheet this balance only includes amounts past-due.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of deposits with credit institutions with a maturity of less than 3 months. Cash and cash equivalents are initially measured at fair value.

Deferred Acquisition Costs

Deferred acquisition costs are valued under GAAP based on the estimated un-utilised benefit at year end. The value of deferred acquisition costs is Nil for the solvency II purposes.

Other Assets

Other assets, in the Solvency II balance sheet are measured at fair value determined using alternate valuation methods that are market consistent and represents the realisable value of individual assets on transfer to a third party. If the FRS 102 value is a good proxy for fair value no adjustment is made.

D. 2. Technical Provisions

D.2.1. Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuations

The table below shows an analysis of the technical provisions as at 31 December 2025:

Solvency II Line of Business				
	TPs per GAAP		TPs per Solvency II	
	EUR'000 2025	EUR'000 2024	EUR'000 2025	EUR'000 2024
General Liability				
Best estimate of liabilities (BEL)			4,575	2,239
Statutory reserves	4,097	1,440		
Risk margin			155	84
Total technical provisions	4,097	1,440	4,730	2,323

Solvency II classes of business: Classes of business have been allocated to Solvency II line of business on the following basis:

Class of Business per Local GAAP	Solvency II Line of Business
General Liability	General Liability

Local GAAP reserves consist of Unearned Premium Reserves (“UPR”), OSLR, IBNR and Unallocated Loss Expenses reserve (“ULAE”).

Under Solvency II technical provisions are valued on a market-consistent basis as the sum of the BEL, being the probability-weighted present value of future cash flows within contract boundaries (including claims, expenses and any allowance for events not in data, and including bound but not incepted business where applicable), discounted using the relevant EIOPA risk-free yield curve at the valuation date, and the Risk Margin, representing the cost of holding eligible own funds to support the non-hedgeable risks over the lifetime of the obligations, calculated using the prescribed 6% cost of capital and discounted using the EIOPA risk-free term structure.

BEL is split between the Claims Provision (claims events prior to the valuation date) and the Premium Provision (future cash flows relating to unearned exposures at the valuation date).

For the 2025 reporting period, the Company updated its risk margin methodology from an EIOPA simplified approach (Method 2) to a more sophisticated EIOPA simplified approach (Method 1), to better reflect the run-off profile of the Company's liabilities and improve alignment with Solvency II guidance.

D.2.2. Uncertainty associated with the value of Technical Provisions

All estimates of unpaid loss reserves are inherently uncertain. The key areas of uncertainty of the Technical Provisions are driven by the uncertainty of the underlying booked reserves, the appropriateness of the pricing basis and initial expected loss ratios, and the business plan.

D.2.3. Solvency II and local GAAP valuation differences

An explanation of any material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used by the Company for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in financial statements is included in Section D2.1.

D.2.4. Matching adjustment

The Company does not apply the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.5. Volatility adjustment

The Company does not use the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.6. Transitional risk-free interest rate term structure

The Company does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.7. Transitional deduction

The Company does not apply the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.2.8. Recoverables from reinsurance and special purpose vehicles

Recoverables from reinsurance amounted to €4,307k as at 31 December 2025 (2024: €1,708k).

D.2.9. Material changes in relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions

The Company's business plan has been refreshed by management and approved by the Board resulting in updates to assumptions regarding future expenses and future premiums used in the calculation of technical provisions

In addition, the Company updated the risk margin methodology during 2025 from a simplified approach (Method 2) to a full projection approach (Method 1) to improve alignment with Solvency II principles and to better reflect the run-off profile of CIIC's liabilities.

There have been no other material changes in assumptions made during the year.

D. 3. Other liabilities

Other liabilities at 31 December 2025 were €4.6m (2024: €7.1m) and are composed of insurance, reinsurance and trade payables.

There were no differences between the Local GAAP and Solvency II valuations aside from the removal of due commission payable of €343k. (2024: €158k) and ceded deferred acquisition cost of €600k.

D. 4. Alternative methods for valuation

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

D. 5. Any other information

There are no other material matters in respect of the valuation of assets and liabilities.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1. Own funds

E.1.1. Objective, policies and processes for managing own funds

The objective of own funds management is to maintain, at all times, sufficient own funds to cover the SCR and MCR with an appropriate buffer. As part of own funds management, the Company prepares ongoing annual solvency projections and reviews the structure of own funds and future requirements. The business plan, which forms the basis of the ORSA, contains a three-year projection of funding requirements and helps focus actions for future funding.

The Company's ordinary shares, all of which are fully paid up, are owned by Coverys Ireland Holdings Limited. The Company has no debt financing nor does it have plans to raise debt over the four-year time horizon used for business planning.

The medium-term capital management plan set by the Board is as follows:

- Own funds to be maintained at an agreed level in excess of the SCR and MCR, in line with SCR coverage ratio risk appetite;
- Dividends will not be paid or will be deferred if doing so would cause the Company to breach its legal and regulatory requirements or fall below the abovementioned target SCR cover;
- The Company recognises the support of its parent company, MPMIC, for its continuing business activities and for any future capital needs it may have.

If the Board determines, which shall be based on the annual capital planning, that the Company will need to raise capital from its shareholder, a request will be sent to MPMIC to activate the authorisation procedure. The classification and eligibility of own funds shall be assessed by the Board prior to any request issued. Any terms and conditions attaching to any capital increase shall require Board approval.

E.1.2. Own funds analysed by tiers

An analysis of own funds is shown below:

Date	Description	Tier 1 EUR'000	Tier 3 EUR'000	Total EUR'000
1 January 2025	Opening balance comprising:			
	Ordinary Share Capital	16,200	-	16,200
	Reconciliation Reserve	(4,479)	-	(4,479)
	Deferred Tax	-	-	-
	Movement in the Reconciliation reserve for the year ended 31 December 2025 (comprising retained earnings and Solvency II adjustments):	5	-	5

Date	Description	Tier 1 EUR'000	Tier 3 EUR'000	Total EUR'000
	Ordinary Share Capital	3,250		3,250
	Amount equal to the value of the net movement in deferred tax assets	-	-	-
	Total basic own funds after Deductions	11,721	-	11,721
31 December 2025	Closing balance			
	Represented by:			
	Ordinary share capital	19,450	-	19,450
	Amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	-	-	-
	Reconciliation reserve (comprising retained earnings and Solvency II adjustments)	(4,474)	-	(4,474)
	Total basic own funds after Deductions	14,976	-	14,976

The Company's ordinary share capital and reconciliation reserve are all available as Tier 1 unrestricted own funds as per Article 69 (a)(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. The reconciliation reserve equals the excess of assets over liabilities less other basic own fund items, as at the reporting date. There are no foreseeable dividends or own shares held.

The Company has no Tier 1 restricted own funds and no Tier 2 funds and Tier 3 funds that are made up of an amount equal to the value of the net deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2025.

E.1.3. Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement is €14,976k (2024: €11,721k).

This is comprised of Tier 1 unrestricted Basic Own Funds of €14,976k (2024: €11,721k) and Tier 3 funds of €Nil (2024: €Nil).

E.1.4. Eligible amount of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement is €14,976k (2024: €11,721).

This is comprised of Tier 1 unrestricted Basic Own Funds of €14,976k (2024: €11,721).

E.1.5. Equity vs Excess of assets over liabilities

Reconciliation of Own Funds to Equity as per Financial Statements		
	EUR'000 2025	EUR'000 2024
Total Equity as per financial statements	15,744	12,660
Solvency II - Basic Own Funds	14,976	11,721
Difference:	(768)	(939)
<u>Represented by:</u>		
Difference between Net Technical Provisions, insurance assets and liabilities and Best Estimate Liabilities	(613)	(855)
Solvency II risk margin – non-life	(155)	(84)
Amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	-	-
Difference:	(768)	(939)

E.1.6. Transitional arrangements

None of the Company's own funds are subject to the transitional arrangements referred to in Articles 308b(9) and 308b(10) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

E.1.7. Ancillary Own Funds

The company does not have any ancillary own funds.

E.1.8. The Company does not use ancillary own funds. Deductions from and restrictions affecting own funds

No deductions are applied to own funds and there are no material restrictions affecting their availability and transferability.

E.2. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E.2.1. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The table below shows the total SCR and MCR at 31 December 2025:

	EUR'000 2025	EUR'000 2024
SCR	4,256	2,036
MCR	4,000	4,000

E.2.2. Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules

The table below shows the SCR components by risk module (using the Standard Formula) at 31 December 2025.

Risk modules	31 December 2025	
	EUR '000 2025	EUR '000 2024
Non-life underwriting risk	2,593	1,077
Market risk	1,256	958
Counterparty default risk	1,492	595
Diversification	(1,222)	(662)
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	4,119	1,968
Solvency Capital Requirement	4,256	2,036

E.2.3. Simplified calculations

Simplified calculations are not used for any of the risk modules or sub-modules.

E.2.4. Undertaking Specific Parameters

The Company does not use undertaking specific parameters in its computation.

E.2.5. Calculation of the Minimum Capital Requirement

The Minimum Capital Requirement is calculated using the Standard Formula specifications.

The table below shows the inputs into the MCR calculation as at 31 December 2025.

Overall MCR calculation	EUR '000 2025	EUR '000 2024
Linear MCR	140	94
SCR	4,256	2,036
MCR cap	1,915	916
MCR floor	1,064	509
Combined MCR	1,064	509
Absolute floor of the MCR	4,000	4,000
MCR	4,000	4,000

E.2.6. Material changes to the Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement over the reporting period

The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) increased by €2,220k during the year, representing an increase of approximately 109% compared to the prior year. This increase was primarily driven by higher non-life underwriting risk, reflecting increased volumes written during the year and the planned increase in premium for the forthcoming year. Counterparty default risk also increased over the reporting period, in line with higher cash balances held with the Bank and increased premium receivables arising from the higher volumes written during the year.

There was no change to the Company's Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) during the reporting period. As at 31 December 2025, the SCR amounted to €4.25m, exceeding the MCR of €4.0m. Accordingly, the Company's solvency requirement is determined by the SCR.

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

The Company has not opted to use the duration-based equity risk sub-module set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

E.4. Differences between the Standard Formula and any other Internal Model Used

The Company applies the Standard Formula and does not use an internal model to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement.

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

The Company was compliant with the MCR and the SCR requirements throughout the year ended 31st December 2025.

E.6. Any other information.

There are no other material matters in respect of the valuation of capital management.

Annex I S.02.01.02
Balance sheet (EUR'000s)

Assets	Solvency II value	
	C0010	
	31/12/2025	
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	15,968
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities – listed	R0110	
Equities – unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	
Government Bonds	R0140	
Corporate Bonds	R0150	
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	15,968
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	4,307
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	4,307
Non-life excluding health	R0290	4,307
Health similar to non-life	R0300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	145
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	3,483
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	404
Total assets	R0500	24,307

Annex I S.02.01.02
Balance sheet (EUR'000s)

Liabilities	Solvency II value	
	C0010	
	31/12/2025	
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	4,730
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	4,730
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	4,575
Risk margin	R0550	155
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best Estimate	R0630	
Risk margin	R0640	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	
Risk margin	R0680	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	380
Reinsurance payables	R0830	3,272
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	949
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	
Total liabilities	R0900	9,331
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	14,976

Annex I S.04.05.21

Premiums, claims and expenses by country (EUR'000s)

Home country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

Country	R0010	Top 5 countries - non-life	
		Home country	Italy
		C0010	C0020
Premiums written (gross)			
Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	494	3,803
Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	-	-
Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	-	-
Premiums earned (gross)			
Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	176	2,594
Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	-	-
Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	-	-
Claims incurred (gross)			
Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	78	1,115
Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	-	-
Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	-	-
Expenses incurred (gross)			
Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	336	4,971
Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	-	-
Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	-	-

Annex I S.17.01.02

Non-life Technical Provisions (EUR'000s)

Direct business and accepted 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
C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010							
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM								
Best estimate								
Premium provisions								
Gross	R0060	-	-	-	-	-	975	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-	-	-	-	-	1,537	-
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	-	-	-	-	-	(562)	-
Claims provisions								
Gross	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	-	-	-	-	2,770	-
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	-	-	-	-	-	830	-
Total Best estimate – gross	R0260	-	-	-	-	-	4,575	-
Total Best estimate – net	R0270	-	-	-	-	-	268	-
Risk margin	R0280	-	-	-	-	-	155	-
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions								
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Direct business and accepted 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
C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,730	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,307	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423	-

Technical provisions – total

Technical provisions – total

R0320

Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total

R0330

Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

R0340

S.17.01.02

Non-life Technical Provisions (EUR'000s)

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance			Total Non-Life obligation	
	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
	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM								
Best estimate								
Premium provisions								
Gross	R0060	-	-	-	-	-	-	975
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,537
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	-	-	-	-	-	-	(562)
Claims provisions								
Gross	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,770
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	-	-	-	-	-	-	830
Total Best estimate – gross	R0260	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,575
Total Best estimate – net	R0270	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
Risk margin	R0280	-	-	-	-	-	-	155
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions								
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
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	
C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0320	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,730
R0330	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,307
R0340	-	-	-	-	-	-	423

Technical provisions – total

Technical provisions – total

Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total

Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

**S.19.01.21
Non-life Insurance Claims
Information (EUR'000s)**

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	Under writing
--------------------------------------	--------------	------------------

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

	Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulati ve)				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +						
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110						
Prior	R0100														-	R0100	-	-
N-9	R0160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0160	-	-
N-8	R0170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0170	-	-
N-7	R0180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0180	-	-
N-6	R0190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0190	-	-
N-5	R0200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0200	-	-
N-4	R0210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0210	-	-
N-3	R0220	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0220	1	1
N-2	R0230	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0230	18	18
N-1	R0240	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0240	36	36
N	R0250	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	R0250	9	9
Total																R0260	64	64

**Gross undiscounted Best
Estimate Claims Provisions**
(absolute
amount)

Development year

		Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
			C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100												-
N-9	R0160		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
N-8	R0170		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
N-7	R0180		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
N-6	R0190		-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
N-5	R0200		-	-	-	-	-	-					
N-4	R0210		-	-	-	-	-						
N-3	R0220		23	150	43	-							
N-2	R0230		546	483	144								
N-1	R0240		1,037	588									
N	R0250		3,158										
	Total												

Year
end
(discou
nted
data)

	C0360
R0100	-
R0160	-
R0170	-
R0180	-
R0190	-
R0200	-
R0210	-
R0220	-
R0230	135
R0240	544
R0250	2,921
R0260	3,600

Annex I S.23.01.01

Own funds (EUR'000s)

Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35

Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)

Share premium account related to ordinary share capital

Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings

Subordinated mutual member accounts

Surplus funds

Preference shares

Share premium account related to preference shares

Reconciliation reserve

Subordinated liabilities

An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets

Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above

Own funds from the financial statements that 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

Deductions

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions

Total basic own funds after deductions

Ancillary own funds

Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand

Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand

Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand

A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand

Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC

Other ancillary own funds

Total ancillary own funds

Available and eligible own funds

	Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	19,450	19,450		-	
R0030	-	-		-	
R0040	-	-		-	
R0050	-		-	-	-
R0070	-	-			
R0090	-		-	-	-
R0110	-		-	-	-
R0130	(4,474)	(4,474)			
R0140	-		-	-	-
R0160	-				-
R0180					
R0220	-				
R0230	-	-	-	-	
R0290	14,976	14,976		-	-
R0300	-			-	
R0310	-			-	
R0320	-			-	-
R0330	-			-	-
R0340	-			-	
R0350	-			-	-
R0360	-			-	
R0370	-			-	-
R0390	-			-	-
R0400	-			-	

Total available own funds to meet the SCR
 Total available own funds to meet the MCR
 Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
 Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

SCR

MCR

Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR

Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR

Reconciliation reserve

Excess of assets over liabilities
 Own shares (held directly and indirectly)
 Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges
 Other basic own fund items
 Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

Reconciliation reserve

Expected profits

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

Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

R0500	14,976	14,976	-	-	-
R0510	14,976	14,976	-	-	
R0540	14,976	14,976	-	-	
R0550	14,976	14,976	-	-	
R0580	4,256				
R0600	4,000				
R0620	352%				
R0640	374%				

	C0060	
R0700	14,976	
R0710	-	
R0720	-	
R0730	19,450	
R0740	-	
R0760	(4,474)	
R0770	-	
R0780	-	
R0790	-	

Annex I S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula (EUR'000s)

-

Market risk-
Counterparty default risk
Life underwriting risk
Health underwriting risk
Non-life underwriting risk
Diversification
Intangible asset risk

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Operational risk
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC

Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on

Capital add-on already set

Solvency capital requirement

Other information on SCR

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

	Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	C0110	C0090	C0100
R0010	1,256	-	-
R0020	1,492	-	-
R0030	-	-	-
R0040	-	-	-
R0050	2,593	-	-
R0060	(1,222)	-	-
R0070	-	-	-
R0100	4,119	-	-

	C0100
R0130	137
R0140	-
R0150	-
R0160	-
R0200	4,256
R0210	-
R0220	4,256
	-
R0400	-
R0410	-
R0420	-
R0430	-
R0440	-

Annex I S.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity (EUR'000s)

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

MCR_{NL} Result

	C0010
R0010	140

Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance
Assistance and proportional reinsurance
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance
Non-proportional health reinsurance
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
Non-proportional property reinsurance

	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	-	-
R0030	-	-
R0040	-	-
R0050	-	-
R0060	-	-
R0070	-	-
R0080	-	-
R0090	268	859
R0100	-	-
R0110	-	-
R0120	-	-
R0130	-	-
R0140	-	-
R0150	-	-
R0160	-	-
R0170	-	-

