

Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2025



Saol
Assurance
DAC

We help people feel better about their **future**

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Introduction

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report in respect of **Saol Assurance Designated Activity Company ('the Company')** has been prepared in line with the relevant Solvency II regulations and the guidance provided by EIOPA.

The report covers the Business and Performance of the Company, its System of Governance, Risk Profile and valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management.

The party with ultimate responsibility for all of these matters is the Company's Board of Directors with the assistance of various governance and control functions it has put in place to monitor and manage the business.

The Solvency II Standard Formula is used throughout to determine the Solvency Capital Requirements. The Company's financial year runs to 31 December each year and it reports its results in Euro.

The appendices to the report also contain, in adherence with the regulations, the six Quantitative Reporting Templates ('QRTs') required.

Business Background

Saol Assurance Designated Activity Company is a life assurance company offering protection, pensions and savings and investment products to the Irish market.

The Company was incorporated on 10 August 2021 as AIB JV Designated Activity Company and is wholly owned by Saol Assurance Holdings Limited ('the Holding Company') which in turn is owned 50:50 by Allied Irish Banks, public limited company, ('AIB') and Canada Life Irish Holding Company Limited ('CLIHC').

On 17 February 2023, the Central Bank of Ireland granted the Company authorised status as a life undertaking under the European Communities (Life Assurance) Framework Regulations, 1994.

The Company, which operates under the trading name AIB life, launched in May 2023 through AIB distribution channels, and offers AIB customers a range of life, protection, pensions, savings and investment products through qualified financial advisors deployed in the AIB retail branch network and direct distribution channels.

Business Update

2025 represented the Company's second full year of trading as AIB life.

The Company was established as clouds-based, using digital-led platforms to provide a seamless omnichannel customer experience addressing modern consumers' evolving needs and expectations and since May 2023 has engaged in providing financial wellbeing products in the Protection, Savings and Investments, and Pensions markets to customers sourced through AIB's physical and digital distribution channels.

AIB life provides new, streamlined products to the marketplace, making it simple for consumers to access them. It seeks to demystify the complexity of financial products by communicating using transparent language the customer understands, engaging the existing customer base that sits within AIB to provide a holistic approach to their financial wellbeing needs, focusing attention on building lasting relationships with them, utilizing advanced customer engagement tools and digital platforms to do so over time.

AIB life is a central element to AIB's ambition to be at the centre of their customers' financial lives and to help them achieve the life they are after. A sustainable investment offering is core to our customer proposition. At AIB life, our headline Fusion Fund range is Article 8, and we provide Article 8 and Article 9 options across our wider fund shelf.

2025 was another very successful year for the Company with significant new business growth through the year including a new direct to consumer digital investment proposition. The outlook for 2026 remains positive with further new business growth opportunities across the business. In particular, initiatives linked to the European Savings and Investment Union will be welcome, positioning the business for innovative customer advice-led propositions and enhanced use of digital customer engagement. We will continue to invest in our people to support these opportunities.

Our perspective on the market is that the opportunity to meet unmet customer needs remains substantial, with a broadly positive economic and demographic backdrop that supports a medium term outlook on the business ambition. We will utilise our expert teams and technology partners to drive the growing business forward.

The Board has considered the potential range of impacts that geopolitical events may have on the Company and has determined that, to the best of its knowledge, there is no material exposure to the Company's operations or financial position at this point in time. The Board will continue to monitor this ongoing situation for further developments which may impact the Company.

We have established a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ('DEI') Committee and formulated a DEI strategy which aligns to the Vision and Purpose of the Company. The key pillars of this strategy include We Includes Me, Multinational Inclusion and Inclusivity Through Life-stages. We engage with a DEI partner annually to provide data-led baseline measures for the Company through an employee engagement survey and learning platform. Goals are set annually which are informed via the results and feedback of this employee survey, ensuring that there is focus on relevant DEI themes through the year.

The report is composed of a number of elements:

Section A. Business

This section provides an understanding of the business of the Company.

At year-end 31 December 2025 the Company's Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') coverage was 172.12%. We report a Solvency capital value of €176.24m, which is above the €102.39m SCR. We calculate our SCR using the Standard Formula set by the European Insurance and Occupational Pension Authority ('EIOPA'). Solvency capital is controlled and reported in line with a capital management policy and metrics as detailed in Section E.

Summary of our capital position

Capital Class	31 December 2025 €m	31 December 2024 €m
Tier 1 – unrestricted		
Share Capital and Share Premium	298.60	295.60
Issued Funds	0.00	0.00
Reconciliation Reserve	(123.86)	(129.05)
Tier 3 – restricted		
Deferred Tax Asset	1.50	0.00
Available Own Funds	176.24	166.55
Foreseeable Dividends and Distributions	0.00	0.00
Total available Own Funds to meet the SCR	176.24	166.55
Tier 1 – unrestricted	174.74	166.55
Tier 1 – restricted	0.00	0.00
Tier 3 – restricted	1.50	0.00
Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR	176.24	166.55
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	102.39	86.78
Solvency Ratio	172.12%	191.92%
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	25.60	21.67
Eligible Own Funds as a percentage of MCR*	682.63%	767.67%

* Tier 3 Deferred Tax Asset is not part of eligible Own Funds to meet MCR.

Under IFRS the Company made a loss of €9.0m for year ended 31 December 2025 (comparing to a restated loss of €13.0m in 2024). The 2024 statutory loss for the year was restated to reflect the first time adoption of elements of IFRS 17 reinsurance loss recovery component of €5.1m.

Current year results are in line with our 5 year business plan projections. Strong new business growth across a range of products and efficient expense management underpinned the result. The Company continued to invest both to drive the business forward and to deliver on the regulatory change agenda.

Total shareholder capital subscribed from the Holding Company during the year was €3.0m.

Section B. System of Governance

The Board and management are committed to effective corporate governance and have established a comprehensive framework for the Company's operations. The key component of this framework is the Board, which has ultimate responsibility for the implementation and maintenance of an effective corporate governance framework, and the various Board and management committees through which the Board discharges its Legal and Fiduciary responsibilities.

The Board is responsible for the Internal Control Framework and the Company operates a 'three lines of defence' model where (1) the Business, (2) Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and (3) Independent Audit work together to ensure that risk management is effective.

The Risk Management Framework determines risk appetite, establishes risk policies, identifies and manages the risks to the Company's objectives and monitors the capital requirements. All of this is captured by the Risk Management Framework and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') activities that are carried out throughout the year with oversight by the Board.

Section C. Risk Profile

The principal risks faced by the Company are Underwriting risk, Market risk, Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Operational risk. This section covers these and any other material risks and how they are mitigated.

Risk is managed using a three lines of defence model.

- **First Line of Defence:** The First Line of Defence are the ultimate owners of the risk and have primary risk management as well as risk-taking responsibility and accountability through day-to-day risk identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting embedded within ongoing business processes.
- **Second Line of Defence:** Oversight functions in the business include Risk, Actuarial and Compliance. These oversight functions are accountable for the independent oversight of risk-taking. Finance also has oversight responsibilities as a non-primary risk-taking function.
- **Third Line of Defence:** Internal Audit's primary responsibility is to the Company's Board of Directors through the Board Audit Committee.

The Company assesses its risk exposure by measuring its SCR using the Standard Formula, which is the method of calculating the amount of capital that the Company is required to hold against its risk profile.

This table presents the total solvency capital required (SCR) and breaks this down by risk sub-module.

This table presents the total Solvency Capital Required (SCR) and breaks this down by risk sub-module.

Breakdown of SCR	31 December 2025 €m	31 December 2024 €m
Market Risk	51.6	45.3
Counterparty Default Risk	1.2	0.9
Life Underwriting Risk	70.6	59.7
Health Underwriting Risk	5.0	2.9
Total Before Diversification	128.4	108.8
Diversification Effects	(29.1)	(24.1)
Basic SCR (BSCR)	99.3	84.7
Operational Risk	3.1	2.0
Total SCR	102.4	86.8

Section D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

This section of the report details the value of Assets and Liabilities for Solvency II purposes as at 31 December 2025 and a description of the bases and methods used for valuation purposes. The Company reports under IFRS for Financial Statement purposes. Any significant valuation differences between IFRS and Solvency II non-technical provision assets and liabilities are set out in sections D.1 and D.3. Section D.2 details the approach used to value technical provisions. These have been reviewed by our Head of Actuarial Function and approved by our Board.

Section E. Capital Management

This section includes the objectives, policies and processes employed by the Company for managing its own funds as well as the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as at 31 December 2025.

The Company uses the Standard Formula to calculate its SCR. The Company manages its capital with a view to maintaining solvency at a level which enables the Company to carry out its business plan and meet growth objectives, within its risk appetite.

The Board reviewed and approved this report on 27 March 2026.



Bryan O'Connor
Executive Director and CEO

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The section of the report covers the activities of the Company for the period to 31 December 2025.

A.1 Business

A.1.1 Business overview

The Company was incorporated on 10 August 2021. The Company is wholly owned by Saol Assurance Holdings Limited ('the Holding Company') which in turn is owned 50:50 by Allied Irish Banks, public limited company, ('AIB') and Canada Life Irish Holding Company Limited ('CLIHC').

Company Name

Saol Assurance Designated Activity Company
6th Floor
2 Grand Canal Square
Dublin 2
D02 A342

Name and contact details of the supervisory authority who is responsible for financial supervision of the Company:

Central Bank of Ireland
New Wapping Street
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1
D01 F7X3

Name and contact details of the external auditor of the Company is:

Deloitte Ireland LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Deloitte & Touche House
Earlsfort Terrace
Dublin 2
D02 AY28

Ownership Structure

The legal structure of ownership is shown below. Saol Assurance Designated Activity Company is a 100% subsidiary of Saol Assurance Holdings Limited, which itself is a joint venture between AIB p.l.c. and CLIHC.



The ultimate parent companies are AIB Group p.l.c. (incorporated in Ireland) and Power Corporation of Canada (incorporated in Canada).

Principal activities

The Company which operates under the trading name AIB life, sells through AIB distribution channels, and offers AIB customers in Ireland a range of life, protection, pensions, savings and investment products through the AIB retail branch and direct channels.

Significant business or other events during the reporting period

The Company further developed its suite of products through 2025 with direct to consumer proposition to allow for online direct applications on the Invest360 product with a regular contribution feature. In 2026 we will further develop our direct offering with at least two new online customer journeys.

During 2025 we experienced continued strong momentum in sales growth, achieving €84.1m annual premium equivalent with particularly strong performance in investment and pension products.

Summary of share capital:

2025

Shares Issued (Ordinary and Share premium class)	Value €
283,579	298,600,000

General Market Environment

Economic performance: Strong economic performance contributing to disposable income levels partially offset by inflation, driving interest in life insurance as a means of financial security and this trend is likely to continue. Net flows into the Irish retail investment market have shown a steady increase in recent years and this is predicted to continue and accelerate in the next numbers of years.

European Savings and Investment Union: This initiative aims to improve how the EU's financial systems channel household savings into productive investments for the economy whilst materially enhancing customer financial literacy. A roadmap setting out a framework for Irish adoption is due in early 2026.

Auto-Enrolment/Retirement savings gap: Ireland is experiencing a strained public pension pool of funding in addition to material gaps in the retirement plan coverage. The Auto-Enrolment system for pension, which began post year-end is a significant driver of change in the market. It has also increased exposure and interest by potential policyholders in taking out pension related products, assisting the overall market.

ESG-Compliant investment products: The market is seeing an increase in sustainable investment options, as both investors and regulators place greater importance on this area.

Consumer Financial Wellbeing and Financial Literacy: Dramatically higher consumer interest in Financial Wellbeing, trends towards investing with the younger demographic indicating strong demand. Initiatives linked to the SIU will also drive positive momentum in this space.

Digital transformation: Insurance companies are investing heavily in digitizing their processes, enhancing customer experiences, and expanding their online distribution channels. Additionally Insurance and Banking FinTech players are emerging in the market as well as a new wave of boutique firms, with a clear trend towards specialisation niches (such as specialist financial advisors).

Growth opportunities in the insurance market: The Life and Pensions Assurance market in Ireland has experienced material growth since 2020, with pension products being the biggest growth area. The market's future prospects appear promising, driven by favourable demographic and employment trends and technological advancements.

Company Values

As a business, we have agreed a core set of Values.

Customer-obsessed

The people and businesses we support are at the heart of everything we do. We keep things simple, accurate, and straightforward - making life easier for them, with particular care for customers who may be experiencing vulnerability.

We includes me

We work as one team - collaborating in a way that's open, inclusive, and respectful of every voice. We value different perspectives, care for and trust one another. This creates an environment where everyone can belong, develop and thrive.

We make it happen

We take ownership for our actions, driving progress, finding new ways to do things, and working closely with our partners to deliver results together - no wheel-spinning, just purposeful momentum. We're decisive, solutions-focused and action orientated.

Future focused

We are a progressive, purposeful business determined to shake up the financial sector in Ireland and have a positive impact on society. We are ambitious, always looking ahead for opportunity and ready to take considered risks, adapt, innovate, and build for long-term growth and sustainability.

With Gusto

We bring energy, commitment, and enjoyment to our work because we are proud of the difference we make. We seek to bring out the best in ourselves and our colleagues, so that together we can consistently deliver our best for our customers.

Environmental and Social background:**(i) Responsible Investment Offering:**

At AIB life, our headline Fusion Fund range is Article 8, and we provide Article 8 and Article 9 options across our wider fund shelf.

Article 8 funds: Funds that promote environmental or social characteristics.

Article 9 funds: Funds that have sustainable investment as their objective.

Keyridge Asset Management (Keyridge), our investment managers, since becoming a signatory in 2010, have been committed to the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI), leveraging their scale as a global asset manager to influence and change company behaviours. They are the first asset manager in Ireland to publish a Task Force on Climate Related Disclosures (TCFD) Report and in 2022 created a bespoke, custom voting policy with focus on board independence, board diversity and climate change.

(ii) Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ('DEI'):

We have established a Diversity, Equity and Inclusion ('DEI') Committee and formulated a DEI strategy which aligns to the Vision and Purpose of the Company. The key pillars of this strategy include We Includes Me, Multinational Inclusion and Inclusivity Through Life-stages. We engage with a DEI partner annually to provide data-led baseline measures for the Company through an employee engagement survey and learning platform. Goals are set annually which are informed via the results and feedback of this employee survey, ensuring that there is focus on relevant DEI themes through the year.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union ('IFRS'). The information contained in this section is provided on an IFRS basis.

Underwriting Performance

All policies written by the Company during 2025 were to policyholders in the Republic of Ireland.

Key products sold:

- Income Protection including bill cover. The bill cover element is classified as health insurance.
- Mortgage and life insurance protection.
- Pension products including PRSA and pension bonds.
- Savings and Investment products including lump sum investment product with 100% capital protection.

The table below shows the premiums, claims, expenses, and change in technical provisions, combined with the investment return split by business line. We refer to the total of these items as the Underwriting Result.

2025 (€m)				
	Health Insurance	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other Life insurance*	Total
Premiums earned (net of reinsurance)	2.46	524.28	4.72	531.46
Claims (net of reinsurance)	(0.05)	(169.07)	-	(169.12)
Expenses	(7.49)	(42.85)	(13.90)	(64.24)
Change in Technical Provisions	(5.53)	484.75	(10.96)	468.26
Investment Return	-	174.71	1.84	176.55
Underwriting Result	(10.61)	971.82	(18.30)	942.91

* Shareholder investment return is assigned to 'Other Life insurance'.

2024 (€m)				
	Health Insurance	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other Life insurance*	Total
Premiums earned (net of reinsurance)	1.33	454.29	2.62	458.24
Claims (net of reinsurance)	(0.01)	(203.54)	-	(203.55)
Expenses	(5.32)	(40.73)	(9.95)	(56.00)
Portfolio Transfer	-	-	-	-
Change in Technical Provisions	4.19	(456.21)	7.64	(444.38)
Investment Return	-	264.04	2.47*	266.51
Underwriting Result	0.19	17.85	2.78	20.82

* Shareholder investment return is assigned to 'Other Life insurance'.

- Total net premiums written in 2025 totalled €531.45m consisting of €524.28m on unit-linked business, €2.46m Health insurance and €4.72m other life insurance.
- Claims incurred €169.02m relates to surrenders on unit-linked business, predominately on our portfolio acquired from Irish Life Assurance in addition to a small net exposure on our protection book. The profile of these policies is more mature and claims were in line with the expected run-off of the book for 2025.
- Total expenses for the Company amounted to €64.24m and this includes acquisition and maintenance costs. Acquisition costs include initial commissions paid to our distribution partner AIB.

A.3 Investment Performance

Investment return comprises all investment income and movements in realised and unrealised investment gains and losses.

A significant portion of the Company's investment asset portfolio relates to unit-linked policies. For this segment investment performance (positive and negative) is effectively passed on to our policyholders. Hence, any movement in asset values are offset by changes to policyholder liabilities.

Outside of the unit-linked business the Company holds assets which are expected to perform in line with our Best Estimate Liabilities ('BEL'), this is to ensure we have enough capital to offset our required regulatory technical provisions and enough cash to discharge our current liabilities.

The following tables outline the investment performance of the Company's non-linked and unit-linked investments in 2025. The tables are prepared as per the available guidance for QRT S09.01.

Non-Linked Investments

The table below outlines the investment performance and investment income for each class of asset for the year.

2025 (€m)						
Asset Class	Dividends	Interest	Rent	Net Gains and (Losses)	Unrealised Gains and (Losses)	Total
Bonds	-	0.33	-	0.88	(0.08)	1.13
Cash and deposits	-	0.72	-	-	-	0.72
Derivatives	-	-	-	(0.04)	0.01	(0.03)
Equity and Collectives	-	-	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total	-	1.05	-	0.86	(0.07)	1.84

2024 (€m)						
Asset Class	Dividends	Interest	Rent	Net Gains and (Losses)	Unrealised Gains and (Losses)	Total
Bonds	-	0.35	-	0.30	0.78	1.43
Cash and deposits	-	1.07	-	0.00	0.00	1.07
Derivatives	-	-	-	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Equity and Collectives	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
Total	-	1.42	-	0.28	0.77	2.47

Investment income for non-linked investments in 2025 was a gain of €1.84m. This consists of:

- €0.72m interest income on term deposit accounts.
- €0.33m coupon income on government and local agency bonds.
- €0.88m realised gains on government bonds, offset by a €0.04m loss on equities.
- €0.08m unrealised loss on government and local agency bonds.

The Company holds assets which are expected to perform in line with our Best Estimate Liabilities. This is to ensure we have enough capital to offset our required regulatory technical provisions and enough cash to discharge our current liabilities. The core objective of the shareholder fund is to invest and manage the shareholder capital of the Company. The fund holds a well-diversified and liquid portfolio of cash and high-quality fixed interest securities and is highly liquid. The investments of the fund are restricted to cash and highly-rated EUR denominated bonds.

Assets by class: Non-Linked

31 December 2025		
Asset Class	€	Percentage of Overall Fund
Collective Funds	575,258	1%
Cash and Deposits	65,262,821	55%
Direct Equity	194,462	0%
Government Bonds	51,926,027	44%
Derivatives	2,691	0%
Property, Plant and Equipment	11,435	0%
Other	-	0%
Future Margins	(10,278)	0%
Total	117,767,954	100%

31 December 2024		
Asset Class	€	Percentage of Overall Fund
Collective Funds	591,673	1%
Cash and Deposits	69,193,935	57%
Direct Equity	-	0%
Government Bonds	50,737,939	42%
Derivatives	10,169	0%
Property, Plant and Equipment	31,258	0%
Future Margins	58,383	0%
Total	120,623,357	100%

Unit-Linked Investments

The Unit-Linked Investments portfolio comprises deposits, bonds, equities, collective investments, property and derivatives.

31 December 2025						
Asset Class	Dividends €m	Interest €m	Rent €m	Net Gains and Losses €m	Unrealised Gains and (Losses) €m	Total €m
Cash and Deposits	-	10.91	-	-	-	10.91
Bonds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equities and Collectives	1.67	-	-	29.32	125.48	156.47
Derivatives	-	-	-	3.43	(0.50)	2.93
Property	-	-	5.57	-	(1.06)	4.51
Total	1.67	10.91	5.57	32.75	123.92	174.82

31 December 2024						
Asset Class	Dividends €m	Interest €m	Rent €m	Net Gains and Losses €m	Unrealised Gains and (Losses) €m	Total €m
Cash and Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bonds	-	14.62	-	-	3.97	18.59
Equities and Collectives	8.20	-	-	110.20	130.45	248.85
Derivatives	-	-	-	4.27	(9.83)	(5.56)
Property	-	-	5.70	-	(3.54)	2.16
Total	8.20	14.62	5.70	114.47	121.05	264.04

Investment income for unit-linked investments in 2025 was a gain of €174.82m. This consists of:

- €1.67m dividend income on equity securities.
- €10.91m interest income on cash and deposits.
- €5.57m rental income from the unit-linked property fund.
- €32.75m realised gains on equity and collective investment securities and derivatives.
- €123.92m unrealised gains across all asset classes with unrealised gains on equity and collectives and bonds offset by unrealised losses on derivatives and property.

Interest income on debt securities and other fixed income securities and deposits with credit institutions is recognised using the effective interest method.

Dividends are included as investment income on the date that the shares become quoted ex-dividend. Rents and interest income and expenses are included on an accruals basis.

Realised gains and losses on investments are calculated as the difference between net sales proceeds and purchase price. Unrealised gains and losses on investments recognised in the year represent the difference between the fair value at the balance sheet date and their purchase price.

As noted above we have seen positive returns across our policyholder funds particularly in equity and collective investments. Key themes driving this are positive equity performance are optimism regarding growth and earnings outlook in 2026, expected Fed rate cuts and the ongoing AI theme. The relative performance compared to 2024 has been weaker, uncertainty around the US political environment has weighed on consumer and business sentiment along with various global tensions that have been an increasing feature through 2025.

Assets by class: Unit-Linked

31 December 2025		
Asset Class	€	Percentage of Overall fund
Collective Funds	2,474,345,408	84%
Cash	253,491,629	9%
Direct Equity	-	0%
Government Bonds	-	0%
Derivatives	1,757,260	0%
Property, Plant and Equipment	78,230,000	3%
Other Structured Bonds	67,326,799	2%
Future Margins	58,832,807	2%
Total	2,933,983,903	100%

31 December 2024		
Asset Class	€	Percentage of Overall fund
Collective Funds	1,927,294,377	79%
Cash	328,841,989	13%
Direct Equity	-	0%
Government Bonds	-	0%
Derivatives	(343,233)	0%
Property, Plant and Equipment	69,840,000	3%
Other Structured Bonds	26,980,728	1%
Future Margins	91,819,605	4%
Total	2,444,433,465	100%

A.4 Performance of other activities

There are no items of note.

A.5 Any other information

The Board has considered the potential range of impacts that geopolitical events may have on the Company and has determined that, to the best of its knowledge, there is no material exposure to the Company's operations or financial position at this point in time. The Board will continue to monitor this ongoing situation for further developments which may impact the Company.

B. System of Governance

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B.1 General information on the system of governance

B.1.1 Governance Structure

The Board is responsible for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the Company and is ultimately responsible for compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements and guidelines. The primary objectives of the Company are set out in the current Company constitution. The Board retains primary responsibility for establishing and maintaining appropriate policies and an effective corporate governance system to achieve the Company's strategic objectives. The Board supervises the management of the business and affairs of the Company and exercises, as appropriate, the powers vested in and exercisable by the Board pursuant to applicable laws and regulations. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the Board has the following duties and responsibilities, which it may discharge either directly or indirectly through one or more Committees of the Board. In fulfilling its duties and responsibilities, the Board will rely on the information, advice and recommendations provided to it by management but will exercise independent judgment.

The following matters are specifically reserved to the Board and may not be dealt with by committees of the Board or by management:

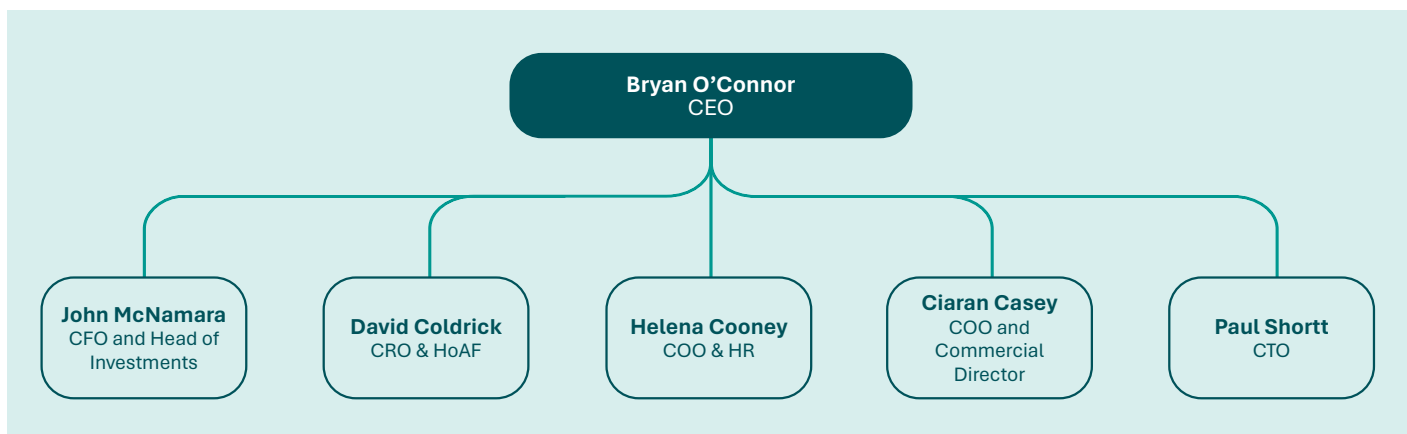
- Matters that, by law or company regulation, must be dealt with by the Board, including the approval and sign-off of regulatory returns and accuracy certifications.
- Complying with the provisions of Section 225 of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the Directors' compliance statement (if required in a given financial year).
- Complying with the provisions of Section 167 of the Companies Act 2014 in respect of the establishment of an audit committee (if required in a given financial year).
- Adopting, amending or repealing the Memorandum and Articles of Association in whole or part.

The Board operates in accordance with its terms of reference and also in compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland (the 'CBI') Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings (2015) (the 'Requirements'), the CBI's Fitness and Probity Standards (code issued under section 50 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010) originally published on 1st September 2011 and last reissued in 2025 as amended, substituted or supplemented from time to time (the 'Standards'), the Central Bank (Individual Accountability Framework) Act 2023 (the 'IAF Act') and the Solvency II Directive (Directive 2009/138/EC) (as amended) and the Shareholders' Agreement of the Company. These include requirements in relation to the composition of the Board and its Committees. The Company submits a compliance statement to the CBI each year.

The Board has established three Board committees: the Audit Committee, the Risk Committee and the Remuneration and Nomination Committee. Each has a written terms of reference and rules, with respect to composition, delegated tasks and responsibilities and reporting requirements to the Board.

The Board-appointed Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has ultimate executive responsibility for the operation, compliance and performance of the Company.

In addition, there is a Management Committee called the Executive Committee. The role of the Executive Committee (the 'ExCo') is to assist the CEO in overseeing the Company's overall performance and delivery. The ExCo is made up of a small group of senior business leaders who support the CEO in driving the business forward through constructive challenge and collaboration. It focuses on strategic leadership, culture, management and direction and ensuring the most effective prioritisation of resources. The ExCo also ensures that the Company maintains a strong risk and control environment, that the relevant regulatory requirements are complied with and promotes a high standard of conduct throughout the business, all informed by a customer-first lens.

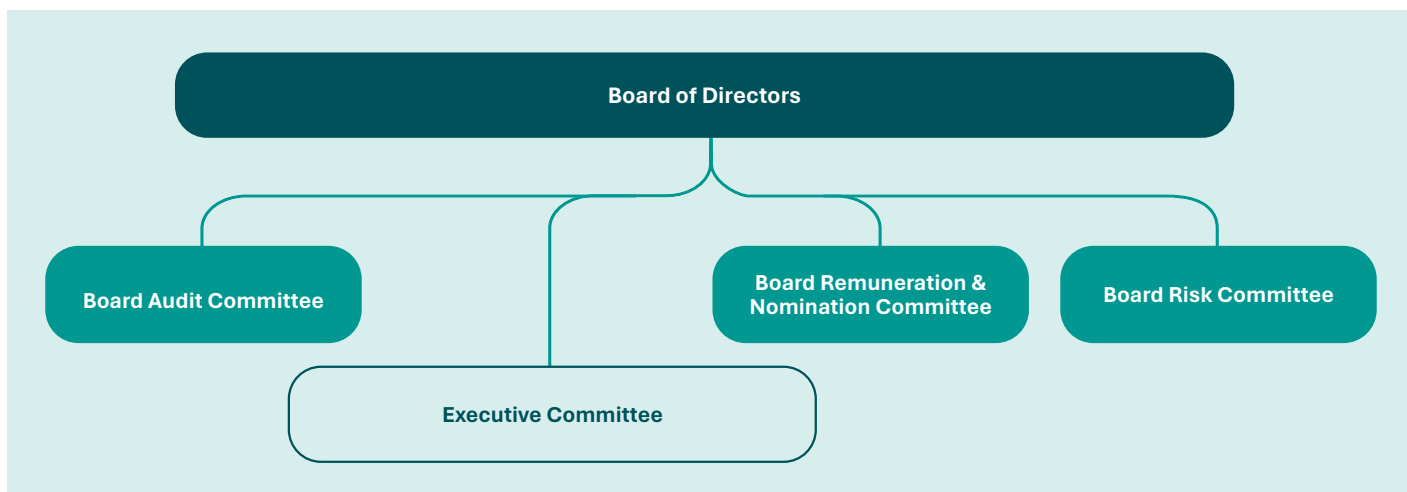


B.1.2 Board and Committee Structure

The Board is responsible for promoting the long-term success of the Company. The system of governance throughout the Company aids effective decision-making and supports the achievement of the Company’s objectives for the benefit of its customers, shareholder and ultimate shareholders.

The Board has established the previously detailed committees and delegated responsibilities to assist in its oversight of risk management and the approach to internal controls. The duties of the Board and of each of its committees are set out in their respective terms of reference. The terms of reference list both those items that are specifically reserved for decision by the Board and those matters that must be reported to the Board.

The diagram below shows the Board and the various committees, and the table details their main function and responsibilities.



	Main Function/Responsibility
Board of Directors	Responsible for the effective, prudent and ethical oversight of the Company and is ultimately responsible for compliance with all applicable legislative and regulatory requirements and guidelines.
Board Risk Committee	Responsible for the provision of oversight and advice to the Board on the current risk exposures of the Company, its future risk strategy and for ensuring compliance with the Company’s legislative and regulatory obligations.
Board Audit Committee	Responsible for assisting the Board in discharging its responsibilities for monitoring the integrity of the Company’s financial statements, the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems of internal control, the effectiveness, performance and objectivity of the internal and external auditors and for ensuring compliance with the Company’s legislative and regulatory obligations (responsibility shared with the Risk Committee).
Board Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Responsible for the determination and operation of the overall remuneration policy and procedures and for recommending Board, Board Committee and Senior Executive appointments; and for making recommendations to the Board, as appropriate, to endeavour to ensure consistency with high standards of corporate governance.
Executive Committee	To assist the CEO in overseeing Company’s overall performance and delivery.

Composition of the Board and Board Committees

The composition of the Board and Board Committees is summarised in the table below:

Members	Position	Board	Board Audit Committee	Board Risk Committee	Board Remuneration and Nomination Committee
Thomas Foley **	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Board	Y		Y	Y
Elizabeth Buckley	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Risk Committee	Y	Y	Y	
Rosemary Commons	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Audit Committee	Y	Y	Y	Y
Denis McLoughlin*	Non-Executive Director	Y	Y	Y	
Sylvia Cronin **	Independent Non-Executive Director and Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee	Y		Y	Y
Anik Chaumartin	Independent Non-Executive Director	Y	Y	Y	
Bryan O'Connor	Chief Executive Officer and Executive Director	Y			
John McNamara	Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director	Y			
Company Secretary is Jeanne Morgan-Doyle					

Appointments:

* Denis McLoughlin was appointed as a director on 8 August 2025.

** The Chair of the Board position rotated in line with the 2021 Shareholders' Agreement to Sylvia Cronin on 20 February 2026 and Thomas Foley became Chair of the Remuneration and Nomination Committee with effect from the same date.

Directors' Fees

Non-Executive Directors ('NEDs') receive an annualised fee in respect of their Board duties. Further fees are paid for membership and, where appropriate, chairing the Board and committees. The Chairman and NEDs do not participate in any incentive or performance plans or pension arrangements and do not receive an expense allowance. NEDs are reimbursed for reasonable expenses, and any tax arising on those expenses is settled directly by the Company.

Key Functions

The Company's risk management, compliance, internal audit and actuarial functions are the key functions in the system of governance. Holders of key functions are authorised to operate free from influences which may compromise their ability to undertake their duties in an objective, fair and independent manner.

Each of these Key Function holders:

- Operates under the ultimate responsibility of, and reports to the Board or Board Committee as appropriate.
- Cooperates with the other functions, where appropriate, in carrying out their respective roles.
- Is able to communicate, at their own initiative, with any staff member and have the necessary authority, resources and expertise and have unrestricted access to all relevant information necessary to carry out their responsibilities.
- Promptly reports any major problem in their respective area of responsibility to the Board.

There should be as much independence between functions as possible and the individuals carrying out the internal audit function do not assume any responsibility for any other function.

The Company has written policies in place in relation to risk management, internal audit, compliance and the actuarial function and further information on these functions is contained within sections B3 (Risk Management), B4 (Compliance Function), B5 (Internal Audit) and B6 (Actuarial Function). The implementation of Key Functions within the Company is explained below.

As well as the required Key Functions, the Board has designated Finance as a function which is of specific importance to the sound and prudent management of the Company. The Finance function reports to the Board Audit Committee. The Actuarial, Risk management and Compliance functions report to the Board Risk Committee whilst Internal audit reports to the Board Audit Committee.

B.1.3 Remuneration practices

Our remuneration policy is designed to ensure that we attract and retain competent, experienced and skilled people and to motivate them to contribute to meeting our overall Company objective of generating value for shareholders and policyholders over the long-term. Our policy ensures that our remuneration practices are in line with our business and risk management strategy, risk profile, objectives, risk management practices, values and the long-term interests and performance of the Company. It promotes the achievement of goals in a manner consistent with the Company's Code of Conduct. Our remuneration policy is available to all employees via our online communications hub.

The remuneration policy is supported by our Performance Management process which consists of three core elements: achievement of company goals, achievement of personal goals and alignment of core values and behaviours, including conduct standards. This process is jointly owned by the individual and their line manager and built on the foundation of open and frequent dialogue.

The Remuneration and Nomination Committee ensures we comply with the policy each year. Data provided to the committee includes salary benchmarking for the industry, assessment of achievement against company goals, proposed award of variable pay for achievement of both company goals and salary and variable pay awards for senior executives.

All remuneration packages consist of a base salary, annual variable pay, wellness benefits and retirement benefits. A limited number of senior positions may also include a long-term incentive. The proportion of each element in the overall package will vary based on the role and reflects the skills and experience of the individual. Base salaries are aligned to the market. For employees not in oversight roles, variable pay reflects both the Company performance and the individual's personal performance. Company performance is not a factor in the variable pay of individuals in senior oversight roles. Base salaries are set at a level to prevent employees from being dependent on variable pay awards. There are no stock options available.

Supplementary pension or early retirement schemes

The remuneration policy does not offer any supplementary pension or early retirement schemes.

Material transactions during reporting period

There were no material transactions with senior management of the Company during the period outside of remuneration and related insurance policies.

B.2 Fit and Proper requirements

B.2.1 The Fitness and Probity Standards

The Company complies with the CBI's Fitness and Probity Standards (code issued under Section 50 of the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 (the 'Act')) (the 'Standards').

The Standards require those persons performing certain roles, known as controlled functions, to be competent and capable, honest and ethical, act with integrity and be financially sound. Pre-approval Controlled Functions ('PCFs') as defined in the Central Bank Reform Act 2010 (sections 20 and 22) Regulations 2011, as amended, are a subset of controlled functions and mainly encompass directorships and senior management roles. The appointment of a person to perform a PCF is subject to pre-approval by the CBI.

The Standards generally apply to people in senior roles and key functions who are likely to significantly influence the conduct of the Company or who ensure its compliance with relevant obligations. They also apply to people who deal directly with customers, for example in an advisory capacity or with respect to claims and complaints.

In addition, the CBI's IAF has also enhanced the Fitness and Probity Regime, extending it to apply to holding companies established in Ireland, and clarifying a firm's obligations to proactively certify that persons carrying out controlled functions are fit and proper.

A regulated firm/holding company cannot appoint an individual to a controlled function unless: (i) it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the person complies with the Standards; (ii) a certificate of compliance with the Standards given by the firm in accordance with S.21 of Act is in force in relation to that person and (iii) the person has agreed in writing to comply with the Standards. The Company must be satisfied that people who perform controlled functions comply with the Standards prior to their appointment to the controlled function and on an ongoing basis.

We ensure that everyone subject to these obligations has the necessary qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience to carry out their role (fitness assessment); and is honest, ethical, financially sound and acts with integrity (probity assessment).

There is a role profile for all controlled functions in place. Typically, the role profile sets out the accountabilities for the job and the level of knowledge, skills and experience needed to do it.

We have a Fit and Proper Policy (the 'Policy') which the Board reviews and approves annually which sets out the process for the fit and proper assessments that determine a person's fitness, probity and financial soundness. Before we appoint a person to a controlled function or propose a person for a PCF role to the CBI, we carry out prescribed due diligence to make sure that person is fit and proper to carry out the controlled function.

The due diligence checks for assessing whether a person is fit and proper and is financially sound are set out in the Policy. These checks align to the CBI's Guidance on Fitness and Probity Standards as follows:

- Evidence of compliance with Minimum Competency Code (where applicable).
- Evidence of professional qualifications where relevant.
- Evidence of Continued Professional Development where relevant.
- Record of interview and application.
- Reference checks.
- Record of previous experience.
- Record of experience gained outside of Ireland.
- Confirmation of directorships held.
- Record of other employments.

The due diligence around probity and financial soundness checks takes the form of self-certification and independent checking. We ask potential employees and directors to complete a questionnaire on their probity and financial soundness. We then carry out independent directorship, judgements, negative news and regulatory sanction searches, where applicable.

People who perform controlled functions are required to certify annually that they agree to comply with the Standards and that they will notify the Company of any material changes to their circumstances. A due diligence exercise is also completed on all controlled functions on an annual basis or an ad hoc basis, where the need arises.

A person will neither be appointed to a controlled function nor be allowed to remain in a controlled function unless the Company is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the person performing

the controlled function complies with the Standards and that a certificate of compliance with the Standards is in force in relation to the person. If we become aware of any concerns about the fitness and probity of any person in a role subject to the Fit and Proper Policy, we will investigate and take appropriate action, without delay.

The Company maintains a register of persons in controlled functions and notification is made to the CBI (to the extent required) following any change to the register arising either from the appointment, resignation, retirement, removal or material change in the responsibilities of a PCF/CF roleholder.

The Company will submit its PCF Confirmation and CF Certification for the year 2025 through the CBI Portal within the regulatory timeframe.

B.2.2 The Individual Accountability Framework

The Senior Executive Accountability Regime (‘SEAR’), which applies to persons occupying a Pre-Approval Controlled Function (‘PCF’) within in-scope firms, forms part of the Individual Accountability Framework (the ‘IAF’). It became applicable generally on 1 July 2024 and applies to non-executive directors since 1 July 2025. The purpose of SEAR is to improve governance, performance and accountability in firms by placing obligations on firms and senior individuals, to set out clearly where responsibility

and decision-making lie. It also introduced a new statutory Duty of Responsibility applicable to all PCFs in order to ensure that senior executives take reasonable steps to meet their respective responsibilities to the firm.

The Company has complied with its obligations under SEAR in 2025, by way of a ‘statement of responsibility’ for each non-executive director performing a PCF which details their specific inherent, prescribed and other responsibilities, and a management responsibility map which illustrates where each non-executive director performing a PCF sits within the Company. The Company has arrangements in place to ensure that all relevant Conduct Standards are clearly communicated to and acknowledged by all relevant controlled function holders.

B.3 Risk management system including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

Risk Management Framework

The Company’s risk management framework is documented in the Board-approved Enterprise Risk Management Policy. This policy also establishes the responsibilities for the key components of the risk management system, details the three lines of defence model adopted by the Company and establishes responsibilities and requirements for the first, second and third lines of defence.

The risk management framework is made up of the following key components:

Risk Culture	The system of values and behaviours which reflect our collective sense of responsibility to fulfil our commitments and promises and to safeguard our financial strength and reputation while growing shareholder value.
Risk Governance	The roles and responsibilities relating to risk management across the three lines of defence.
Risk Appetite Framework	The Risk Appetite Framework articulates the Risk Strategy and Preferences, Risk Appetite Statement and Risk Limits.
Risk Processes	The risk management, governance and oversight process, design requirements and methodologies related to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, assessment and prioritization • Measurement • Management and mitigation strategies • Monitoring • Reporting
Risk Infrastructure and Policies	The organisational structure ensures resources and risk systems in place are adequate and appropriate to support the ERM framework. A consistent approach to risk management is taken across key risk types supported by risk policies, standards and guidelines.

The Chief Risk Officer (‘CRO’) has primary responsibility for implementing the risk management system. The Risk function monitors and reports on all risks. This includes reporting risk exposures and compliance with risk limits to the Board and management risk committees every quarter.

Risk Appetite and Strategy

The Company has a Board-approved Risk Appetite Framework in place which includes the following key elements:

- The Risk Strategy which takes the risks to which the Company is exposed and articulates the preference and strategy for the assumption, management and mitigation of each risk.
- The Risk Appetite Statement which defines the aggregate level and types of risk that the Company is willing to accept in order to achieve its business objectives.
- The Risk Limits which translate the Risk Appetite Statement into specific metrics and constraints for each of the defined Risk Types.
- The related governance, roles and responsibilities.

The key objectives in the Risk Appetite Statement are set out below.

- **Strong capital position:** The Company will maintain a strong balance sheet to ensure it meets its policyholder obligations and other financial commitments.
- **Strong liquidity:** The Company will maintain high quality, diversified investment portfolios with sufficient liquidity to meet the demands of policyholder, financing and corporate obligations under normal and stressed conditions.
- **Maintaining the Company's reputation and managing conduct risk:** The Company seeks to maintain a high standing and positive reputation with its customers, counterparties, creditors and other stakeholders. This includes building and maintaining trust, fair treatment of customers, full consideration of corporate social responsibility and effective management of sustainability and reputational risks.
- **Stability in earnings:** The Company will manage its risks to avoid substantial volatility in its earnings with a view to meeting the annual earnings and dividend plans while maintaining appropriate levels of solvency.

The Board reviews and approves the Risk Appetite Framework at least annually.

Risk Management Processes: Identification, assessment and treatment

The Company has a range of processes in place to ensure that the risks to which it is exposed can be readily and adequately identified, measured, monitored, managed and reported on.

Risk Identification

Risks are identified using a variety of tools and processes including:

- Risk universe – the Company's risk universe defines each of the risks that the Company is or may be exposed to and facilitates idea generation and ensures a consistent risk taxonomy is in place.
- Risk and Control Self-Assessment ('RCSA') – the quarterly RCSA process requires risk owners to identify the risks that they are responsible for and to document the inherent risk, controls in place and residual risk in respect of the risks.
- Key risk reporting – the Risk function reports on the Company's material risks on a quarterly basis and this supports risk identification.
- Emerging risk identification process – the Company's emerging risks are presented to management and the Board on a quarterly basis, supported by an annual deep dive exercise to support and promote robust emerging risk identification.
- Scenario testing – the annual scenario testing design process examines all of the material risks that the Company is exposed to and as such supports risk identification.
- Assurance oversight activities – independent oversight from the Risk function, Compliance function and Internal Audit provides assurance that all material risks are identified.

Risk Measurement

Risks are measured using a variety of methods including:

- Capital – the Company holds capital which is calculated using the Solvency II Standard Formula approach; this defines the expected loss arising from each relevant risk type in one in every 200 years.
- Standard formula appropriateness assessment – considers whether the standard formula is a suitable approach to calculate the Company's capital requirement for each risk type.
- Liquidity Coverage Ratio ('LCR') – the LCR is used to calculate the liquidity position of the Company.
- Operational risk materiality matrix – operational and conduct risks are measured using a consistent approach based on the Company's operational risk materiality matrix.
- Scenario Testing – scenario testing is used to measure the impact of adverse events occurring and may consider the impact on solvency, liquidity, earnings, reputation and/or customer impact.

Risk Management

The Company identifies and prioritises risk exposures and develops risk mitigation strategies to address these prioritized risk exposures to ensure that they are addressed in a proactive and timely manner. The Company considers both specific and macro risk mitigation strategies including hedging for known risk exposures and proactive management of issues informed by the risk identification process.

Risk management relates to the selection and implementation of approaches to accept, reject, transfer, avoid or control risk, including mitigation plans taking into consideration the Risk Appetite Framework, relevant risk policies and standards.

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

The Company has established processes in place to monitor its material risk exposures against the relevant requirements and risk limits. Risk monitoring against approved risk limits ensures that management is informed of potential issues in a timely manner, allowing actions to be taken where necessary. Emerging risk monitoring is also in place. Risk event monitoring ensures that operational risk events are logged and reported, and that adequate root cause analysis and remediating actions are undertaken.

The aim of risk reporting is to present an accurate and timely picture of current and emerging risk issues and exposures and their potential impact on business activities and risk profile.

Risk reporting includes the following key reports:

- CRO Report – the quarterly CRO Report includes a view of both current material risks and emerging risks and also provides the up-to-date position against risk appetite limits for all risk types.
- Assurance Reporting – material findings arising from the Risk function, Compliance function and Internal Audit reviews are reported to the relevant committees as they arise.
- The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') Report – the ORSA Report is produced at least annually and provides a holistic view of the risks that the Company is exposed to including scenario testing to identify weaknesses in the business plan and an overall solvency needs assessment.

Risk Function

The Risk Function, led by the CRO, is responsible for the design and implementation of the Risk Management Framework. The CRO – or delegate from the Risk Function – sits on each of the key management committees operated by the Company. The function reports to the Board and its sub-committees on the aggregate risk profile of the business and the position against risk appetite on a regular basis and provides independent oversight and analysis of risk-taking activities within the Company. The Risk Function also performs the ORSA at least annually.

ORSA

ORSA Process

The ORSA is a key tool within the risk management framework and is embedded within the decision-making process of the Company. The ORSA evaluates our risk profile and solvency position in relation to business operations, strategy and planning.

The ORSA is a year-round collection of processes, integrating our risk management framework with capital management and business planning. The annual ORSA report projects our solvency resources for the following five years, under a base case and a range of scenarios. The base case scenario reflects the approved business strategy and plans whilst the chosen scenarios are designed to test the robustness of the business plan under stressed conditions.

The Board, with support from the Board Risk Committee, owns and directs the ORSA. The Board-approved ORSA Policy sets out the roles and responsibilities for completing the ORSA. The CRO conducts the ORSA process, producing the ORSA report and maintaining the ORSA record. The Board and Board Risk Committee steer this process, and review and approve the key aspects of the process at various points throughout the year. The annual ORSA process culminates in the ORSA report, which the Board reviews and approves prior to submission to the Central Bank of Ireland.

The Actuarial function supports the Risk function in producing various aspects of the ORSA – in particular the capital projection and scenario testing calculations. The Head of Actuarial Function also gives an Opinion on the ORSA to the Board.

ORSA Frequency

A regular ORSA is undertaken and approved by the Board annually. A non-regular ORSA may be performed following the occurrence of a material event at an interim date between annual ORSA reports or following a significant change in the Company's risk profile or appetite.

Assessment of Own Solvency Needs

The ORSA includes an assessment of the Company's own solvency needs including whether the Company's capital target is appropriate. The own solvency needs refers to the capital the Company determines is required to support the business strategy and plans.

This assessment is carried out using the Standard Formula to evaluate the regulatory capital requirements and by assessing whether the Standard Formula is appropriate given the risk profile of the business.

The target level of capital is then assessed through the use of scenario testing to check if there are any scenarios that would result in a breach of the regulatory capital requirements.

The Company's 2025 ORSA concluded that the Standard Formula is an appropriate basis for calculating the Company's capital requirement and that the Company's current capital target is appropriate in light of the scenario testing performed.

B.4 Internal Control system

Internal Control framework

The Company's Internal Control Policy provides details of the internal control framework; a set of processes which gives reasonable assurance that the following objectives will be achieved:

- Effective and efficient operations.
- Reliable financial and management reporting.
- Compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

The Company's internal controls are key to managing significant risks and fulfilling our business objectives. The following five components underpin the internal control system:

- 1. Control Environment:** This is the set of standards, processes and structures that provide the basis for carrying out internal control across the Company. It sets the tone of the organisation, influencing the integrity, ethical values and control consciousness of its people. It is the foundation for all other components of internal control, providing discipline and structure.
- 2. Risk Assessment:** This is the dynamic and iterative process for identifying and assessing relevant risks to the achievement of the objectives, and forming a basis for determining how the risks should be managed.
- 3. Control Activities:** These are the actions established through policies and procedures which minimise risk and support the achievement of business objectives.
- 4. Information and Communications:** This supports the identification, capture and exchange of internal and external information in a form and time frame that enables people to carry out their responsibilities.
- 5. Monitoring Activities:** These are the ongoing evaluations to ascertain whether all components of the internal control system are present and functioning. This process assesses the quality of internal control performance over time.

The Internal Control Policy also details the minimum requirements in each of the five areas above and requires that there is a combination of preventive, detective, directive and corrective control processes in place.

Compliance Function

Overview

This independent second line function is separate from business operations and looks at them objectively. It ensures that mechanisms are in place to comply with regulations by assessing, monitoring and testing the effectiveness of our regulatory compliance management controls across the Company. It is led by the Head of Compliance and Legal. The Head of Compliance and

Legal reports directly to the Board Risk Committee on the oversight of compliance and currently has a dual reporting line to the Chief Financial Officer and to the Chief Executive Officer.

Main responsibilities

These are outlined in the Compliance Policy which is reviewed and approved annually by the Board Risk Committee.

They include:

- Establishing and maintaining a sound compliance framework for the independent oversight and management of our regulatory compliance risks.
- Providing advice and guidance to the business units and group functions on regulatory developments and other compliance matters, including advice and oversight on new and changing regulatory requirements.
- Establishing and maintaining reasonable procedures to ensure that appropriate individuals are provided with current and accurate information needed to identify, assess, communicate, manage and mitigate regulatory compliance risk, and maintain knowledge of applicable regulatory requirements.
- Promoting a risk culture that stresses integrity and effective compliance risk management throughout the Company.
- Carrying out risk-based monitoring to assess the Company's compliance requirements and procedures and how well the Company follows them.
- Preparing the annual compliance plan and putting it into action.
- Co-ordinating relationships with regulators.
- Reporting each quarter to the Board Risk Committee.
- Training staff and directors on relevant compliance matters.

Governance

The Board Risk Committee reviews the Compliance Policy annually and makes sure the Compliance function complies with it. The Committee also assesses the Compliance function's performance each year.

B.5 Internal Audit function

The Internal Audit function reports functionally to the Board Audit Committee ('BAC') and acts as the third line of defence. As set out in the Internal Audit Charter, the role of Internal Audit, inter alia, is to provide independent assurance to the BAC and Management on the adequacy and effectiveness of governance, risk management and controls processes for the Company.

The Internal Audit function develops an annual risk-based Internal Audit plan which is subject to BAC review and approval. Updates are provided to the BAC on progress against this plan.

The PCF-13 Head of Internal Audit (HoIA) is outsourced to KPMG. The Internal Audit function completed four Internal Audit reviews in 2025, with the last of these reviews reported to the BAC in February 2026.

The Head of Internal Audit ('HoIA') reports functionally to the BAC and administratively to the Chief Financial Officer.

To establish, maintain and assure that the Company's Internal Audit function has sufficient authority to fulfil its duties, the BAC acts to:

- Approve the Internal Audit Charter.
- Approve the risk-based annual Internal Audit Plan.
- Receive communications from the HoIA on the Internal Audit function's performance relative to its plan and other matters.
- Approve decisions regarding the appointment and removal of the HoIA.
- Make appropriate enquiries of management of the HoIA to determine whether there is inappropriate scope or resource limitations.

The HoIA and Internal Audit function is not authorised to do the following:

- Perform any operational duties for the Company or its affiliates.
- Initiate or approve transactions external to Internal Audit.
- Direct the activities of any Company employee not employed by Internal Audit, except to the extent such employees have been appropriately assigned to auditing teams or to otherwise assist Internal Audit.
- Act as a voting member on any Company committee.

Management is responsible for maintaining internal controls, including proper accounting records and other management information suitable for the efficient and effective operation of the Company. It is also responsible for implementing the agreed-upon recommendations of Internal Audit. Internal Audit is not responsible for management activities that it audits and will not assume responsibility for the design, installation, operation or control of any business processes.

Independence and objectivity of Internal Audit

The objectives and performance review of the HoIA are determined by the Chairperson of the BAC. The BAC approves the budget and resource plan for the Internal Audit function on an annual basis. The HoIA has direct and unrestricted access to the BAC and may meet with the Chairperson of the BAC periodically, without management being present.

The Internal Audit function is independent of the business management activities of the Company. Internal Audit is not involved directly in revenue generation or in the management and financial performance of any business line. Internal Audit has no direct operational responsibility or authority over any of the activities audited. Accordingly, it will not implement internal controls, develop procedures, install systems, prepare records, or engage in any other activity that may impair an Internal Auditor's judgement or independence.

The HoIA confirms the independence of Internal Audit to the BAC on an annual basis and discloses any impairment to independence or objectivity (in fact or appearance) appropriately.

B.6 Actuarial function

Actuarial Function

The primary objective of the Actuarial function is to establish and monitor sound actuarial processes, practices, and the application of sound professional judgement for the Company. This includes ensuring compliance with all related internal policies, professional standards and regulatory guidelines. The function is fully performed in-house.

Primary Responsibilities

These are set out in the Head of Actuarial Function mandate, which is approved by the Board Audit Committee annually. The key duties include:

Technical Provisions

- Co-ordinate the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions.
- Maintain a written policy covering the Company's approach to calculating technical provisions and an overview of the reserving process.
- Ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies, assumptions and data.
- Inform the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the technical provisions.

Capital Requirements

- Co-ordinate the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement.

Risk Management System

Contribute to the effective implementation of the Company's risk-management system by:

- Providing risk modelling, stress and scenario testing and solvency assessments to the Board Risk Committee and the Risk and Compliance Management Committee ('RCMC') as required and providing input on the Company's financial risks.
- Providing appropriate input to the Company's ORSA process.
- Providing an actuarial opinion to the Board on the ORSA process, covering the adequacy of the risks considered and stress tests applied, the appropriateness of the financial projections and whether the Company is continuously complying with the requirements regarding the calculation of technical provisions and the potential risks arising from uncertainties in this calculation.

Product Design and Pricing

- Provide general oversight of new product development and changes to existing business where relevant.
- Develop and maintain an Underwriting Policy and monitor compliance with this policy.
- Provide an annual opinion to the Board on the underwriting policy.

Reinsurance

- Provide general oversight of ceded reinsurance activities.
- Monitor compliance with the Company's Reinsurance and Risk Mitigation Policy.
- Provide an annual opinion to the Board on the adequacy of the reinsurance arrangements.

Financial Reporting

- Act as Reporting Actuary for the Company and compute the technical provisions for life insurance business for inclusion in the financial statements.
- Prepare various actuarial liability and capital-related disclosures for the financial statements, including items such as sensitivity tests, exposure reports and assumption change descriptions.

Actuarial Planning

- Promote and participate directly in strategic planning and acquisition analysis.
- Determine which emerging issues (internal and external) are relevant to the Company's current and future actuarial needs.
- Provide actuarial input to the business unit strategy, including provision of actuarial analysis/management reports in a manner that can be easily understood by the business units.

Experience Studies

- Provide direction and leadership on the Company's experience studies including mortality, morbidity and persistency.
- Review experience and ensure that the methodologies and assumptions are appropriately adjusted to reflect emerging experience.

Asset and Liability Management ('ALM') Oversight

- Provide oversight of ALM strategy and risk measurement including matching and hedging positions, rectification of breaches, stress testing and selection of methods and assumptions.

Capital and IFRS Developments

- Monitor and contribute to ongoing company discussions in respect of the regulatory capital framework and relevant ongoing developments in Solvency II and IFRS.

B.7 Outsourcing Framework

Outsourcing Policy

The Company has a Board-approved Outsourcing and Supplier Policy in place which sets out the principles and requirements for managing outsourcing arrangements. The Outsourcing and Supplier Policy sets out the oversight and governance requirements the Company must comply with to ensure adherence to local regulatory requirements.

The Board and senior management retain ultimate responsibility for any functions and activities that are outsourced. They have the necessary expertise to manage outsourcing risks and oversee outsourcing arrangements.

The Outsourcing and Supplier Policy sets out the following general principles for managing outsourcing risks:

- **Outsourcing Strategy:** The Outsourcing Strategy of the company will be aligned to the overarching Business Strategy and with Risk Appetite.
- **Due Diligence:** Outsourced supplier arrangements will be subject to robust and proportionate procurement and due diligence processes prior to agreement.
- **Responsibility/Expertise:** The Board and senior management shall retain the necessary expertise to manage risks and provide appropriate oversight of arrangements and ultimate responsibility for the underlying activities subject to outsourcing continues to reside with the Company.
- **Diversification:** The Company will avoid excessive concentrations of risk arising from outsourcing.
- **Intra-group arrangements:** The same processes, controls, and governance are required for intra-group outsourcing and third-party outsourced service providers.
- **Governance:** Outsourcing will not be allowed to materially impair the governance system, unduly increase operational risk so as to no longer be in line with the Company's risk appetite or impair the ability of the Central Bank of Ireland to monitor compliance.
- **Contract Design:** Contracts put in place with third parties should be robust and should be effective in limiting Company's liability.
- **Service Levels:** Outsourcing will not be allowed to undermine the service provided to policyholders.
- **Conflicts of Interest:** Conflicts of Interest are effectively managed.
- **Customer:** The Company's customers should not be adversely affected by the use of outsourcing.

Critical or important outsourced arrangements

The Company outsources a range of activities consistent with its outsourcing strategy. The following table provides details of the critical or important arrangements:

Provider	Services Provided	Jurisdiction
Tata Consultancy Services Ireland Limited	Policy administration services	Ireland
Tico Mail Works Limited	Mail and Print room services	Ireland
EValue Limited	Provision of digital tools/calculators to handle customer advice journeys	UK
Keyridge Asset Management Limited	Investment Management Services and Fund Accounting Services	Ireland
Irish Life Financial Services Limited	Policy administration services	Ireland
KPMG	PCF Role:Head of Internal Audit	Ireland
Lane Clark & Peacock Ireland Limited	PRSA Actuary	Ireland

The Company has a robust approach to overseeing its outsourcing service providers, in line with the CBI's guidance on outsourcing. The core elements of this oversight are:

- Regular, minuted service reviews including review of service levels where applicable.
- Regular reviews of Due Diligence, Information Security and Business Continuity Planning arrangements.
- Quarterly reporting of Service Governance to the Executive Committee and Board.

B.8 Any other information

No other issues to note.

C. Risk Profile

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Risk Profile

This section provides information on the key risks that the Company is exposed to including how we assess and manage the different risks.

The Company uses a variety of tools and processes to assess risks both quantitatively and qualitatively.

For risks that require capital to be held under the Solvency II regime, the Company uses the Solvency II Standard Formula approach to assess the risks and calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR'). Liquidity risk is assessed by comparing the amount of liquid assets held by the Company to the expected cash-flow requirements over different time horizons. The remaining risks are typically assessed on a qualitative basis, for example through the regular Risk and Control Self-Assessment ('RCSA') process.

The assessments above are complemented by an annual assessment of the appropriateness of the Standard Formula. For risks where the Standard Formula does not fully capture the risk profile, an exercise is performed as part of the ORSA process to assess whether any additional capital should be held over and above the SCR.

Finally, the Company also uses scenario testing to assess the key risks as part of the ORSA process.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

Key Underwriting Risks

The key underwriting risks that the Company is exposed to are as follows:

Lapse risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of policyholders ending their contracts earlier or later than expected, resulting in the loss of the future profits expected to emerge on those policies.

Mortality risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of mortality experience being higher than expected, resulting in higher claims than expected from policies providing death benefits.

Morbidity risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of morbidity experience being higher than expected, resulting in higher claims than expected from policies providing serious illness and income protection benefits.

Expense risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that future expenses are higher than expected, including the effect of higher than expected expense inflation. If sales volumes are lower than projected, the level of expenses per policy may also be higher than expected.

Catastrophe risk

The Company is exposed to mortality or morbidity experience being higher than expected caused by catastrophic events, for example a pandemic or extreme weather event resulting in high rates of illness or death amongst the population.

Risk Assessment and Mitigation

The Company uses a variety of techniques to assess, manage and mitigate underwriting risks.

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA')

The Company assesses all material risks, both qualitatively and quantitatively, as part of the annual ORSA process.

Risk limits

As part of the Risk Appetite Framework, the Company has a range of risk limits that measure the risk exposure arising from different sources of underwriting risk. Monitoring against the limits allows the Company to identify material deviations from the business plans or from the appetite for each risk.

Scenario testing

The Company uses scenario testing as part of the ORSA process to assess risk exposures and their potential impact. Scenario testing can also be useful in helping us decide how to mitigate our exposure to risk.

Reinsurance

The Company makes extensive use of reinsurance to reduce its exposure to mortality and morbidity risk.

Assumption/experience monitoring

The Company monitors actual experience against expected experience regularly, allowing the underwriting assumptions used for reserving and pricing purposes to be updated as appropriate.

Underwriting

The Company's underwriting process includes an assessment of insurance risks before we issue policies. This assessment includes a medical underwriting assessment and a financial assessment for certain product types. The Company also carries out underwriting assessments when a claim is made.

Product pricing

The Company controls the development of new products and the pricing of new and existing products to minimise the risk of underwriting risks at a loss.

Risk Concentration

The Company's key underwriting concentration risks are:

- The Company operates solely within the Republic of Ireland and a significant portion of the Irish population lives in the greater Dublin area, so the underwriting risk exposure is relatively concentrated to a specific place. This risk is accepted as part of the Business Strategy.
- Individual policyholders with large sums assured can give rise to a concentration risk to the Company. This risk is actively managed by using reinsurance. The Company reinsures large policies so that the retained sum assured is limited to a set maximum amount.
- The Company sells policies through a single distributor. This introduces a concentration risk with respect to sales volumes. If sales volumes are lower than projected, the level of expenses per policy would be higher than expected. This risk is managed through ongoing close engagement with the distributor and through ongoing monitoring of sales volumes against plan.

Sensitivity Analysis and Stress Testing

As part of the ORSA process, the Company carries out stress and scenario testing which includes stress testing for underwriting risks. For the 2025 ORSA, the solvency position was recalculated under a number of adverse scenarios related to underwriting risk. The analysis indicated that the Company could withstand a range of adverse scenarios over the plan horizon.

C.2 Market Risk

Key Market Risks

The key market risks that the Company is exposed to are as follows:

Equity risk

Whilst the Company has no significant direct shareholder investments in equity markets, it is exposed to the risk of falling equity prices within the unit-linked funds. A fall in equity prices would lead to a reduction in the value of unit-linked assets and the expected future charges that accrue to the Company in respect of these funds.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to changes in interest rates in circumstances where a change in rates has a different impact on the assets recognised on the Balance Sheet relative to the change in liabilities recognised on the Balance Sheet. The Company monitors the interest rate exposure against set risk limits.

Currency risk

Whilst the Company has no significant direct shareholder foreign currency exposures, it is exposed to the risk of changes in currency exchange rates within the unit-linked funds. A fall in unit-linked fund values as a result of currency movements would lead to a reduction to the expected future charges that accrue to the Company in respect of these funds.

Property risk

Whilst the Company has no significant direct property exposures, it is exposed to the risk of a fall in the value of properties held within the unit-linked funds. A reduction in the value of properties held within the Company's unit-linked funds would lead to a reduction in the value of unit-linked assets and the expected future charges that accrue to the Company in respect of these funds.

Spread risk

The Company's shareholder assets include a holding of European government bonds. A widening of spreads on the bonds would reduce the value of the assets. The Company is also exposed to the risk of widening spreads on the credit assets held within the unit-linked funds. Widening spreads would result in a reduction in the value of bonds held within the Company's unit-linked funds, which would lead to a reduction in the value of unit-linked assets and the expected future charges that accrue to the Company in respect of these funds.

Risk Assessment and Mitigation

The Company uses a variety of techniques to assess, manage and mitigate market risks.

ORSA

The Company assesses all material risks, both qualitatively and quantitatively, as part of the annual ORSA process.

Risk limits

As part of the Risk Appetite Framework, the Company has a range of risk limits that measure the risk exposure arising from different sources of market risk. Monitoring against the limits allows the Company to identify material deviations from the business plans or from the appetite for each risk.

Scenario testing

The Company uses scenario testing as part of the ORSA process to assess risk exposures and their potential impact. Scenario testing can also be useful in helping us decide how to mitigate our exposure to risk.

Prudent investment strategy

The Company has a Board-approved Investment Policy in place which lays out the requirements with respect to investment management activities in order to ensure that such activities are undertaken in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle as defined in the Solvency II regulations. The Company invests unit-linked assets to match the surrender value of unit-linked policies in line with the fund objectives and information communicated to policyholders. The shareholder investment assets are invested predominantly in highly-rated European government bonds of appropriate durations and cash. The Company has restrictions in place in respect of the assets in which investments may be made and has concentration limits in place in respect of its shareholder asset holdings.

Risk Concentration

The Company has limits in place to limit its exposure to individual counterparties.

Sensitivity Analysis and Stress Testing

As part of the ORSA process, the Company carries out stress and scenario testing which includes stress testing for market risks. For the 2025 ORSA, the solvency position was recalculated under a number of adverse scenarios related to market risk. The analysis indicated that the Company can withstand a range of adverse scenarios over the plan horizon.

C.3 Credit Risk

Key Credit Risks

Credit risk relates to risks from a counterparty's potential inability or unwillingness to meet its obligations. The Company's counterparties include cash counterparties, reinsurers, policyholders and derivative counterparties.

The key credit risks that the Company is exposed to are as follows:

Cash counterparty risk

The Company places shareholder assets on deposit with financial institutions and it is exposed to the risk of downgrade or default of those institutions. The Company is also exposed to the risk of default by a cash counterparty within the unit-linked funds. A default of a cash counterparty within the Company's unit-linked funds would lead to a reduction in the value of unit-linked assets and the expected future charges that accrue to the Company in respect of these funds.

Reinsurer counterparty risk

The Company mitigates its underwriting risk by putting reinsurance arrangements in place and it is exposed to the risk of downgrade or default by a reinsurer.

Risk Assessment and Mitigation

The Company uses a variety of techniques to assess, manage and mitigate credit risks.

ORSA

The Company assesses all material risks, both qualitatively and quantitatively, as part of the annual ORSA process.

Risk limits

As part of the Risk Appetite Framework, the Company has a range of risk limits that measure the risk exposure arising from different sources of credit risk including limits on the exposure to individual cash counterparties. Monitoring against the limits allows the Company to identify material deviations from the business plans or from the appetite for each risk.

Scenario testing

The Company uses scenario testing as part of the ORSA process to assess risk exposures and their potential impact. Scenario testing can also be useful in helping us decide how to mitigate our exposure to risk.

Prudent investment strategy

The Company has a Board-approved Investment Policy in place which lays out the requirements with respect to investment management activities in order to ensure that such activities are undertaken in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle as defined in the Solvency II regulations. The Company invests unit-linked assets to match the surrender value of unit-linked policies in line with the fund objectives and information communicated to policyholders. The shareholder investment assets are invested predominantly in highly-rated European government bonds and cash. The Company has restrictions in place in respect of the assets in which investments may be made and has concentration limits in place in respect of its shareholder asset holdings.

Reinsurance

The Company only puts reinsurance arrangements in place with counterparties that meet specific creditworthiness requirements and the Company monitors the financial strength of our reinsurers.

Risk Concentration

The Company has limits in place to limit its exposure to individual investment cash counterparties. The Company uses a single bank for operational banking purposes and this can give rise to a concentrated exposure when significant amounts are held in the operational bank accounts. This risk is managed through the use of creditworthy counterparties, regular counterparty monitoring and by ensuring that the balances held in the accounts are maintained at appropriate levels.

Sensitivity Analysis and Stress Testing

As part of the ORSA process, the Company carries out stress and scenario testing which includes stress testing for credit risks. For the 2025 ORSA, the solvency position was recalculated under a number of adverse scenarios related to credit risk. The analysis indicated that the Company can withstand a range of adverse scenarios over the plan horizon.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Key Liquidity Risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk arising from the Company's inability to generate the necessary funds to meet its cash outflow obligations as they fall due. The key sources of liquidity risk include:

- Higher than expected mortality or morbidity claims.
- Higher than expected company expenses.
- Higher than expected commission payments.
- Inability to convert assets into cash within the required timeframe.
- Lower than expected unit-linked fee income.
- Reinsurer default.

Risk Assessment and Mitigation

The Company uses a variety of techniques to assess, manage and mitigate liquidity risks.

ORSA

The Company assesses all material risks, both qualitatively and quantitatively, as part of the annual ORSA process.

Risk limits

As part of the Risk Appetite Framework, the Company has a range of risk limits that measure the risk exposure arising from liquidity risk. Monitoring against the limits allows the Company to identify potential liquidity strains early, allowing timely action to be taken where necessary.

Scenario testing

The Company uses scenario testing as part of the ORSA process to assess risk exposures and their potential impact. Scenario testing can also be useful in helping us decide how to mitigate our exposure to risk.

Funding process

For day-to-day liquidity needs, the Company maintains adequate funds in operational bank accounts. The Finance function monitors and maintains the bank balances daily and ensures adequate funding for policyholder claims, intermediary commission payments, expenses and other sources of ongoing liquidity needs. For unit-linked policies, claims are funded by selling the unit-linked assets.

Liquidity Coverage Ratio

The Company uses the Liquidity Coverage Ratio to monitor liquidity risk. This metric compares the amount of liquid assets available to the Company against the cashflow requirements over a particular time horizon (typically 12 months) and is calculated in both a base case and a stressed scenario. The metric is monitored regularly.

Investment Strategy

The Company's shareholder investment strategy entails investing in highly liquid assets, typically highly-rated European government bonds and cash.

Financial Reinsurance

The Company has a financial reinsurance arrangement in place which allows the Company to access future unit-linked income in advance.

Risk Concentration

The Company manages its liquidity concentration risk by holding assets across a range of high-quality counterparties.

Sensitivity Analysis and Stress Testing

As part of the ORSA process, the Company carries out stress and scenario testing which includes stress testing for liquidity risks. For the 2025 ORSA, the liquidity coverage ratio was recalculated under a number of adverse scenarios. The analysis indicated that the Company can withstand a range of adverse scenarios over the plan horizon.

Expected profit included in future premiums

At the end of 2025, expected profit included in future premiums ('EPIFP') was €35.8m (2024: €14.7m), which reflects the expected profits on the non-linked protection portfolio only, since no future unit-linked contributions are considered in the Solvency II assessment.

C.5 Operational Risk

Key Operational Risks

Operational risk is the risk to the Company arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Conduct risk refers to the risk from inadequate or failed processes that threaten the fair treatment of customers.

The key operational risks that the Company is exposed to are as follows:

- Business processing risk which refers to the risk arising in respect of the administration of insurance policies and related investment activities.
- IT risk which refers to the risk arising in respect of the Company's IT infrastructure and includes cyber risk, data risk and the risk related to the availability of key systems.
- People risk as it relates to the Company's ability to hire and retain key staff.
- Outsourcing risk which refers to the risk arising from the Company's use of outsourcing to perform certain tasks.
- Advice risk which refers to the risk associated with the customer advice process.
- Regulatory risk.

Risk Assessment and Mitigation

The Company accepts limited operational and other risks as part of the business model. There are controls in place to mitigate these risks through integrated and complementary policies, procedures, processes and practices, keeping in mind the cost/benefit trade-off.

The Company monitors and controls operational risk using the following tools and processes:

- Regular Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process including the identification of risks outside tolerance and the development of plans to bring those risk back inside tolerance.
- Ongoing risk event logging and reporting including root cause analysis to improve processes.
- Ongoing operational risk issue and action management and tracking.
- Monitoring and reporting of operational risk including against the relevant operational risk appetite limits.
- Independent oversight of operational risk is performed by the Risk function, Compliance function and Internal Audit.
- As part of the annual ORSA process, operational risk is assessed both qualitatively and quantitatively.
- Scenario testing is performed in respect of operational risk as part of the annual ORSA process.

Risk Concentration

The Company's use of outsourcing gives rise to a concentration risk in respect of a number of critical or important outsource providers. This risk is managed in line with the Company's Outsourcing and Supplier Policy including through a robust procurement process, ongoing oversight and the use of exit planning. The Company is also exposed to key person risk given its relatively small staff headcount. This risk is managed through cross-training, succession planning and through the implementation of contractual notice periods for key staff.

Sensitivity analysis and stress testing

As part of the ORSA process, the Company carries out stress and scenario testing which includes stress testing in relation to operational risk events.

C.6 Other material risks

No other items to note.

C.7 Any other information

C.7.1 Use of Special Purpose Vehicles ('SPV')

The Company does not have any SPVs.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

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D.1 Assets

As at 31 December 2025, the asset value for each asset type on the Company's Solvency II Balance Sheet is found in the table below:

31 December 2025 (€m)					
Asset type	Note	IFRS Value	Valuation Adjustment	Reclass Adjustment	Solvency II Value
Deferred acquisition costs	1	33.53	(33.53)	-	-
Intangible Assets	2	144.61	(144.61)	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.01	-	-	0.01
Property (other than for own use)		-	-	-	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations		0.33	-	-	0.33
Equities		-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	4	51.93	-	-	51.93
Corporate Bonds		-	-	-	-
Collateralised Securities		-	-	-	-
Collective Investment Undertakings		0.25	-	-	0.25
Investment Funds	5	67.33	-	(67.33)	-
Derivatives	6	-	-	-	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents		-	-	50.43	50.43
Unit-Linked Assets	7	2,866.65	-	8.50	2,875.15
Loans and Mortgages		-	-	-	-
Reinsurance recoverable	8	-	1.84	-	1.84
Insurance and intermediary receivables	9	0.93	-	0.07	1.01
Reinsurance receivables		-	-	0.15	0.15
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	10	2.44	-	58.23	60.67
Cash and Cash equivalents	11	64.66	-	(49.83)	14.83
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	12	3.80	-	-	3.80
Reinsurance Contract Asset	13	13.07	(13.57)	0.50	-
Deferred Tax Asset	14	1.50	-	-	1.50
Total Assets		3,251.03	(189.87)	0.72	3,061.88

31 December 2024 (€m)					
Asset type	Note	IFRS Value	Valuation Adjustment	Reclass Adjustment	Solvency II Value
Deferred acquisition costs	1	17.31	(17.31)	-	-
Intangible Assets	2	149.33	(149.33)	-	-
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	0.03	-	-	0.03
Property (other than for own use)		-	-	-	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations		-	-	0.22	0.22
Equities		-	-	-	-
Government Bonds	4	50.92	-	(0.18)	50.74
Corporate Bonds		-	-	-	-
Collateralised Securities		-	-	-	-
Investment Funds	5	0.59	-	(0.22)	0.37
Derivatives	6	-	-	0.01	0.01
Deposits other than cash equivalents		-	-	54.75	54.75
Unit-Linked Assets	7	2,417.45	-	(64.84)	2,352.61
Loans and Mortgages		-	-	-	-
Reinsurance recoverable	8	-	1.14	-	1.14
Insurance and intermediary receivables	9	0.55	0.02	0.00	0.58
Reinsurance receivables		-	-	-	-
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	10	5.24	-	88.26	93.50
Cash and Cash equivalents	11	69.19	-	(54.75)	14.44
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	12	0.32	-	3.74	4.06
Reinsurance Contract Asset	13	0.62	-	-	0.62
Total Assets		2,711.54	(165.48)	27.01	2,573.07

As at 31 December 2025, the value for each liability type on the Company's Solvency II Balance Sheet is found in the table below:

31 December 2025 (€m)					
Liability type	Section	IFRS Value	Valuation Adjustment	Reclass Adjustment	Solvency II Value
Technical Provisions – Health	D2	-	(9.68)	0.00	(9.68)
Technical Provisions – Life	D2	62.98	(10.23)	(68.08)	(15.33)
Technical Provisions – Unit-Linked	D2	2,866.65	(101.68)	67.33	2,832.30
Reinsurance Payables	D3	30.29	-	0.65	30.94
Insurance and intermediary payables	D3	35.99	-	0.82	36.81
Derivatives	D3	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	D3	-	-	-	-
Deferred Investment Revenue	D3	29.58	(29.58)	-	-
Other Liabilities	D3	10.61	-	-	10.61
Total Liabilities		3,036.10	(151.17)	0.72	2,885.65
Equity/Own Funds		214.93	(38.70)	-	176.24
Total Liabilities plus Equity		3,251.03	(189.87)	0.72	3,061.88

31 December 2024 (€m)					
Liability type	Section	IFRS Value	Valuation Adjustment	Reclass Adjustment	Solvency II Value
Technical Provisions – Health	D2	-	(4.15)	-	(4.15)
Technical Provisions – Life	D2	21.11	(25.49)	-	(4.37)
Technical Provisions – Unit-Linked	D2	2,417.45	(96.88)	26.98	2,347.55
Reinsurance Payables	D3	17.45	1.10	-	18.54
Insurance and intermediary payables	D3	9.87	26.93	2.76	39.56
Derivatives	D3	-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	D3	0.04	-	(0.04)	-
Deferred Investment Revenue	D3	17.76	(17.76)	-	-
Other Liabilities	D3	12.08	-	(2.69)	9.38
Total Liabilities		2,495.76	(116.25)	27.01	2,406.52
Equity/Own Funds		*215.78	(49.23)	-	166.55
Total Liabilities plus Equity		2,711.54	(165.48)	27.01	2,573.07

* IFRS Equity for 2024 is €220.9m under restated statutory result to reflect an adjustment of €5.12m driven by the first time adoption of an aspect of the IFRS 17 accounting standard.

Key valuation bases, assumptions and methodology differences for each asset type

The asset values shown in the Solvency II Balance Sheet presented below are at 'economic value'. In general, the following definition is used for economic value:

- Assets shall be valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
- Liabilities shall be valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following hierarchy is used by the Company to derive the economic value of an asset or liability, excluding the determination of the economic value of insurance liabilities.

- **Level 1:** The best evidence of the economic value is a quoted price in an active, deep, liquid and transparent market (mark-to-market model) for identical assets or identical liabilities. If quoted prices exist for similar assets or liabilities, the value of these should be used with an adjustment to reflect the prices.
- **Level 2:** If a quoted price does not exist or the market is deemed not to be active, the Company uses a valuation technique in determining the economic value. The Company will use a valuation technique which is commonly used in the industry (best practices) and will use market observable inputs (mark-to-market model). Level 2 also comprises market quotes for products with similar characteristics.

- **Level 3:** If the key inputs of the valuation technique are not observable in the market or deemed not to be reliable, the Company will use its own inputs as basis for the variables (mark-to-market model). If a model is used to value a financial liability, the input parameters regarding the own credit standing may not be changed after the initial assessment.

When measuring the economic value, the Company will take into account any characteristic of the asset or liability including any restriction on the sale or use of the assets.

The table below shows the valuation hierarchy used to put a value on the Company's assets:

31 December 2025				
Valuation Hierarchy	Level 1 €m	Level 2 €m	Level 3 €m	Total €m
Government Bonds	-	119.25	-	119.25
Property Funds	-	-	78.23	78.23
Equity security investments	2,403.48	41.97	90.42	2,535.87
Futures	0.05	-	-	0.05
FX forwards	(0.41)	0.01	-	(0.40)
Cash and cash equivalents	318.15	-	-	318.15
Total	2,721.27	161.23	168.65	3,051.14

31 December 2024				
Valuation Hierarchy	Level 1 €m	Level 2 €m	Level 3 €m	Total €m
Government Bonds	-	77.90	-	77.90
Property Funds	-	-	69.84	69.84
Equity security investments	1,925.81	28.40	69.25	2,023.46
Futures	(4.15)	-	-	(4.15)
FX forwards	-	(0.28)	-	(0.28)
Cash and cash equivalents	329.17	-	-	329.17
Total	2,250.83	106.02	139.09	2,495.94

When possible, the 'look through' principle is used, in order to group all investments with similar risks together at the same Balance Sheet item. A look through procedure considers an investment at the most granular level of detail and distinguishes all risks involved. The Company looks for the economic substance of the financial instrument.

Note 1: Deferred Acquisition Costs

IFRS	Solvency II
Acquisition costs for investment contracts represent those costs directly associated with acquiring new investment management service contracts. The Company defers these costs to the extent that they are expected to be recoverable out of future revenues to which they relate.	Deferred Acquisition Costs have been valued at Nil for Solvency II purposes in line with Article 12 of the Delegated Act.

Note 2: Intangible Assets

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company's Intangible Assets include Assets Under Development capitalised and the Irish Life Assurance portfolio transfer present value of in-force business ('PVIF') intangible in accordance with the relevant regulations.	Intangible Assets have been reduced to nil for Solvency II purposes in line with Article 12 of the Delegated Act which states that intangible assets should be valued at nil for Solvency II purposes, unless the intangible asset can be sold separately, and the Company can demonstrate that there is a value for the same or similar assets derived in accordance with Article 10(2) of the Delegated Act.

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment held for own use

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>Property, plant and equipment comprises of laptops owned by the Company. Property, plant and equipment is reported at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis on cost less estimated residual value, to write property, plant and equipment off over their anticipated useful lives using the following annual rates or useful life:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laptops – 3 years. 	No valuation difference.

Note 4: Government Bonds

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>Bonds include Sovereign and Non-Sovereign.</p> <p>The Company values bonds based on the fair value determined by referring to quoted market bid prices. These are primarily from third-party independent pricing sources. If there are price movements above specified tolerances, the Company makes sure those movements are correct by checking a second pricing source. Where prices are not quoted in an active market, the Company determines fair values by valuation models. The Company maximises the use of observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs when measuring the fair value. The Company uses a 'mark-to-market model' valuation basis to determine a value appropriate to the industry sector. The model uses public bond spread data as a proxy for current spreads on fixed-interest assets. The Company then uses this to develop a yield curve to discount the cash flows underlying the private placement to obtain its value.</p>	No valuation difference.

Note 5: Investment Funds: Collective Investments Undertakings

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>These may include unit funds, property partnerships, special purpose vehicles etc.</p> <p>The Company values these assets at fair value based on a quoted market price where the asset is traded. If not traded on an active investment exchange, they are valued at the most recent price published by the fund manager.</p>	No valuation difference.

Note 6: Derivatives

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>Derivatives principally include currency forward rate contracts, currency swaps and futures contracts.</p> <p>The Company values exchange traded derivatives by using the closing price from the exchange in which they are traded. The Company values foreign exchange traded derivatives using a market feed of forward points and corresponding interest rates.</p>	No valuation difference.

Note 7: Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts

The Company holds unit-linked assets for the benefit of policyholders. They are made up of several kinds of investment assets such as Property, Equities, Bonds, Derivatives and Deposits.

Both the Solvency II Balance Sheet and the IFRS statutory Balance Sheet present unit-linked assets as one line.

Investment Property

This means property the Company is holding for long-term rental yields and capital growth. It can be land or buildings.

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>The Company carries investment properties at fair value, with changes in fair value included in the income statement within investment return.</p> <p>External chartered surveyors value property at least once a year at fair value in accordance with IAS 40 Investment Property and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement. This is in line with the Valuation – Professional Standards 2020 published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in the U.K. and Ireland and follows the guidelines on the most appropriate way to value property.</p> <p>Fair value is based on the highest and best use of the property, taking into account all of its particular attributes, including occupational tenancies, and prevailing market conditions.</p>	No valuation difference.

Equities

Equities include common shares, preferred shares and investments in collective investment schemes.

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>Equities include common shares and preferred shares. The Company values quoted equities based on the fair value determined by the closing bid price from the exchange where they are principally traded. Management value unquoted equities in accordance with principles set down by the European Venture Capital Association. The external manager values unlisted unit trusts using the latest published Net Asset Value.</p>	No valuation difference.

Bonds

Bonds include government bonds, corporate bonds and collateralised securities.

IFRS	Solvency II
<p>Bonds include government bonds, corporate bonds and collateralised securities. The Company values bonds based on the fair value determined by referring to quoted market bid prices, except in a minority of instances where bonds are valued on a mid-basis in line with market convention. These are primarily from third-party independent pricing sources. If there are price movements above specified tolerances, the Company makes sure those movements are correct by checking a second pricing source. Where prices are not quoted in an active market, the Company determines fair values by valuation models. The Company maximises the use of observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs when measuring the fair value. The Company uses a 'mark-to-market model' valuation basis to determine a value appropriate to the industry sector. The model uses public bond spread data as a proxy for current spreads on fixed interest assets. The Company then uses this to develop a yield curve to discount the cash flows underlying the private placement to obtain its value.</p>	No valuation difference.

Derivatives

Derivatives principally include currency forward rate contracts, currency swaps and futures contracts.

IFRS	Solvency II
Derivatives include Over-The-Counter derivatives ('OTC'), exchange traded derivatives, foreign exchange traded derivatives, currency forward rate contracts, futures contracts, forward rate agreements and options. The Company uses the bid value supplied by the counterparty to value OTC Derivatives. The Company values exchange traded derivatives by using the closing price from the exchange in which they are traded. The Company values foreign exchange traded derivatives using a market feed of forward points and corresponding interest rates.	No valuation difference.

Deposits

Deposits other than cash equivalents means deposits the Company hold for investment purposes. Cash and cash equivalents means cash in a bank or deposit account held ready to use for business operations.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company values deposits at their face value.	No valuation difference.

Note 8: Reinsurance Recoverable

Total Reinsurance Recoverable on Health and Life

IFRS	Solvency II
Included within Technical Provisions – Life.	Valued under Solvency II technical provision rules and separate reporting line.

Note 9: Insurance and intermediary receivables

Includes outstanding premiums that policyholders are due to pay the Company as well as Tax and Government Levy payable.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records receivables at their fair value, net of any amounts deemed as doubtful debts.	No valuation difference.

Note 10: Receivables (trade, not insurance)

Includes management fees due from unit-linked funds.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records receivables at their fair value, net of any amounts deemed as doubtful debts.	No valuation difference.

Note 11: Cash and Cash Equivalents

Includes Cash the Company has in a bank or deposit account held ready to use for business operations.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company value Cash and Cash Equivalents at their face value.	No valuation difference.

Note 12: Any other assets, not elsewhere shown

Includes prepayments and other debtors.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records receivables at their fair value, net of any amounts deemed as doubtful debts.	No valuation difference.

Note 13: Reinsurance Contract Asset

Includes total reinsurance contract assets.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records a reinsurance contract asset in line with IFRS 17 guidelines.	Elimination of IFRS 17 Reinsurance Asset. Replacement with SII Reinsurance Recoverable.

Note 14: Deferred Tax Asset

Includes total recognised deferred tax assets.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company recognises a deferred tax asset for all deductible differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.	No valuation difference.

D.2 Technical Provisions**Overview**

The Technical Provisions as outlined in the Solvency II Balance Sheet (Section D.1) represent the value of the Company's liabilities stemming from the policies it has written. The Company's technical provisions have been calculated following the methodologies and procedures documented in the Solvency II Directive, the Delegated Regulations and the additional guidance provided by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ('EIOPA').

The Company's technical provisions are calculated for each of its lines of business, which currently include:

- Non-linked life protection business, including term assurances and whole of life assurances.
- Non-linked health protection business, including specified illness cover and income protection.
- Unit-linked investment and savings business including regular and single premium investment and pension business and retirement bonds.

Liabilities shall be valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction (without adjustment to take account of the Company's own credit standing).

In this context, the Solvency II technical provisions of the Company for the lines of business outlined above comprise:

- the Gross Best Estimate Liability ('BEL'), which represents the present value of liabilities owing to policyholders other than the unit reserves mentioned below.
- the Risk Margin, which represents the cost of having to hold solvency capital in excess of the BEL, to facilitate administering the portfolio of policies to their run-off.
- the Unit Reserves for unit-linked contracts sold.
- the Reinsurance Recoverable, which represents the value of policyholder liabilities that has been ceded to reinsurers.

A summary of the Company's Solvency II technical provisions is presented in the table below:

31 December 2025 (€m)					
Line of Business	Gross Best Estimate Liability	Risk Margin	Unit Reserves	Reinsurance Recoverable	Total Technical Provisions net of recoverable
Non-Linked Life	(21.94)	6.61	0.00	(2.59)	(17.92)
Non-Linked Health	(12.52)	2.84	0.00	0.75	(8.93)
Unit-Linked	(134.78)	33.10	2,933.98	0.00	2,832.30
Total	(169.24)	42.55	2,933.98	(1.84)	2,805.45

31 December 2024 (€m)					
Line of Business	Gross Best Estimate Liability	Risk Margin	Unit Reserves	Reinsurance Recoverable	Total Technical Provisions net of recoverable
Non-Linked Life	(8.86)	4.49	0.00	(1.48)	(5.86)
Non-Linked Health	(5.82)	1.67	0.00	0.35	(3.80)
Unit-Linked	(126.90)	30.01	2,444.43	0.00	2,347.55
Total	(141.58)	36.17	2,444.43	(1.14)	2,337.89

Gross Best Estimate Liability

Best Estimate Liabilities are the best estimate of the value of the Company's obligations under the policies it has written.

The Gross Best Estimate Liabilities represent the probability-weighted average of future policy cashflows, excluding any expected reinsurance payables or recoveries, and taking account of the time value of money (expected present value of future cashflows), using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

Risk Margin

The Risk Margin reflects the extra premium that another insurer would expect to receive in order for it to take on and meet the Company's insurance obligations in relation to the portfolio. It represents the additional cost that the other insurer would bear in funding the required capital for the non-hedgeable risks for the portfolio.

The Risk Margin is calculated by first determining the capital required in respect of the non-hedgeable risks of the portfolio for each projected future year until the portfolio has run off, allowing too for diversification effects.

In line with allowable Solvency II approaches, the projected future-year capital requirements are found using a risk drivers approach, whereby the time zero individual capital assessments are run down in line with relevant underlying factors to arrive at capital values for each point in time. The aggregation of the assessed future capital occurs after the individual capital elements have been projected first.

The cost of holding capital in each future year is then calculated using the Cost of Capital approach. The rate used to determine this cost is called the Cost of Capital rate. The Cost of Capital rate as per Article 77(5) of the Delegated Act is set at 6%.

The Risk Margin takes account of the time value of money and is ultimately the present value of the cost of capital for all projected years using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

Unit Reserves

The unit reserves are the value of the liabilities that represent the account values for each unit-linked savings and investment policy. The value is calculated from the market values of the assets to which the values of the contracts are linked.

Reinsurance Recoverable

The Company reinsures some of its mortality and morbidity risk exposures with a reinsurance partner which enables it to reduce its exposure to these risks.

To do so, the Company pays the reinsurer a premium in respect of the risks covered, and in exchange the reinsurer pays the specified proportion of any policyholder claims incurred in the reinsured portfolio.

The Reinsurance Recoverable is the probability-weighted average of future reinsurance cashflows, taking account of the time value of money. It is the expected present value of future reinsurance cashflows using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

The same cashflow projection methodology, model and assumptions that were used to derive the Best Estimate Liability is again used to determine the relevant timings and probabilities of the expected reinsurance cashflows.

Solvency II Technical Provisions and Reinsurance Recoverable bases, methodology and assumptions

The Company calculates its Best Estimate Liability and Reinsurance Recoverable in line with Solvency II regulations and uses a projection of future cashflows based on central assumptions. Central assumptions mean that there is an equal probability that the assumption is understated versus overstated, and represents the expected outcome based on the data available to the Company at the time.

These are the three main categories of assumptions the Company uses to work out the Best Estimate Liability and Reinsurance Recoverable:

- Demographic assumptions.
- Expense assumptions.
- Economic assumptions.

Demographic assumptions include assumptions about the rate at which policyholders are expected to die at different ages, how long policyholders are expected to live and the rate at which the policyholders are expected to let their policies lapse.

Expense assumptions include assumptions about ongoing maintenance and investment expenses. The expense assumptions have been set based on the most recent expense information, market research and expert judgement.

The main economic assumptions are:

- The discount rate.
- The rate of investment return on unit-linked funds.
- Expense inflation.

The rate of investment return used to calculate the progression of unit-linked funds uses the risk-free yield curve specified by the EIOPA. The same risk-free curve is used to discount the value of future cashflows for calculating the BEL. No volatility adjustment is used for calculating the BEL or Risk Margin.

For both the policies administered by the Company and the policies administered by its outsourced administration partners, the assumption concerning the inflation of future expenses is based on both short and long term assumptions about how the Company expects prices and wages to increase over time.

Level of uncertainty associated with the value of technical provisions.

The technical provisions are calculated based on expected future cashflows. The Company calculates these expected future cashflows based on several assumptions which are briefly outlined above.

Since assumptions are typically based on past experience, with allowance for expected demographic trends and future management actions, there is some inherent uncertainty in these assumptions as applied to future periods. Actual experience may differ from the assumptions over time, and this may result in the Company having to change its assumptions in the future.

Some of the key sources of uncertainty within the technical provisions are:

- The mortality and morbidity rates used in calculating expected future cashflows i.e. the rate at which policyholders will die or get ill respectively. An increase in these rates will give rise to an increase in technical provisions. This has a more significant impact on non-linked protection policies which have insurance benefits that depend on policyholders dying or becoming ill. This uncertainty is largely mitigated through the Company's use of reinsurance arrangements.

- The lapse rate used in calculating expected future cashflows i.e. how many policyholders will let their policies lapse in each future year. An increase in these rates will give rise to an increase in technical provisions. This is because the Technical Provisions allow for the expected value of future profits, which will go down if more policyholders let their policies lapse. This is particularly important for unit-linked policies for which account is taken of future annual management charges which drive that product's profitability.
- The assumed fixed and variable expenses which represent the Company's expectation of how its policy servicing and overhead costs are allocated across policies by policy count or policy size. An increase in the Company's expense assumptions will give rise to an increase in technical provisions.

The Company's technical provisions also vary depending on market movements, notably:

- Changes in interest rates. Since the Company's business is profitable, its best estimate liability is in fact an asset of the company. An increase in interest rates, reduces the value of this asset and thus increases technical provisions.
- Changes in equity and property markets. Equity and property assets are large components of the portfolios backing the unit-linked contracts. As such they have an impact on future profits on that unit-linked business through their influence on the level of annual management charges that can be collected. These markets therefore have an impact on Technical Provisions. If equity or property values fall, this will reduce future profits on the unit-linked business and increase the technical provisions.

Differences between Solvency II technical provisions and insurance contract liabilities and investment contract liabilities included in the financial statements

The financial statements are broadly aligned to Solvency II methodologies, however there are differences in the technical provisions calculated. The differences in methods and assumptions result in the Solvency II technical provisions (net of reinsurance) being lower by €111.1m (2024: €100.7m) than those shown in the financial statements. This results in a higher net asset value under Solvency II. However, the solvency capital requirements are calculated by applying stresses to this higher net asset value.

The table below compares the Solvency II valuation of technical provisions (net of reinsurance) with the IFRS valuation of Technical Provisions.

31 December 2025 (€m)			
Valuation differences – Technical Provisions	IFRS value	Solvency II value	Variance
Unit-linked technical provisions	-	2,832.30	2,832.30
Non-unit linked technical provisions	49.92	(26.85)	(76.76)
Investment Contract Liabilities	2,866.65	-	(2,866.65)
Total Technical Provisions	2,916.57	2,805.45	(111.11)

The €111.11m variance is made up of €109.86m for valuation basis change on technical provisions and €1.24m which was classified under Technical provisions under IFRS but within other assets and liabilities under SII.

31 December 2024 (€m)			
Valuation differences – Technical Provisions	IFRS value	Solvency II value	Variance
Unit-linked technical provisions	-	2,347.55	2,347.55
Non-unit linked technical provisions	21.11	(9.66)	(30.77)
Investment Contract Liabilities	2,417.45	-	(2,417.45)
Total Technical Provisions	2,438.56	2,337.89	(100.67)

The main differences in the assumptions used for the financial statements and Solvency II are:

- For Unit-Linked Business:
 - The Solvency II technical provisions for unit-linked business include:
 - The value of the assets underlying the unit-linked contracts.
 - The present value of future profits arising on these unit-linked contracts, up to the contract boundary.
 - An allowance for the risk associated with the contracts (the 'Risk Margin').
 - In the financial statements, unit-linked business is recorded as Investment Contract Liabilities:
 - These liabilities are effectively set equal to the value of the assets underlying the unit-linked contracts.
 - The future profits on the contracts are not recognised in the financial statements.
 - The Risk Margin component is not included in the valuation of liabilities in the financial statements.
- For Non-Linked Business:
 - Under Solvency II the technical provisions include:
 - The discounted present value of all cashflows up to the contract boundary and an allowance for Risk Margin.
 - For the financial statements the technical provisions include:
 - The present value of cashflows, however the time horizon of the cashflows can continue beyond the contract boundaries used for Solvency II reporting.
 - The Risk Margin component is not included in the valuation of liabilities in the financial statements.

D.3 Other Liabilities

This section describes the following other liabilities which the Company has valued for Solvency II purposes, together with any differences in comparison to the IFRS financial statements.

- Derivatives.
- Insurance and intermediary payables.
- Reinsurance payables.
- Payables (trade, not insurance).

The value for each other liability type on the Company's Solvency II Balance Sheet is found in the table below:

31 December 2025 (€m)					
Liability type	Note	IFRS Value	Valuation Adjustment	Reclass Adjustment	Solvency II Value
Reinsurance Payables	1	30.29	-	0.65	30.94
Insurance and intermediary payables	2	35.99	-	0.82	36.81
Derivatives		-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	3	-	-	-	-
Deferred Investment Revenue	4	29.58	(29.58)	-	-
Other Liabilities	5	10.61	-	0.00	10.61
Total Other Liabilities		106.47	(29.58)	1.47	78.36

31 December 2024 (€m)					
Liability type	Note	IFRS Value	Valuation Adjustment	Reclass Adjustment	Solvency II Value
Reinsurance Payables	1	17.45	1.10	0.00	18.54
Insurance and intermediary payables	2	9.87	26.93	2.76	39.56
Derivatives		-	-	-	-
Current Tax Liabilities	3	0.04	-	(0.04)	-
Deferred Investment Revenue	4	17.76	(17.76)	-	-
Other Liabilities	5	12.08	-	(2.69)	9.38
Total Other Liabilities		57.19	10.27	0.03	67.49

Note 1: Reinsurance Payables

Reinsurance Payables refers to the balance due to the reinsurer in respect of the risk transferred as well as Net Contingent Advance Claims in respect of Financial Reinsurance.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records reinsurance payables on an accruals basis to account for premiums and claims activity that have not yet been agreed with the reinsurer.	No valuation difference.

Note 2: Insurance and intermediary payables

Insurance and intermediary payables refers to outstanding payables such as Levy, Exit Tax, Medical Fees and Refunds.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records payables on an accruals basis.	No valuation difference.

Note 3: Current Tax Liabilities

Current Tax Liabilities include balances due to Revenue as a result of reverse charge VAT.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records payables on an accruals basis.	No valuation difference.

Note 4: Deferred Investment Revenue

Deferred Investment Revenue relates to unearned premiums on Savings and Investments and PRSA policies.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records Deferred Investment Revenue at fair value.	Deferred Investment Revenue has been valued at nil for Solvency II purposes.

Note 5: Other Liabilities

Other Liabilities mainly include accruals.

IFRS	Solvency II
The Company records Other Liabilities on an accruals basis.	No valuation difference.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

The Company does not use alternative valuation techniques.

D.5 Any other information

No other items to note.

E. Capital Management

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E.1 Own Funds

Own Funds are the value that our assets exceed our liabilities by, where the value of our liabilities includes technical provisions.

Capital Management Policy

The Capital Management policy is set by the Board of Directors. The policy is designed to ensure that the Company's capital position is managed so that it is aligned with its strategic objectives, the scale and nature of its business, its risk appetite and risk profile.

The objectives of the Company's Capital Management Policy are to:

- Specify requirements relating to the capital management process to enable effective measurement and management of solvency.
- Specify requirements relating to governance and oversight as they relate to capital management.
- Define principles of reporting and escalation.
- Set out guidance for the purpose of describing the role of capital management.
- Ensure adherence to the regulatory capital requirements and guidelines.

The Company operates a Risk Management System to identify, measure, manage, monitor and report risks which might impact on the level of capital held, the execution of its business plans and the ultimate achievement of its strategic objectives. As part of that system, a suite of policies sets out requirements to manage risks in line with the Board's risk strategy.

Capital Strategy

The Company will manage its capital with a view to maintaining solvency at a level which enables the Company to carry out its business plan and meet growth objectives within its risk appetite. The Company will, through its risk management framework, identify all material risks potentially requiring capital to be held. It will actively and regularly review its capital ratios and the quality of its capital. The Company will seek to manage its total aggregated capital to ensure it has sufficient capital, liquidity and reserves to meet its liabilities as they fall due and to meet regulatory requirements, even under stressed conditions.

Breakdown of Own Funds

Own Funds are divided into three tiers based on their permanence and how well they can absorb losses. Tier 1 funds are the highest quality. All Tier 1 capital is available to meet both the Minimum Capital Requirement ('MCR') and the Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR').

Summary of Capital position

Capital Class	31 December 2025 €m
Tier 1 – unrestricted	
Share Capital and Share Premium	298.60
Issued Funds	0.00
Reconciliation Reserve	(123.86)
Tier 3 – restricted	
Deferred Tax Asset	1.50
Available Own Funds	176.24
Foreseeable Dividends and Distributions	0.00
Total available Own Funds to meet the SCR	176.24
Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR	176.24
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	102.39
Solvency Ratio	172.12%
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	25.60
Eligible Own Funds as a percentage of MCR	682.63%

Capital Class	31 December 2024 €m
Tier 1 – unrestricted	
Share Capital and Share Premium	295.60
Issued Funds	0.00
Reconciliation Reserve	(129.05)
Other	0.00
Available Own Funds	166.55
Foreseeable Dividends and Distributions	0
Total available Own Funds to meet the SCR	166.55
Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR	166.55
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	86.78
Solvency Ratio	191.92%
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	21.70
Eligible Own Funds as a percentage of MCR	767.67%

The Company invests its Own Funds in a combination of government and government agency bonds, cash and a small element of shareholder seed units in unit-linked funds which are fully admissible for Tier 1 Own Funds.

Share capital and share premium

This capital consists of the total balance of shares issued to our parent company (Saol Assurance Holdings Limited) consisting of ordinary and share premium share classes. All shares were issued for cash proceeds. This has been treated as Tier 1 capital to meet the Company's MCR and SCR. This is because the share capital meets the requirements of Article 71 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 in that it is undated, it is available to absorb losses and it ranks after all other claims if the business were to be wound-up.

Share premium represents the excess of amounts received for share issues over the par value of those shares for the Company.

Reconciliation Reserve

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had a reconciliation reserve of €123.9m (2024: €129.0m). It equals the excess of assets over liabilities per the Solvency II Balance Sheet reduced for paid up share capital, capital contributions and foreseeable dividends. The Company judged this to be Tier 1 capital to meet its MCR and SCR. A reconciliation is included below between Equity per IFRS financial statements and Own Funds under Solvency II.

Eligible Own Funds to cover SCR and MCR

The Company reviewed the relevant guidelines to decide the eligible elements of Own Funds and views all its Own Funds classes to be eligible.

At 31 December 2025 the Company had €176.2m (2024: €166.6m) of Own Funds eligible to meet its SCR and €174.7m (after deferred tax asset) to meet its MCR. Deferred Tax Asset is classified as Tier 3 capital.

Capital Class	31 December 2025 €m
Own Funds	
Tier 1	174.74
Tier 3	1.50
Solvency Capital Requirement	102.39
Solvency Ratio	172.12%
Minimum Capital Requirement	25.60
Eligible Own Funds as a percentage of MCR	682.63%

Capital Class	31 December 2024 €m
Own Funds	
Tier 1	166.55
Solvency Capital Requirement	86.78
Solvency Ratio	191.92%
Minimum Capital Requirement	21.67
Eligible Own Funds as a percentage of MCR	767.67%

Restrictions on Own Funds to meet Capital Requirements

These are regulatory restrictions on the proportion of capital requirements that can be met by Tier 2 and 3 basic Own Funds in determining the eligible Own Funds to meet the SCR and MCR capital requirements. The Company holds a €1.5m deferred tax asset in the Tier 3 capital class within Own Funds at 31 December 2025 and no Tier 2 capital.

Reconciliation from IFRS to Solvency II

A quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material differences between Equity as shown in the Company's IFRS Balance Sheet and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for Solvency II purposes is set out below.

The main differences between Equity in IFRS Balance Sheet and the Solvency II Own Funds arise due to:

- The way insurance contract liabilities (including reinsurance assets) and investment contract liabilities are valued under IFRS differs from how technical provisions are valued under Solvency II.
- Intangible Assets (Capitalised Expenses and Portfolio Transfer PVIF) are valued as nil under Solvency II.
- Deferred Acquisition Costs and Deferred Income Reserve are valued as nil under Solvency II.
- Deferred tax liabilities are adjusted to reflect the impact on tax when assets and liabilities are valued differently.

This table shows the difference between Equity under IFRS and Solvency II Own Funds.

IFRS Shareholder Equity to Solvency II Own Funds	31 December 2025 €m
Shareholder Equity	214.93
Difference in technical provisions	111.11
Difference in valuation of intangible assets	(149.80)
Deferred tax	(1.5)
Solvency II eligible Own Funds to cover MCR	174.74

IFRS Shareholder Equity to Solvency II Own Funds	31 December 2024 €m
Shareholder Equity	215.78
Difference in technical provisions	100.67
Difference in valuation of intangible assets	(149.90)
Deferred tax	0
Solvency II eligible Own Funds to cover MCR	166.55

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR')

Under Solvency II regulations, insurance companies are required to hold capital based on a risk-based capital assessment. The level of capital to be held is calculated by considering the capital required for the Company to withstand several different shocks. The Company calculates its SCR using the standard formula. The SCR includes:

- The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement ('BSCR').
- The SCR for operational risk.

The Company calculates the BSCR using these four risk modules:

- Market.
- Counterparty (default).
- Life underwriting.
- Health underwriting.

Each stress or shock impact calculated to obtain the overall SCR was produced separately on a full calculation basis. The Company does not use any of the simplifications allowed in the Delegated Acts when calculating the SCR.

The results from each of these risk modules are combined using the prescribed standard formula correlation matrices.

The table below presents the total SCR and breaks this down by risk sub-module.

Breakdown of SCR	31 December 2025 €m
Market Risk	51.6
Counterparty Default Risk	1.2
Life Underwriting Risk	70.6
Health Underwriting Risk	5.0
Total Before Diversification	128.4
Diversification Effects	(29.0)
Basic SCR (BSCR)	99.3
Operational Risk	3.1
Total SCR	102.4

Breakdown of SCR	31 December 2024 €m
Market Risk	45.3
Counterparty Default Risk	0.9
Life Underwriting Risk	59.7
Health Underwriting Risk	2.9
Total Before Diversification	108.8
Diversification Effects	(24.1)
Basic SCR (BSCR)	84.7
Operational Risk	2.0
Total SCR	86.7

Minimum Capital Requirement

The MCR is the minimum level of capital below which the financial resources are not allowed to fall. It is calculated based on a simple formula, based on a percentage of technical provisions and capital at risk. The MCR is subject to a floor of 25% of SCR and a cap of 45% of SCR.

The tables below show the inputs to and calculation of the MCR:

31 December 2025			
Item	Amount €m	Factor	Contribution to
Unit-linked insurance obligations	2,799.2	0.70%	19.6
Other life and health obligations	0.00	2.10%	0.00
Capital at risk	1,032.0	0.07%	0.7
Total Linear MCR			20.3
MCR Cap (45% of SCR)			46.1
MCR Floor (25% of SCR)			25.6
Minimum Capital Requirement			25.6

31 December 2024			
Item	Amount €m	Factor	Contribution to MCR
Unit-linked insurance obligations	2,316.0	0.70%	16.2
Other life and health obligations	0.00	2.10%	0.00
Capital at risk	4,626.2	0.07%	3.2
Total Linear MCR			19.5
MCR Cap (45% of SCR)			39.0
MCR Floor (25% of SCR)			21.7
Minimum Capital Requirement			21.7

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

The company does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module which is optional under the Solvency II regulations.

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

The Company uses the standard formula to calculate the SCR.

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

During 2025 the Company was in compliance with the SCR and MCR requirements.

E.6 Any other information

There is no additional information about our capital management to disclose in this report.

Appendices

Quantitative Reporting Templates

Appendix 1: S.02.01.02 – Balance Sheet

Appendix 2: S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Appendix 3: S.12.01.02 – Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

Appendix 4: S.23.01.01 – Own Funds

Appendix 5: S.25.01.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on standard formula

Appendix 6: S.28.01.01 – MCR – only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Appendix 1: S.02.01.02 – Balance Sheet

Assets		Solvency II value
		C0010
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	1,500,000.00
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	11,435.27
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	102,939,056.67
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	328,390.90
Equities	R0100	
Equities – listed	R0110	
Equities – unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	51,926,026.97
Government Bonds	R0140	51,926,026.97
Corporate Bonds	R0150	
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	246,867.25
Derivatives	R0190	6,574.10
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	50,431,197.45
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	2,875,151,095.79
Loans and mortgages	R0230	
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	

Appendix 1: S.02.01.02 – Balance Sheet (continued)

Assets		Solvency II value
		C0010
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
Reinsurance recoverables from:; Reinsurance recoverables from (ECB Reclassification adjustments column)	R0270	1,836,383.75
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	
Non-life excluding health	R0290	
Health similar to non-life	R0300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	1,836,383.75
Health similar to life	R0320	-752,912.32
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	2,589,296.06
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0.00
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	1,008,052.53
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	145,207.00
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	60,666,733.30
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	14,831,623.13
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	3,797,696.00
Total assets	R0500	3,061,887,283.44

Liabilities		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	
Risk margin	R0550	
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	-25,012,815.95
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	-9,680,304.86
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	0.00
Best Estimate	R0630	-12,522,901.72
Risk margin	R0640	2,842,596.87
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	-15,332,511.10
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	0.00
Best Estimate	R0670	-21,941,648.12
Risk margin	R0680	6,609,137.03

Appendix 1: S.02.01.02 – Balance Sheet (continued)

Liabilities		Solvency II value
		C0010
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	2,832,303,561.33
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	2,933,983,902.90
Best Estimate	R0710	-134,783,025.19
Risk margin	R0720	33,102,683.62
Other technical provisions	R0730	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	
Derivatives	R0790	3,882.67
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	ER0801	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0802	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0803	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
debts owed to non-credit institutions	ER0811	
debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0812	
debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0813	
debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0814	
other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	ER0815	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	36,809,987.29
Reinsurance payables	R0830	30,938,892.05
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	10,607,806.54
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Non-negotiable instruments held by credit institutions resident domestically	ER0851	
Non-negotiable instruments held by credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0852	
Non-negotiable instruments held by credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0853	
Non-negotiable instruments held by non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0854	
Non-negotiable instruments held by non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0855	
Non-negotiable instruments held by non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0856	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	
Total liabilities	R0900	2,885,651,313.93
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	176,235,969.51

Appendix 2: S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

	Line of Business for: life insurance obligations					Total
	Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance		
	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0300	
Premiums written						
Gross	R1410	3,233,970.06		524,277,588.30	6,004,142.09	533,515,700.45
Reinsurers' share	R1420	778,797.29		0.00	1,283,563.92	2,062,361.21
Net	R1500	2,455,172.77		524,277,588.30	4,720,578.17	531,453,339.24
Premiums earned						
Gross	R1510	3,233,970.06		524,277,588.30	6,004,142.09	533,515,700.45
Reinsurers' share	R1520	778,797.29		0.00	1,283,563.92	2,062,361.21
Net	R1600	2,455,172.77		524,277,588.30	4,720,578.17	531,453,339.24
Claims incurred						
Gross	R1610	269,653.08		169,070,328.60	14,000.00	169,353,981.68
Reinsurers' share	R1620	216,646.69		0.00	12,600.00	229,246.69
Net	R1700	53,006.39		169,070,328.60	1,400.00	169,124,734.99
Expenses incurred	R1900	7,488,666.47		42,848,056.14	13,903,349.37	64,240,071.98
Administrative expenses						
Gross	R1910	1,160,631.33		5,805,415.71	2,154,811.36	9,120,858.40
Reinsurers' share	R1920	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R2000	1,160,631.33		5,805,415.71	2,154,811.36	9,120,858.40
Investment management expenses						
Gross	R2010	388,804.96		1,944,776.23	721,847.81	3,055,429.00
Reinsurers' share	R2020	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R2100	388,804.96		1,944,776.23	721,847.81	3,055,429.00
Claims management expenses						
Gross	R2110	166,377.86		832,213.00	308,894.73	1,307,485.59
Reinsurers' share	R2120	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R2200	166,377.86		832,213.00	308,894.73	1,307,485.59
Acquisition expenses						
Gross	R2210	2,330,304.00		17,046,212.00	4,326,410.00	23,702,926.00
Reinsurers' share	R2220	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R2300	2,330,304.00		17,046,212.00	4,326,410.00	23,702,926.00
Overhead expenses						
Gross	R2310	3,442,548.32		17,219,439.20	6,391,385.47	27,053,372.99
Reinsurers' share	R2320	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Net	R2400	3,442,548.32		17,219,439.20	6,391,385.47	27,053,372.99
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R2510					
Total technical expenses	R2600					64,240,070.00
Total amount of surrenders	R2700	269,653.00		169,070,329.00	14,000.00	169,353,982.00

Appendix 3: S.12.01.02 – Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

		Index-linked and unit-linked insurance			
		Insurance with profit participation		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010		2,933,983,903		
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0020				
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM					
Best Estimate					
Gross Best Estimate	R0030			-134,783,025	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080				
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090			-134,783,025	
Risk Margin	R0100		33,102,684		
Technical provisions – total	R0200		2,832,303,561		

		Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)
			Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		C0060	C0070	C0080			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010					2,933,983,903	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0020						
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best Estimate							
Gross Best Estimate	R0030		-21,941,648			-156,724,673	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080		2,589,296			2,589,296	
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090		-24,530,944			-159,313,969	
Risk Margin	R0100	6,609,137				39,711,821	
Technical provisions – total	R0200	-15,332,511				2,816,971,050	

Appendix 3: S.12.01.02 – Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions (continued)

		Health insurance (direct business)			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)
			Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		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 calculated as a whole	R0020						
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best Estimate							
Gross Best Estimate	R0030		-12,522,902				-12,522,902
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/ SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080		-752,912				-752,912
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090		-11,769,989				-11,769,989
Risk Margin	R0100	2,842,597					2,842,597
Technical provisions – total	R0200	-9,680,305					-9,680,305

Appendix 4: S.23.01.01 – Own Funds

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	284.00	284.00			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	298,599,716.00	298,599,716.00			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own – fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	-123,864,030.49	-123,864,030.49			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	1,500,000.00				1,500,000.00
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	176,235,969.51	174,735,969.51			1,500,000.00
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual – type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls – other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					

Appendix 4: S.23.01.01 – Own Funds (continued)

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	176,235,969.51	174,735,969.51			1,500,000.00
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	174,735,969.51	174,735,969.51			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	176,235,969.51	174,735,969.51			1,500,000.00
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	174,735,969.51	174,735,969.51			
SCR	R0580	102,390,366.97				
MCR	R0600	25,597,591.74				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	172.12%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	682.63%				

		Value
		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	176,235,969.51
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	300,100,000.00
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring-fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	-123,864,030.49
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life Business	R0770	35,831,905.60
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non Life Business	R0780	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	35,831,905.60

Appendix 5: S.25.01.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on standard formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
Market risk	R0010	51,564,426		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	1,200,704		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	70,553,716		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	5,031,350		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050			
Diversification	R0060	-29,022,214		
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	99,327,982		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		
		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	3,062,385
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	102,390,367

Capital add-on already set		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	R0211	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	R0212	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	R0213	
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	R0214	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	102,390,367

Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	102,390,367
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

Approach to tax rate		
		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	2 - No

Appendix 5: S.25.01.21 – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on Standard Formula (continued)

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		
		LAC DT
		C0130
DTA	R0600	1,500,000
DTA carry forward	R0610	1,500,000
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620	
DTL	R0630	
LAC DT	R0640	
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	

Appendix 6: S.28.01.01 – MCR – only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

MCR calculation Life		Value
		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	20,316,812.83

MCR calculation Life		Life activities	
		Net (of reinsurance/ SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/ SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation – guaranteed benefits	R0210	0.00	
Obligations with profit participation – future discretionary benefits	R0220	0.00	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	2,799,200,877.75	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	0.00	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		1,032,009,544.51

Overall MCR calculation		
MCR calculation Life		Value
		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	20,316,812.83
SCR	R0310	102,390,366.97
MCR cap	R0320	46,075,665.14
MCR floor	R0330	25,597,591.74
Combined MCR	R0340	25,597,591.74
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,000,000.00

		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	25,597,591.74

