Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

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Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report are forward looking statements. These forward looking statements can be identified by the use of forward looking terminology including the terms "believes", "expects", "estimates", "anticipates", "intends", "may", "will" or "should" or in each case, their negative, or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward looking statements reflect the Company's current expectations concerning future events. They involve various risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, third parties or the industry to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors include, amongst other things, general economic and business conditions, industry trends, competition, changes in regulation, currency fluctuations, changes in business strategy or development and political and economic uncertainty. There can be no assurance that the results and events contemplated by these forward looking statements will in fact occur.

Summary

Maiden General Försäkrings AB. ("Maiden GF" or the "Company"), corporation number 516406-1003, is licensed to underwrite direct and indirect insurance for, Class 1 – accident, Class 2 – sickness, Class 9 – other property damage and Class 16 – other financial loss. Maiden GF is domiciled in Sweden however coverage is provided throughout Europe under the "Provision of Freedom of Services" where passports have been granted.

Maiden GF is a subsidiary of Maiden Holdings, Ltd. ("Maiden" or the "Group"). Maiden is a Bermuda headquartered holding company which is traded on the NASDAQ (MHLD). The Vermont Department of Financial Regulation is the Group supervisor.

To underwrite in the UK the Company has a UK branch, Maiden General Försäkrings AB, UK Branch ("Maiden GF-UK"). Maiden GF-UK (firm reference number: 770565) is authorized and regulated by the Prudential Regulatory Authority and Financial Conduct Authority.

Passports for License Class 16 are held for the following countries: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, The Netherlands and Norway. Underwriting for License Class 16 in the United Kingdom can be done via the Maiden GF-UK. Passports for License Classes 1, 2 and 9 are held in Norway and for Licence Class 9 in Spain.

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") has been prepared to assist stakeholders to understand the capital position of the Company under the Solvency II framework.

The Company has ensured that it is Solvency II ("SII") compliant.

There have been no material changes during 2024 to the reporting requirements of the Company and the Company continues to file QRTs quarterly, with an additional QRT reported annually. Within these reports the Company considers its solvency under SII standards and valuation methodologies. There is further information in the SFCR on how the valuation for solvency purposes varies from the valuation for accounting purposes. The Company continues to have adequate capital under the valuation for solvency purposes basis.

Business and Performance Summary

Following a strategic review initiated by the Company's sole shareholder, Maiden Holdings, Ltd., the Board approved a change in strategy on 26 April 2024. As part of this revised strategy the Company decided to cease writing new business, and enter into renewal rights transactions for certain parts of the portfolio. The actions taken were in the context of a proposed future sale of the Company.

In Q2/2024, the Company entered into renewal rights transactions with various entities of AmTrust Financial Services, Inc ("AmTrust"). These transactions covered parts of the Company's

business written in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, and certain UK programs. For those programs outside the scope of these renewal rights transactions these are being managed to the conclusion of their current contracts.

On 17 December 2024, Maiden Holdings, Ltd. announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell the Company to an expanding group of international insurance and reinsurance companies headquartered in London. The transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals.

System of Governance Summary

Daniel Deckers resigned as Managing Director and was replaced by Mikael Eklof on 15 October 2024. Mats Ericsson was appointed Deputy Managing Director on 21 October 2024.

There were no other material changes to the Company's system of governance during 2024.

Risk Profile Summary

The risks that the Company is exposed to have been identified and appropriate mitigation measures have been put in place. The risks evaluated as posing the highest threat are:

- Solvency Risk: The risk that the solvency margin cannot be maintained. Capital forecasts
 are undertaken annually through the completion of the ORSA or when the risk profile of
 the Company materially changes.
- Regulatory Risk (Compliance): The risk that the Company fails to comply with regulation, such as Solvency II or EIOPA's Guidelines. The Company has a suitable governance structure in place to ensure compliance and follows regulatory developments for changes to regulation.
- General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") Risk: The risk that GDPR regulations are breached. GDPR requirements are monitored at a program level, are included in product launch requirements and are regularly monitored to ensure continued compliance.
- IT risks: The risk the Company is exposed to through its use of IT e.g. unauthorized system access, cloud computing risks.
- TPA Oversight Risk: The risk that the Company is exposed to poor service delivery and poor consumer outcomes through lack of oversight of Third Party providers.
- Vendor/Outsourced Provider Risk: The risks presented through either non performance against service and contractual agreements resulting in poor service outcomes; or business disruption caused through cancellation or breaking of an outsourcing agreement.

The Company regularly reviews the risks that it is exposed to and rating of these risks. Following the signing of the Renewal Rights Agreements and the Sales & Purchase Agreement all risks were fully re-evaluated by the Company, and changes made in the assessment of Solvency, Business Mix, and Vendor/Outsource Provider risk

The ESG risks that the Company are exposed to are outlined in the risk register as:

- Investment Risk: The risk that investments are downgraded as industries or individual companies become less attractive owing to the ESG credentials.
- Underwriting Risk: The risk that climate change leads to increased incidence or severity of losses.
- Underwriting Risk: The risk that climate change results in a pandemic, impacting risks underwritten by the Company.

The ESG risk is rated tolerable.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes Summary

The Company introduced Solvency II line of business Income Protection in Sweden and Norway in 2024. Income Protection represented 11% of the Company's GWP in 2024.

There were no other material changes to the Company's valuation methods for solvency purposes during 2024.

Capital Management Summary

The Company monitors capital adequacy as part of its continual capital management activities, and at year end meets the Company's risk based benchmark for meeting capital adequacy.

In addition, the Company has completed an Own Risk Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") which demonstrates that the Company forecasts adequate capital cover through the business plan period and has identified options to manage solvency if necessary. There is further information in the SFCR on how the Company manages these risks, and how the risks are mitigated against.

Effective 1 October 2021, the Company entered into a whole account Quota Share agreement with Maiden Reinsurance Ltd., a sister company domiciled in the State of Vermont, United States. The agreement, structured on the basis of a funds withheld arrangement, was effected to provide ongoing capital support to the Company as it develops its business operations.

A. Business and Performance

Note: Numbers in EUR 000s.

A.1 Business

A.1.1. Name and legal form

The Company is Maiden General Försäkrings AB, incorporated in Sweden, corporation number 516406-1003. The legal form of the Company is a Swedish aktiebolag (AB).

A.1.2. Name and contact details of the supervisory authority, and name and contact details of the group supervisor

Finansinspektionen is the supervisory authority of the Company.

Finansinspektionen Box 7821 103 97 Stockholm

Tel: + 46 8 408 980 00 Fax: + 46 8 24 13 35

The Vermont Department of Financial Regulation is the Group supervisor.

Sandy Bigglestone
State of Vermont - Department of Financial Regulation
89 Main Street
Montpelier
VT 05620-0501

Tel: +1- 802-828-3304

A.1.3. Name and contact details of the external auditor

The external auditor is KPMG AB.

KPMG AB Box 382 101 27 Stockholm

Tel: +46 8 723 91 00

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A.1.4. Description of the holders of qualifying holdings

All shares issued and outstanding for the Company are owned by Maiden Holdings, Ltd., a company incorporated in Bermuda.

A.1.5. Group structure chart

The position of the Company within the Group as at 31 December 2024 is as shown in the diagram below:

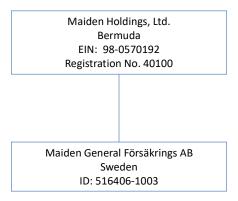


Diagram 1: Company position within Group Structure

A.1.6. Material lines of business by segment and geographical region

During 2024, the products within the Insurance Technical Guidelines (FTR) to be underwritten were loss of income insurance, hospitalization cover compensation for miscellaneous financial loss, medical expenses and property insurance.

During 2024 the Company underwrote business in Denmark, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden and UK. The material geographic regions are considered to be Denmark, Norway and Sweden.

A.1.7. Significant events with a material impact

Following a strategic review initiated by the Company's sole shareholder, Maiden Holdings, Ltd., the Board approved a change in strategy on 26 April 2024. As part of this revised strategy the Company decided to cease writing new business, and enter into renewal rights transactions for certain parts of the portfolio. The actions taken were in the context of a proposed future sale of the Company.

In Q2/2024, the Company entered into renewal rights transactions with various entities of AmTrust Financial Services, Inc ("AmTrust"). These transactions covered parts of the Company's business written in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Ireland, Finland, and certain UK programs. For

those programs outside the scope of these renewal rights transactions these are being managed to the conclusion of their current contracts.

On 17 December 2024, Maiden Holdings, Ltd. announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell the Company to an expanding group of international insurance and reinsurance companies headquatered in London. The transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals.

The Company continues to be adequately staffed to fulfil its requirements.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

Underwriting performance, excluding operating expenses, by line of business:

€'000		2024	
	Loss of Income	Other	Total
Gross premiums written	10,487	506	10,994
Net premiums written	5,742	433	6,175
Net premiums earned	5,711	349	6,060
Net commission expense	(2,727)	(81)	(2,807)
Net claims incurred	(1,539)	(344)	(1,883)
Underwriting Income	1,445	(76)	1,370

€'000		2023	
	Loss of Income	Other	Total
Gross premiums written	9,354	259	9,613
Net premiums written	5,177	239	5,416
Net premiums earned	5,105	123	5,228
Net commission expense	(2,537)	1	(2,536)
Net claims incurred	(1,161)	(127)	(1,288)
Underwriting Income	1,408	(3)	1,405

Underwriting performance, excluding operating expenses, by geographical area:

€'000			2024	4		
_	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	UK	Other	Total
Gross premiums written	2,588	6,134	1,427	297	548	10,994
Net premiums written	1,310	3,339	1,087	154	286	6,175
Net premiums earned	1,287	3,240	1,070	143	321	6,060
Net commission expense	(590)	(1,567)	(496)	8	(163)	(2,807)
Net claims incurred	(158)	(1,256)	(245)	(12)	(212)	(1,883)
Underwriting Income	538	418	329	139	(54)	1,370

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€'000	2023					
	Denmark	Sweden	Norway	UK	Other	Total
Gross premiums written	3,079	3,894	1,073	1,166	402	9,613
Net premiums written	1,748	2,234	564	645	226	5,416
Net premiums earned	1,684	2,122	546	636	239	5,228
Net commission expense	(1,030)	(1,087)	(164)	(87)	(167)	(2,536)
Net claims incurred	(423)	(587)	(181)	(46)	(51)	(1,288)
Underwriting Income	232	448	201	504	21	1,405

A.3 Investment Performance

A.3.1. Income and expenses arising by asset class

€′000	31/12/2024	Total Return	Total Return %
Corporate Bonds	4,870	34	0.71%
Cash	5,828	183	3.14%

A.3.2. Gains/losses recognized in equity

An unrealized gain on corporate bonds of €142 was booked to equity in 2024 (2023: €281 gain).

A.3.3. Information and investments in securitizations

The Company has no investments in securitizations.

A.4 Performance of Other Activities

Revenues are from premiums on the Company's insurance policies, ceding commission on reinsured business, fees from staff performing work for other group companies and income generated from the investment portfolio.

Expenses consist largely of claims costs, commission and operating expenses.

Other Income Type (€'000)	For the 12 Months	For the 12 Months
	Ended Dec 31, 2024	Ended Dec 31, 2023
Fees from staff performing work for other group companies	405	162
Commission income from sale of renewal rights	81	-
Total	486	162

Expense Type (€'000)	For the 12 Months	For the 12 Months
	Ended Dec 31, 2024	Ended Dec 31, 2023
Net loss and loss adjustment expenses	1,883	1,288
Commission and other acquisition expenses	2,807	2,536
General and administrative expenses	2,641	2,960
Total Expenses	7,331	6,784

A.5 Any other information

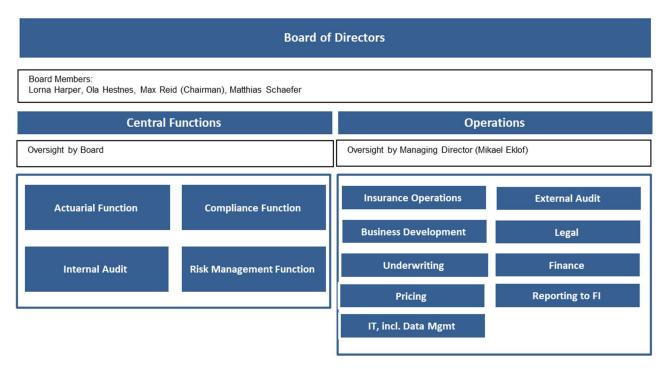
Effective 1 October 2021, the Company entered into a whole account Quota Share agreement with Maiden Reinsurance Ltd., a sister company domiciled in the State of Vermont, United States. The agreement, structured on the basis of a funds withheld arrangement, was effected to provide ongoing capital support to the Company as it develops its business operations.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

B.1.1. Management structure: roles, responsibilities and segregation of responsibilities

The Company has established a Corporate Governance Framework which ensures that the Company's Board of Directors ("Board") is the focal point of the Company's governance system and is ultimately accountable and responsible for the Company's performance and conduct. To ensure that the Board fully discharges its responsibilities and stewardship in an acceptable manner, the Board has established an appropriate number of functions, each with clear responsibilities and each of which reports to the Board. The system of governance has been established to ensure segregation of duties where appropriate and clear responsibilities for each function.



Board of Directors

The Board is responsible for setting appropriate strategies and policies, for providing effective and prudent oversight of functions regardless of the extent to which functions are outsourced, and for monitoring the financial performance of the Company. The Board meets as warranted, but no less than three times a year. The Managing Director regularly keeps the Board of Directors appraised of significant issues and events.

The central functions each have a nominated Board member/Company Officer that is responsible for overseeing that function.

Central Function	Oversight
Actuarial Function	Ola Hestnes
Compliance Function	Mikael Eklof (Managing Director)
Internal Audit Function	Lorna Harper
Risk Management Function	Matthias Schaefer

At most Board meetings, there is a central function and operational update, where the Board is informed on the activities within each central function area since the prior Board meeting.

Central Functions

Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is responsible for the development of the Technical Guidelines including Technical Calculations and implementing the methodologies agreed for calculating technical insurance reserves and technical insurance provisions on an on-going basis. In addition, the Actuarial Function assists in the preparation of the quarterly and annual assessment of capital requirements and the ORSA. This function formally provides a written report to the Board at least annually, with ad hoc updates where necessary.

Compliance Function

The Compliance Function, which is part of the "second line of defence", promotes and monitors the integrity of the Company by advising on and complying with applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions, particularly, in respect of the Solvency II directive, industry and professional standards and internal policies. This function formally provides a written report to the Board at least annually, with ad hoc updates where necessary.

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit Function examines and evaluates the functioning, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal control system and system of governance and makes recommendations for improvements. This function is an independent function within the Maiden group, reporting directly to the Board at least annually.

Risk Management Function

The Risk Management Function is in charge of monitoring the risk management system and the general risk profile of the Company. It provides independent oversight of the operations' adherence to the Risk Management Policy. It presents to the Board detailed reporting on risk

exposures and advice on risk management matters. This function formally provides a written report to the Board at least annually, with ad hoc updates where necessary.

Operations

The Managing Director is responsible for the continuous management of the Company according to the guidelines and procedures approved by the Board of directors. An operational set up has been developed to allow the management of the Company to be conducted in an efficient manner, with clear responsibilities and deliverables for each functional area.

UK Branch

The UK branch of the Company has two senior managers - a Head of Branch (SMF 19) and Compliance Oversight (SMF 16) in accordance with the requirements of the UK's Senior Managers and Certificate Regime ("SM&CR") which governs how people working in financial services in the UK are regulated. For 2024, these positions were held by Richard Simon and Mats Ericsson respectively. The Head of Branch is responsible for management of the UK branch and provides regular updates to the Company's Board in respect of the branch.

B.1.2. Material Changes in System of Governance

During 2024 the following changes were made:

- The Company outsourced its Compliance Function to Maiden Life Försäkrings AB, replacing Marsh Management Services AB., effective 1 January 2024
- Mikael Eklof replaced Daniel Deckers as Managing Director effective 15 October 2024
- Mats Ericsson was appointed Deputy Managing Director effective 21 October 2024

B.1.3. Principles of remuneration

The Remuneration Policy has been set with the aim of promoting effective risk management and preventing excessive risk taking.

The external Non-Executive Director and the Managing Director are remunerated by the Company and the remuneration is reviewed annually by the Chairman of the Company.

Other positions within the Company considered to have a degree of influence of the Company's risk level are the Chairman and Directors.

B.1.4. Performance criteria for entitlement to share options, shares or variable components of remuneration

No share options, shares or variable remuneration were provided by the Company during the reporting period.

B.1.5. Main characteristics of pension schemes for management and central functions

The Company contributes to a private pension scheme in accordance with local standards for employees.

B.1.6. Material transactions with shareholders, persons who exercise significant control and management

During the period ended December 31, 2024, no dividends were paid from the Company to the Shareholder. On 17 December 2024, Maiden Holdings, Ltd. announced that it had entered into an agreement to sell the Company to an expanding group of international insurance and reinsurance companies headquartered in London. The transaction is subject to customary regulatory approvals.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

B.2.1. Description of the Fit and Proper Requirements of Management and Central Functions

Members of the Board of directors, persons performing central functions, the Managing Director (and deputies) and the two senior management functions within the UK Branch must have the skills required to manage and supervise the Company. Collectively there must be sufficient knowledge and professional experience in:

- a) Insurance, reinsurance and financial markets: The awareness and understanding of the business and economic environment in which the Company operates.
- b) Strategy and business models of the Company: A detailed understanding of the Company's business strategy and model.
- c) Governance systems: The awareness and understanding of the Company's risks and the capability of managing them and the ability to assess the effectiveness of the Company's arrangements to deliver effective governance, oversight and controls.
- d) Financial and actuarial analysis: The ability to understand and interpret the financial and actuarial information provided by other functions and take it into account in the decision-making process.

e) Legislation and regulations applicable to the Company: The awareness and understanding of the regulatory framework in which the Company operates.

In addition, the Board, management and central functions must be honest and ethical in their personal and professional behaviour. This includes the disclosure of conflicts of interest.

B.2.2. Description of the Process for Assessing the Fit and Proper Requirements of Management and Central Functions

Upon nomination to the role requiring a fit and proper assessment, a thorough assessment is made of their reputation, experience, and qualifications to ensure suitability for the proposed role. Potential conflicts of interest are evaluated. Once this assessment is completed, it is presented to the Board and recorded in the minutes of the Board meeting.

Annually, the skills and reputation of the Board as a whole and central functions are evaluated to ensure continued adherence to the fit and proper requirements.

In the fit and proper assessment undertaken during the reporting period by the Compliance Function, the central functions, and the Board, collectively met the required standard of maintaining a good working knowledge in each knowledge area, and individually fulfilled the proper requirements. Each assessed person completed a detailed questionnaire covering: their qualifications and memberships; relevant skills and experience; good repute and character; independence conflicts of interest and confidentiality; and employment history. All the questionnaires were then reviewed and assessed by the Compliance Function.

Should a situation occur outside of the annual fit and proper assessment process that gives rise to a re-assessment of an individual or central function holder, the Board would be notified and the fitness and probity of the individual re-assessed immediately.

Conflicts of Interests are managed in accordance with the Company's Conflicts of Interests policy. Each member of the Board and the Managing Director complete a Declaration of Interests Form annually. At least once in every 12 month period, all Directors and/or Officers must review the information relating to themselves contained in the Register of Conflicts and declare that the information is correct or make a further declaration if necessary.

B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency AssessmentB.3.1. Description of the Risk Management System

The overriding goal of the Company's risk management strategy is to control and achieve, to the greatest extent possible, a reduction in the Company's risk exposure as a means of minimising the impact of undesired and/or unexpected events. The purpose of this is to increase the likelihood of achieving the Company's strategic objectives.

The risk appetite establishes the target amount of risk that the Company is prepared to accept in order to achieve its strategic objectives. Risk appetite balances a cautious management of the operations while achieving shareholder expectations. The primary measure of the Company's aggregate risk appetite is the solvency ratio and the tolerances of this are determined by the Board. The Board also determines risk metrics and tolerances for each risk category that it is exposed to, namely underwriting and reserving risk, reinsurance risk, investment and asset liability management risk and operational risk.

The Board has ultimate responsibility for ensuring that it manages and controls its risk satisfactorily and in order to do this, the governance framework reflects the 'three lines of defense' approach to risk management.

First Line of Defense: Operations

The Managing Director and Operations have primary accountability within the context of day-to-day operations. It ensures that operations are carried out correctly and that risk exposures are identified, evaluated, managed, controlled and reported in accordance with the risk appetite and risk policies set by the Board.

A Risk Management Committee from within the operational team will meet at least four times a year to review adherence to the Risk Management Policy across the business and document its findings. The Risk Management Committee is responsible for maintaining the Company's risk register. The risk register identifies all the risks of the business, rates their likelihood of occurrence and the severity of their impact should they occur and documents the control mechanisms that are in place to mitigate, transfer or eliminate each risk as appropriate.

Second Line of Defense: Risk Management Function

The Risk Management Function is in charge of monitoring the risk management system and the general risk profile of the Company. It provides independent oversight of the Operations' adherence to the Risk Management Policy. It reports directly to the Board providing detailed reporting on risk exposures and advice on risk management matters.

The Risk Management Function will engage at least quarterly with Operational personnel to review risk developments, and independently review outputs, checklists and minutes from the Risk Management Committee. These reviews will be documented and presented to the Board member designated as the Responsible Person with responsibility for Risk Management.

Third Line of Defense: Internal Audit

The Internal Audit function coordinates risk-based audits to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of internal controls in order to challenge the design and effectiveness of the risk management system.

The Internal Audit function has full, free and unrestricted access to all areas of the Company and reports directly to the Board in order to maintain independence and objectivity.

B.3.2. Description of how the Risk Management Function is Integrated into the Company Structure and Decision Making Process

The Company has a strong risk management culture set by the Board of the Company, and this culture is disseminated through the business of the Company through the business strategy and the various processes and controls which focus on risk exposure.

As outlined above, all key persons involved in the Company assist in the identification of the risk exposures of the Company, and responsibilities are set for managing the risks to appropriate personnel across various facets of the Company. There is open communication encouraged between risk owners, the Risk Management Committee and the Risk Management Function.

Where concerns or recommendations for alternative mitigations are identified, the risk owners are informed and discussions between the Risk Management Committee or Risk Management Function and operations ensure that the issue is addressed. The Risk Management Committee or Risk Management Function will monitor progress of actions undertaken. The Risk Management Function reports to the Board and can escalate issues to the Board outside of these meetings at any time.

All material business transactions are assessed for potential risk exposures. New business opportunities are pursued by the Company only when the risk exposures identified are perceived to be acceptable or able to be mitigated against, and considered proportionate to the size of the business opportunity.

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B.3.3. Description of the ORSA process and how the ORSA is Integrated into the Company Structure and Decision Making Process

The main purpose of the ORSA process is to define solvency requirements and determine the Company's risk appetite. In addition, the ORSA will identify and evaluate relevant controls and risk mitigating activities. Any potential deficit in solvency identified by the ORSA must be addressed with a specific plan and the Board should decide the actions to be taken.

The ORSA process should be undertaken annually at a minimum, but will be updated if any of the following occurs:

- The risk level exceeds the accepted risk appetite
- There are changes in the underlying assumptions for risk levels/limits
- New insurance classes are introduced or there are major extensions to existing programs
- The risk profile of the Company changes, either because of internal or external changes to the business environment
- A new business strategy is adopted.

The process for completing the ORSA is summarized in the following five sections:

1. Identify, measure and control risks

All major risks that may threaten Company solvency are identified. The Company has developed methods for evaluating risks exposing the Company. Consideration will be given to the Company's risk profile in the context of ESG risks.

2. Define risk grading

Appropriate risk grading methods are maintained. The Risk Management Committee monitors and measures risk appetite and implements warning systems for when risks are changing and reaching upper limits.

3. Stress testing

Stress tests and scenario analysis are used to define future solvency requirements under certain negative and unexpected situations. Scenarios putting the Company in insolvency (reverse stress tests) may be used for determining in situations which deem the Company insolvent.

The stress tests performed in the recent ORSA were:

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	Stress Test Scenarios
1	Quota Share reinsurance with Maiden Reinsurance Ltd. ends
2	Investment portfolio downgrade
3	Adverse development on loss reserves
4	Run off expenses

As each stress test is performed, mitigating activities are assessed that would minimize the impact to solvency.

4. Financial plan for stress test

The Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") and Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") and levels of solvency are calculated for each year of the business plan.

5. Potential solvency requirements

The Risk Management Function identifies potential actions for minimizing circumstances of stress tests.

The results of the ORSA provides stakeholders with crucial information to enable critical business decisions to be taken. It provides guidance for the Board of potential risk exposures, solvency requirements and capital planning. The financial projections produced are intended to ensure that the Company is aware of the potential development of its risk profile and capital requirements in various scenarios. In light of this, the results of the ORSA will be used to influence, at least, product development, capital management and Company strategy and allow the Board to determine the capital requirements and set the risk appetite of the Company.

Once the process and results of the ORSA have been approved by the Board, the results and conclusions regarding the ORSA are communicated to all functions for whom the information is relevant to ensure that any necessary follow up action will be taken. Furthermore, where the ORSA has influenced the business strategy and risk appetite of the Company, central functions are informed in order to ensure that the Company operates within these objectives.

B.3.4. Review Cycle of ORSA

The ORSA process is undertaken and presented to the Board for approval annually at a minimum. Prior to presenting to the Board, the ORSA will be reviewed and approved by the Managing Director. It will be updated outside this annual cycle if there are any material changes to the risk profile or strategic direction of the Company.

B.3.5. How Solvency Needs have been determined given the Risk Profile and how Capital Management Activities and Risk Management Systems Interact

The ORSA is the Company's own perspective of the capital resources necessary to achieve business strategies and remain solvent given the Company's risk profile. The ORSA identifies and measures all material risks, includes results of stress and scenario testing on business plans and capital resources, and identifies contingent sources of capital support where necessary. There are no risk exposures identified in the risk profile of the Company that are not quantified within the ORSA calculation.

B.4 Internal Control System

B.4.1. Description of the Internal Control System

The Board is responsible for the establishment of the internal control system under the appropriate categories: business risks and operational risks. The internal control system is designed to mitigate key risks facing the Company within these two categories.

To address business risks, the Company has created and maintains key policies and procedures surrounding risk management and its internal controls framework that identify operating and oversight responsibilities for identifying and reporting material deficiencies and fraud. The policies and procedures also identify key internal controls that establish sound accounting and financial reporting procedures. The Company has implemented internal controls to ensure that its underwriting, claims processing, financial reporting and information technology systems and applications mitigate fraud, comply with regulatory requirements and meet the needs of its clients. Primary responsibility for day-to-day oversight of the internal controls framework lies with the operations team and control owners. Responsibility and accountability are promoted throughout the Company's activities by ensuring that all controls are assigned to an individual who is aware of their role.

As part of the Company's governance framework, there are a number of policies established that address operational risk. These include: Outsourcing, Conflicts of Interest, Fit & Proper, Protection Against Money Laundering, Anti-Corruption & Anti-Bribery, Internal Control, Remuneration, Events of Material Significance, Product Oversight & governance, Handling Customer Complaints, Business Continuity and ICT Function policy.

In addition, the Company is subject to adhering to a number of policies established at a Maiden group level. Additional corporate policies that address operational risks include the Maiden Information Governance Policies, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Maiden Global Sanctions Program, Maiden Global Fraud Prevention and Detection Policy, Ethics Hotline, IT Policies, HR Policies, Data Protection Policy and procedures, Outsourcing Policy, and controls over financial reporting.

It is recognised that the Company outsources its administrative and operational activities to a number of parties and the Board is required to review and assess these arrangements in accordance with the Company's Outsourcing Policy.

B.4.2. Description of the Compliance Function

The Board of the Company has the ultimate responsibility for the monitoring of compliance with laws, ordinances and internal regulations and every Board member shall be aware of and observe all external and internal regulations.

To help achieve this aim the Board has established a Compliance Function to supplement not supplant the responsibilities of the Board to ensure compliance with legislation and applicable requirements. The Compliance Function is responsible for:

- assisting the Board with ensuring ongoing compliance with legislation and applicable requirements
- enhancing the Company's awareness of compliance matters
- identifying the areas of possible non-compliance within the Company and understanding the consequences of non-compliance
- informing the Board of directors at Board meetings about such risks
- ensuring that the Board is kept informed of any amendment to the applicable regulations, legislation and guidelines or the addition of any new requirements and the potential impact on the Company
- providing a reasonable assessment of the effectiveness and consistency of the internal processes used to control the compliance of the Company's operations and protect its reputation through recommendations, supervision and independent controls, and
- informing the Board of directors and relevant personnel of new or changed guidelines.

The Board and the Compliance Function agree an annual compliance plan, which details a monitoring program on the key internal controls to ensure that they are operating effectively and to document the tests undertaken and the results obtained.

The Compliance Function reports formally with a written report at least annually to the Board, with updates as necessary.

B.5 Internal Audit

B.5.1. Description of the Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit Function provides an independent assessment of the adequacy of, and compliance with, the Company's established policies, procedures and risk management framework.

To achieve this, the Internal Audit Function:

- establishes, implements and maintains a three year audit plan setting out the audit work to be undertaken in the upcoming years, taking into account all activities and the complete system of governance of the Company;
- takes a risk-based approach in deciding its priorities;
- reports the audit plan to the Board;
- issues recommendations based on the audit work undertaken;
- verifies compliance with the decisions taken by the Board in relation to the internal audit recommendations.

The Internal Audit Function has full, free and unrestricted access to all activities, records (in both paper and electronic format), property and personnel necessary to accomplish the stated purpose. Documents and information given to the Internal Audit Function are handled in the same prudent manner as by those employees normally accountable for them, with stringent regard for safekeeping and confidentiality.

The Internal Audit review and appraisal process does not in any way relieve other persons of the responsibilities assigned to them. Responsibility for complying with policies and procedures as well as correcting deficiencies rests with the respective employees and management.

The Internal Audit Function presents in person a written report to the Board no less frequently than annually.

B.5.2. How the Internal Audit Function remains Independent and Objective

To permit the rendering of impartial and unbiased judgment essential to the proper conduct of audits, the Internal Audit Function is independent of the activities it audits. It does not have direct responsibility for, nor authority over, any of the activities reviewed and does not engage in activities which would normally be reviewed by external auditors.

The Internal Audit Function reports directly to the Board. This organizational structure is designed to allow Internal Audit to be independent of all other functions within the Company.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The Company's Actuarial Function is responsible for:

- calculating the technical provisions in conjunction with the Company
- reviewing the technical reserves and determining their sufficiency
- drawing conclusions on the appropriateness, accuracy and completeness of the data underlying the calculations

- expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy and on the reinsurance arrangements
- contributing to the risk management system.

The Actuarial Function reports directly to the Board and submits a written report to the Board no less frequently than annually.

B.7 Outsourcing

B.7.1. Description of the outsourcing policy and information on any critical functions that have been outsourced, including the jurisdiction in which service providers are located

The Company is obliged to establish, implement and maintain effective and transparent systems and controls appropriate to its business. The purpose of the Outsourcing Policy is to establish processes related to outsourcing arrangements and effective reporting and monitoring arrangements of outsourced activities and functions. In addition, the Outsourcing Policy exists to ensure that the Company takes into account the impact of outsourcing on its business and formally considers the additional risks associated with its outsourcing arrangements. The Outsourcing Policy enables the Company to mitigate the risk inherent with such outsourcing arrangements and control the outsourced functions.

Additional Criteria for Outsourcing arrangements:

- that the Service Provider fulfils its obligations is in accordance with the outsourcing agreement,
- that the quality of the Company's governance system is not significantly impaired;
- that the operational risk in the Company does not increase significantly;
- that the supervisory authority's ability to exercise supervision is not impaired; and
- that the ability to provide adequate and continuous service to policyholder is maintained.

Provision for the Outsourcing agreements:

- An unambiguous description/definition of the function(s) to be outsourced and the duties of both parties.
- A notice period for the termination of the contract by the service provider which is long enough to enable the insurance company to find an alternative solution.
- That the insurance company is able to terminate the arrangement for outsourcing where necessary without detriment to the continuity and quality of its provision of services to policyholders.

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- The terms and conditions, where applicable, under which the service provider may suboutsource any of the outsourced functions and activities.
- That the service provider's duties and responsibilities deriving from its agreement with the insurance company shall remain unaffected by any sub-outsourcing.
- An agreed standard of resources and service, supported as necessary by performance measures.
- A requirement for regular detailed reporting to a specific frequency from the service provider in respect of their duties and activities.
- The service provider must have appropriate measures to protect personal data, per prevailing data protection legislation.
- The requirement to comply with all applicable laws and any other guidelines designated by the Company.
- An annual review.
- An outsourcing appendix is included within agreements with outsourced partners providing
 critical outsourced services as standard. In summary, it requires outsourced partners to
 comply with applicable laws, grant audit access to the Company and its regulators and have
 appropriate contingency plans. The outsourcing appendix has been expanded in line with
 EIOPA's guidelines on outsourcing to cloud service providers.

The Company recognises that it remains fully responsible for all outsourced functions and must have procedures and the necessary expertise to monitor and control the outsourced arrangements. Finansinspektionen is notified of the providers of all outsourced central and critical functions.

The Board of the Company may delegate the appointment of an outsourced partner to management but the initiation of an outsourcing arrangement must be reported to the Board.

The Company has the following outsourcing arrangements for central functions:

Function	Provider	Jurisdiction
Actuarial	Marsh AB	Sweden
Compliance	Maiden Life Försäkrings AB	Sweden
Internal Audit	Maiden Global Servicing Company, LLC	USA
Risk Management	Maiden Global Holdings Ltd.	UK

The objective of the outsourcing policy is that all material outsourcing arrangements must allow the Company to:

 maintain understanding and control of all aspects of the outsourced function, avoiding additional undue operational risk;

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- allow respective regulators to monitor the Company's compliance with jurisdictional laws and regulations;
- demonstrate the ability to measure a service provider's performance; and
- ensure that a service provider has sufficient disaster recovery functions, such that the Company's audit obligations, stability and integrity, cannot be affected by failures of the service provider.

The following is a list of criteria that must be complied with for all new outsourcing agreements and existing material outsourcing agreements:

- 1. The service provider has the capacity and resources to perform the outsourced functions in a reliable, correct and punctual manner;
- 2. No conflicts of interest exist that may affect the provision of the outsourced service. Should the service provider be a related party, a referral to the Maiden group Audit Committee is required to approve the terms;
- 3. The existence of a formal outsourcing agreement between the Company and the service provider, specifically covering the rights and obligations of both the Company and the service provider; and
- 4. Provision that local data protection law is complied with under the terms of the outsourcing agreement. Specifically, this should govern information exchange between the Company and service provider.

In addition to standard contract provisions, the contract for outsourcing agreements should include the following:

- 1. A clear description of the receivables, timelines, deliverables, and legal responsibilities of the service provider under the agreement, detailing the responsibilities accepted by the service provider and those retained by the Company;
- 2. The requirement of the service provider to comply with all applicable laws and any other guidelines designated by the Company;
- 3. Provision for monitoring and oversight of the service provider so that any necessary corrective measure can be taken. This would include:
 - a. access to books, records and information relevant to the outsourced activity; and
 - b. right to conduct audits on the service provider whether by the Company's internal or external auditors, or by external specialists appointed by the Company.

B.8 Any Other Information

B.8.1. An Assessment of the Adequacy of the System of Governance to the Nature, Scale and Complexity of the Risks Inherent in the Business

The Board considers the system of governance in place within the Company to be appropriate for the scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the Company. The system of governance is subject to regular internal review, an annual policy and procedure review and update of all policies and if there are changes to the underlying risk profile of the Company, the Board will consider whether changes to the system of governance are appropriate and necessary.

There is no other material information regarding the Company's system of governance.

C. Risk Profile

Note: Numbers in EUR 000s.

The Company's risk management discipline focuses on both quantitative and qualitative elements as the means to achieve targeted returns through a balanced analysis and assessment of risk. The quantitative aspect of our risk management practice focuses on understanding and controlling a broad array of risk parameters in order to achieve desired returns. The qualitative aspect of our risk management practice focuses on identifying and assessing risks, and taking the necessary steps to reduce or mitigate unintended risks, or those risks that could threaten the achievement of our business objectives. The Company's risk register documents the assessment of its risk exposures.

The SCR calculated as at 31/12/2024 distributed the required capital across the risk categories as follows:

Risk Category	Proportion of Capital Required
Underwriting	67%
Market & Liquidity	18%
Credit	6%
Operational	9%

Underwriting and to a lesser extent market risk are the greatest risks that the Company is exposed to.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

While the overwhelming majority of the Company's underwriting portfolio has low volatility, material deviation of performance from expected is a key risk. Specific underwriting risks that could unfavorably affect performance and erode capital are:

<u>Inaccurate Pricing.</u> Underwriting performance could be affected by inaccurate pricing and underwriting of risks due to the use of erroneous or incomplete information, data misinterpretation, inaccurate assumptions, or poor or biased judgment.

<u>Macroeconomic Factor</u> Unanticipated, significant increase in claims frequency and/or severity, including the outbreak of a pandemic or recession.

<u>ESG Factors.</u> Unanticipated, significant increase in claims frequency and/or severity due to climate change.

<u>Reserving.</u> The reserving process has been built to deliver the most accurate estimate possible based on the information available at the time. Reporting lags inherent in insurance claims, future trends and unanticipated events cause a range of uncertainty around where ultimate loss will land when all claims are closed and settled.

Mitigating actions in place:

<u>Pricing Process:</u> Where possible, the Company prices products at an individual cover level and uses a ground up approach to ensure the most appropriate assumptions for each product and cover are used.

<u>Underwriting Performance Monitoring:</u> Underwriting performance of products is frequently monitored and where adverse performance is experienced, action is taken either to pricing or policy wording to attempt to mitigate a continuation of the trend. Material variations in the losses incurred or claims reserved are investigated and results of this are used to improve the reserving process going forward.

<u>Loss Reserve Adequacy:</u> Annually the methodology used for setting loss reserves on a quarterly basis is reviewed internally and by the Actuarial Function. Part of this analysis includes an assessment on the adequacy of the reserves set and whether the corresponding methodology used was appropriate.

<u>Reinsurance:</u> Where appropriate, the Company considers the use of reinsurance arrangements to reduce exposure to specific lines of business.

<u>Company policies</u>: The Board has approved a number of policies to assist in mitigating against underwriting risks. Specific policies that address these risks are the Technical Guidelines including Technical Calculations, Underwriting Guidelines, ORSA policy, Risk Management Policy and Business Authority Approval Process.

The Board has defined the risk tolerance for underwriting risk as follows:

Description	Metric	Limits	Tolerance per Limit
Management's right to assume risk on behalf of the Company	Maximum individual risk in relation to available capital *1	Limit 1: €150 Products: Loss of Income, Personal Accident & Medical Expenses Limit 2: €50 Products: Extended Warranty Insurance Limit 3: €10 Products: Hospitalisation, Loss of License, Property Insurance Limit 4: €1 Products: Deductible Insurance	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors

^{*1} Management refers to the Managing Director, or any two Directors of the Company

^{*2} The exposure per individual risk means the total possible benefit payable under the insurance policy as a result of one incident. Exposure is gross of reinsurance.

C.2 Market Risk

The prudent person principle states the Company only assumes investment risks that it can properly identify, measure, monitor and control, taking into consideration the overall solvency needs of the Company.

The investment of funds by the Company is designed to ensure safety of principal while generating current income. Accordingly, funds are invested in liquid, investment-grade fixed income securities, for which an active market exists and values are determined by a third party. The investment policy is focused on diversification of risk and capital preservation and sets tolerances for investing in high grade marketable fixed income securities, cash and cash equivalents. In order to limit exposure to unexpected interest rate increases which would reduce the value of our fixed income securities and reduce our shareholders' equity, the Company's policy is to maintain the duration of our fixed maturity investment portfolio combined with our cash and cash equivalents within a reasonable range of the duration of our loss reserves.

The Board has established an Investment and Asset-Liability Management Policy and the Investment Committee oversees that this policy is followed. The Company's investment policy is an important component of its overall business model and is designed to preserve capital, provide significant liquidity, and produce sufficient investment income to sustain and grow net income while supporting our policyholder's needs. Specific market risks that could unfavorably affect performance and erode capital are:

<u>Interest Rates:</u> Investments are interest rate-sensitive and the value of the Company's portfolio may be adversely affected by increases in interest rates. Interest rates are highly sensitive to many factors, including governmental monetary policies, ESG factors, domestic and international economic and political conditions, and other factors beyond the Company's control.

<u>Foreign Currency:</u> The Company has exposure to foreign currencies both in investments and within the insurance portfolio. This presents a risk across the balance sheet.

<u>ESG Factors</u>: The risk that investments are downgraded as industries or individual companies become less attractive owing to their ESG credentials.

Mitigating actions in place:

<u>Investment Policy</u>: The Investment Policy stipulates the investment instruments, duration, currency and credit quality that can be included within the investment portfolio. The parameters around these stipulations have been chosen to ensure that the investment

portfolio correctly balances minimizing the risks outlined above while maximizing the return. Adherence to the parameters of the investment policy are monitored frequently.

<u>Company policies</u>: The Board has approved a number of policies to assist in mitigating against market risks. Specific policies that address these risks are the Investment and Asset-Liability Management Policy and the Coverage of Technical Provisions policy.

The Board has defined the risk tolerance for market risk as follows:

Description	Risk Appetite	Metrics and Limits	Tolerance per Limit
Investment Risk: Market Risk	Investment Type	Cash and cash equivalents, government bonds, fixed income products, collateralized loan obligations (CLO's) or inter company loans.	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors.
	Credit Rating	BBB- or above	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors.
	Concentration of credit rating	Maximum 40% of portfolio, including cash and cash equivalents, held in securities rated BBB/Baa	Any deviations to be reported to the Board of directors.
Investment Risk: Matching Risk	Covering of technical provisions	Covered by assets corresponding to at least 110% of the technical provisions.	The Board shall be notified when the Company's coverage reaches 120%.
Investment Risk: Concentration Risk	ORSA Capital	Maintain solvency capital above 150%	Tolerances per risk appetite statement

C.3 Credit Risk

As a result of relationships with counterparties, the Company is exposed to credit risk through:

<u>Investment Portfolio:</u> The Company bears the risk of ratings downgrades of securities in its investment portfolio. Further, for any fixed income portfolio, impairment or default of individual securities is always a risk.

Receivables: The Company bears the risk of collecting of premium payments.

<u>Reinsurance Recoverables:</u> Where reinsurance is entered into to mitigate against underwriting risks, such arrangements expose the Company to additional counterparty credit risk.

<u>Financial Institutions:</u> The Company holds the appropriate level of cash required to service forecast cashflows.

Mitigating actions in place:

<u>Aged Debtors:</u> The Company continually monitors and manages debtors and actively pursues overdue accounts.

<u>Credit Risk:</u> The majority of debtors are third party administrators ("TPA") appointed to manage the premium collection from policyholders on behalf of the Company. Prior to appointment, all TPAs undergo a due diligence review to ensure that their financial stability is an appropriate risk for the Company to undertake as a debtor.

<u>Reinsurance Recoverables:</u> To counter the credit risk on the reinsurance arrangements, the Company will assess the credit rating of the reinsurance entity and require assurance of funds where necessary. A letter of credit or funds withheld may be put in place for additional security.

<u>Cashflow forecasting:</u> Regular cash flow forecasting ensures that excessive amounts of cash are not held.

<u>Company policies</u>: The Board has approved a number of policies to assist in mitigating against credit risks. Specific policies that address these risks are the Investment and Asset-Liability Management policy, Underwriting Guidelines and the Outsourcing Policy.

The Board has defined the risk tolerance for reinsurance risk as follows:

Description	Metric	Limit	Tolerance per Limit
Management's right to place reinsurance on behalf of the Company	External reinsurance entity S&P rating	S&P rating AA- or above or suitable security (funds withheld or letter of credit)	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors
	Group company reinsurance	No group company reinsurance	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors

With effect from 1 October 2021 the Board approved the inception of an intra-company whole account Quota Share reinsurance agreement with Maiden Reinsurance Ltd., a sister company domiciled in the State of Vermont, United States as an exception to the risk tolerances.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

The inherent nature of insurance claims are such that unanticipated significant claims activity under the insurance contracts, outside the Company's historical experience, could impact liquidity at any time.

Mitigating actions in place:

Investment Criteria: A portfolio of highly liquid fixed income securities is maintained.

<u>Financial Monitoring and Forecasting:</u> Regular cash flow forecasting ensures that there is sufficient liquidity to meet upcoming obligations without liquidizing investments at short notice and potentially not maximizing the return on investment.

<u>Company policies</u>: The Board has approved a number of policies to assist in mitigating against liquidity risks. Specifically the Investment and Asset-Liability Matching policy addresses these risks.

The Board has defined the risk tolerance for liquidity risk as follows:

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Description	Metrics	Limits	Tolerance per Limit
Investment Risk: Liquidity Risk	Investment Duration	Maximum ten years.	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors.
	Anticipated liquidity	All fixed income products shall be capable of being converted to cash within ten days.	Any exceptions to be decided on a case by case basis by the Board of directors.

C.5 Operational Risk

Operational risk includes the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, systems and/or external events. Operational risk also includes legal risks. These types of operational failures could negatively impact the Company's reputation with customers, clients, shareholders, and regulators.

The Company is exposed to operational risk through:

<u>Business Process Risks:</u> The risk of data entry and data processing errors arising from application design misspecifications. Included in this category is the risk that models used in the business have errors embedded within, are incorrectly used, are changed without approval or become unfit for use.

<u>Business Continuity Risks</u>: The risks that threaten or disrupt continuous operations. This comprises business interruption that impacts the ability to access facilities or IT systems.

<u>Compliance Risks:</u> The risk that legal and regulatory breaches that could cause financial or reputational damage.

<u>Cyber/Information Systems Risks:</u> The risk of unauthorized access to systems and data, data loss, utility disruptions, software and hardware failures, and inability to access information systems.

<u>Fraud Risks:</u> Fraud risk includes intentional misconduct or unauthorized activities such as misappropriation of assets, information theft, forgery, and fraudulent claims.

<u>Outsourcing Risks</u>: This is the risk that outsourcing partners are incapable to continue to provide the necessary services.

<u>Business Risk</u>: This is the risk that the Company's underlying business becomes unsustainable due to a change in the regulatory environment or profitability.

Mitigating actions in place:

<u>Company Policies and Procedures:</u> There are a number of policies and procedures in place throughout the organization that mitigate operating risk. These are listed under section B4.1 Description of the internal control system.

<u>Compliance Global Monitoring and Reporting Program:</u> In order to mitigate the risk of financial or reputational damage, the Compliance Function is responsible for the prevention, detection and remediation of compliance failures and risks.

The Board has defined the risk tolerance for operational risk as follows:

Description	Metrics	Metrics and Limits	Tolerance per Limit
Management's authority to undertake operational risk on behalf of the Company	Net risk exposure rating on risk register	High or very high	All operational risks rated high or very high to be reported to Board

C.6 Other Material Risks

C.6.1. Risk Exposure, including Exposure arising from Off Balance Sheet Positions and the Transfer of Risk to Special Purpose Vehicles

The Company has no off balance sheet positions or Special Purpose Vehicles.

C.6.2. Measures used to Assess Risks and any Material Changes

Risk Category	Risk	Measures Used to Assess Risk
Underwriting	Inaccurate Pricing	Underwriting performance
		Analysis of claims
		Assessment of priced assumptions
Underwriting	Macroeconomic Factors	Underwriting performance
		Analysis of claims
		Monitoring of economic indicators
Underwriting	Reserving	Loss ratio performance
		 Movements in loss reserves
		 Adequacy of technical provisions
Market	Interest Rates	Investment performance
Market	Foreign Currency	Assets and liabilities by currency
Credit	Investment Portfolio	Adherence to Investment criteria
		stipulated in Investment Guidelines

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Risk Category	Risk	Measures Used to Assess Risk
Credit	Receivables	Aged debtors
		 Credit worthiness of debtors
Credit	Reinsurance Recoverables	Credit worthiness of reinsurer
		Adherence to payment terms
		Mitigations in place e.g. letters of credit
		or funds withheld
Credit	Financial Institutions	Credit rating
Liquidity	Unanticipated cash required	Cashflow forecasting
Operational		Service Level monitoring of TPAs
		Annual TPA review
All	All	Capital required and solvency margin

There have been no material changes to the measures used to assess risk exposures.

C.6.3. Description of the Material Risks and any Material Changes

The risks that are rated Very High/High within the Company risk register are as follows:

- Solvency Risk: The risk that the solvency margin cannot be maintained. Capital forecasts
 are undertaken annually through the completion of the ORSA or when the risk profile of
 the Company materially changes.
- Regulatory Risk (Compliance): The risk that the Company fails to comply with regulation, such as Solvency II or EIOPA's Guidelines. The Company has a suitable governance structure in place to ensure compliance and follows regulatory developments for changes to regulation.
- General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") Risk: The risk that GDPR regulations are breached. GDPR requirements are monitored at a program level, are included in product launch requirements and are regularly monitored to ensure continued compliance.
- IT risks: The risk the Company is exposed to through its use of IT e.g. unauthorized system access, cloud computing risks.
- TPA Oversight Risk: The risk that the Company is exposed to poor service delivery and poor consumer outcomes through lack of oversight of Third Party providers.
- Vendor/Outsourced Provider Risk: The risks presented through either non performance against service and contractual agreements resulting in poor service outcomes; or business disruption caused through cancellation or breaking of an outsourcing agreement.

The Company regularly reviews the risks that it is exposed to and rating of these risks. Following the signing of the Renewal Rights Agreements and the Sales & Purchase Agreement all risks were fully re-evaluated by the Company.

The ESG risks that the Company are exposed to are outlined in the risk register as:

- Investment Risk: The risk that investments are downgraded as industries or individual companies become less attractive owing to the ESG credentials.
- Underwriting Risk: The risk that climate change leads to increased incidence or severity of losses.
- Underwriting Risk: The risk that climate change results in a pandemic, impacting risks underwritten by the Company.

The ESG risk is rated tolerable.

C.6.4. Material Risk Concentrations

A material risk concentration refers to an exposure with the potential to produce losses large enough to threaten a company's ability to remain solvent (or maintain its core operations).

The Company manages concentration of credit risk in the investment portfolio through issuer and credit rating limitations. The Company believes it bears minimal credit risk on its cash on deposit. As a result, the Company does not consider itself to be exposed to any significant credit concentration risk on its investments.

The Company has exposure to credit risk on premiums due from third party partners. This risk is spread across a number of different third parties. Any third party who holds money on behalf of the Company is evaluated for their financial security prior to holding Company money, credit terms are strictly monitored and debts pursued where overdue. As a result, the Company does not consider itself to be exposed to any significant risk concentration on amounts owed.

The intra-company Quota Share reinsurance agreement presents a potential for concentration risk. The Company manages this potential risk through a funds withheld arrangement, and contractual requirements for minimum notice of cancellation periods to be observed.

C.7 Any Other Information

There is no other material information regarding the risk profile of the Company.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Note: Numbers in EUR 000s.

D.1 Assets

D.1.1. Separately for each Material Class of Assets, the Value of the Assets, a Description of the Bases, Methods and Main Assumptions used for the Valuation for Solvency Purposes

As at 31/12/2024 the Company held the following investments:

Government & Corporate bonds €4,870

Cash & Cash Equivalents €5,828

Investment in participation €471

All corporate bonds were rated at least BBB+ (S&P) and were traded on an active market. The fair value of the bonds was determined as the market price.

The Company has classified the financial investments as financial instruments according to IAS 39 (International Accounting Standards). A financial asset or financial liability should be classified as a financial instrument if it meets following conditions:

- It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of shortterm profit-taking, or
- It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).

D.1.2. Description of Material Differences, Quantitative and Qualitative, between the Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods used for the Valuation for Solvency Purposes and those used for Valuation in the Financial Statements

The total valuation difference between valuation bases, assumptions and methods used for the valuation for solvency purposes is displayed in section D.2 below.

D.2 Technical Provisions

D.2.1. Valuation, Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to derive the Value of Technical Provisions for Solvency Purposes

TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Solvency II requires Technical Provisions to be segmented by Solvency II lines of business. The Company's segmentation of lines of business is dependent on International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") reserving process that groups the risks using reserving classes. Reserving classes are further split by country and then allocated by currency. The reserves cash flows are discounted by applying risk-free yield curves by currency that are provided by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA") to get Technical Provisions by reserving classes. Technical Provisions by reserving classes are then mapped to the Solvency II lines of business.

VALUATION BASIS, METHODS AND MAIN ASSUMPTIONS

The technical provisions are defined as the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, discounted to take into account the time value of money considering all possible future scenarios. The cash flow projection used in the calculation of the best estimate takes account of all the cash in-flows and out-flows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over their lifetime.

Technical provisions are grouped into the following key components:

- Gross claims provisions: Best Estimate of provisions that relate to the earned exposure.
- Gross premium provisions: Best Estimate of provisions that relate to the unearned exposure i.e. driven from unearned premium and policies which are bound but not yet incepted at the valuation date.
- Risk margin: Additional provision to bring the Best Estimates to the level required to transfer the obligations to a third party undertaking.

GROSS CLAIMS PROVISIONS

The IFRS IBNR reserves are calculated at an individual program level. Typically, the calculation is a function of recently earned premium volumes, expected lags in claims reporting, expected lags in claims payments, expected loss ratios and average claim payments. The calculation is specific to the individual program and is tailored to account for the specific characteristics of that program. IFRS best estimate of IBNR and case reserves are used as the starting point to estimate the gross claims provisions before the following adjustments are applied:

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- Expenses
- Discounting
- Reinsurance recoveries (where necessary)

GROSS PREMIUM PROVISIONS

The Unearned Premium Reserve includes the unearned premium balance as at the valuation date and is used as the starting point to estimate gross best estimate premium provisions before the following adjustments are applied:

- Application of budget loss ratios to reduce the unearned premium reserve for claims liability
- Policies which are bound but not yet incepted at the valuation date
- Expenses
- Discounting
- Future premium (payables and receivables)
- Reinsurance recoveries

The Company has €389 Unearned Premium Reserve as at 31/12/2024.

The calculation of the expected profit included in future premiums has been carried out separately for the homogeneous risk groups used in the calculation of the technical provisions.

The expected profit included in the unearned premiums, net of reinsurance, as calculated for 2024 is 12 EUR.

REINSURANCE RECOVERIES

The reinsurance recoveries are calculated separately for the claims provision and the premiums provision, with the ceded IFRS reserves and ceded unearned premium reserve respectively used as the starting point in the calculation.

For materiality reasons, the reinsurance payables are adjusted by the undiscounted value associated with the losses. This is revisited annually.

RISK MARGIN

The simplified method (simplifications method 1) described in the document "Guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions", EIOPA-BoS-14/166, guideline 62) approximates the individual risks or sub-risks within some or all modules and sub-modules to be used for the calculation of future Solvency Capital Requirements.

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

VALUE OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS FOR EACH LINE OF BUSINESS (EUR 000)

Line of Business	Gross Best	Risk Margin	Total Gross	Reinsurance
	Estimate		Technical	Best Estimate
			Provisions	
Miscellaneous Financial	2,316	172	2,388	
Loss				
Fire and Other Damage	241	4	245	
to Property				
Medical Expense	77	4	81	41
Income Protection	328	22	350	-93
Total	2,962	202	3,164	-53

D.2.2. The Level of Uncertainty Associated with the Value of Technical Provisions

The main contributors for uncertainty are:

- Uncertainty in cash flows. The payment of current and future claims is dependent on the cash flows projected by the Company
- Uncertainty in expenses. Actual expense may differ from the expected expense used in the calculations
- Uncertainty in assessing future claim amounts. Plan loss ratios are used to calculate the expected losses from unearned business in the premium provisions
- Uncertainty from model error. Model error occurs when the methodology used does not accurately reflect the development process for the line of business (i.e. misspecification of the model).

The level of uncertainty is mitigated against through the various risk management procedures in place. In particular, pricing and financial forecasting is stress tested to establish the level of variance that the Company can withstand. The level of uncertainty associated with the value of the technical provisions is within the risk appetite of the Company.

D.2.3. Separately for each Material Line of Business, a Qualitative and Quantitative Explanation of any Material Differences between the Bases, Methods and Main Assumptions used for the Valuation for Solvency Purposes and those used for Valuation in its Financial Statements

Below are the material differences between the Solvency II balance sheet and the statutory balance sheet.

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Technical provisions (amounts in EUR 000)

Items	Statutory	Solvency II	Difference
Technical provision/ Best estimates	-2,642	- 2,962	-320
Risk Margin	0	- 202	- 202
Total	- 2,642	- 3,164	-522

Reinsurance share of technical provisions (amounts in EUR 000)

Items	Statutory	Solvency II	Difference
Technical provision/ Best estimates	1,008	-53	- 1,061

Reinsurance payables (amounts in EUR 000)

Items	Statutory	Solvency II	Difference
Reinsurance payables	2,303	1,332	970

The total difference between the valuation of the above assets and liabilities is -613 EUR.

Best estimate

The technical provisions are to be valued at the current amount that the Company would have to pay if they were to transfer their insurance obligations immediately to another insurance company. The best estimate shall correspond to the probability-weighted average of future cash-flows, taking account of the time value of money (expected present value of future cash-flows), using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure. The best estimate shall be calculated separately for the premium provision and for the provisions for claims outstanding for insurance obligations.

Risk margin

The risk margin is related to the amount that insurance and reinsurance undertakings would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the insurance obligations of the Company. The risk margin has been calculated by using one of the simplification methods described in the Technical Specifications. The simplified method (simplifications method 1) described in the document "Guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions", EIOPA-BoS-14/166, guideline

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62) approximates the individual risks or sub-risks within some or all modules and sub-modules to be used for the calculation of future Solvency Capital Requirements.

The largest differences are found in the Best Estimate of technical provisions and the Risk margin and Reinsurance payables.

D.2.4. Matching Adjustment

The matching adjustment is not applicable for the Company.

D.2.5. Volatility Adjustment

The volatility adjustment is not applicable for the Company.

D.2.6. Transitional Risk-Free Interest Rate-Term Structure

The transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure is not applicable for the Company.

D.2.7. Transitional Deduction

The transitional deduction is not applicable for the Company.

D.2.8. Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts and Special Purpose Vehicles

Reinsurance recoverables are expected to be valued on a basis consistent with the insurance obligations. Allowance shall be made for any reinstatement premiums that may be payable to reinsurers. Allowance shall be made for expected uncollectable amounts.

Statutory reinsurance recoverables as of December 31, 2024 were €1,008.

D.2.9. Material Changes in the Relevant Assumptions made in the Calculations of Technical Provisions compared to the Prior Period

There are no material changes in the assumptions made in the calculations of technical provisions compared to the prior period.

D.3 Other Liabilities

D.3.1. Valuation, Valuation Bases, Assumptions and Methods to derive the Value of other Liabilities for Solvency Purposes

The Company has evaluated that all other assets and liabilities on the Company's balance sheet are in compliance with the valuation principles stated in the Solvency II legislation.

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

Alternative methods of valuation are not applicable for the Company.

D.5 Any Other Information

There is no other material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

E. Capital Management

Note: Numbers in EUR 000s.

E.1 Own Funds

E.1.1. Overview

The Company's primary capital management objectives are to maintain a strong capital base to support the business and to meet regulatory requirements at all time.

The Board has set a solvency capital target in line with the Company's risk appetite and seeks to maintain at least this level of solvency at all times. Capital adequacy is included within every financial report, which is presented to the Board at each Board meeting, and solvency margins are reported more frequently to the Board when required.

Annually the Company undertakes the completion of the ORSA to determine projected capital requirements including scenario testing, over a three year time horizon; more frequent reviews would be conducted if there are major changes contemplated in any capital driver.

There have been no material changes in the capital management policy.

E.1.2. Amount and Quality of Own Funds Categorized for Each Tier

EUR 000s	Total Own Funds	Tier 1	Tier 3
			(Deferred Tax Asset)
31st December 2024	5,983	5,983	0
31 st December 2023	7,140	6,779	360
31 st December 2022	7,569	7,072	497

E.1.3. Eligible Own Funds Categorized by Tiers to Cover SCR

All own funds are tier 1 and tier 3 assets and are eligible to cover the SCR.

E.1.4. Eligible Own Funds Categorized by Tiers to Cover MCR

All own funds that are tier 1 assets are eligible to cover the MCR.

E.1.5. Transitional Arrangements

There are no transitional arrangements.

E.1.6. Ancillary Own Funds

There are no ancillary own funds.

E.1.7. Description of any Item Deducted from Own Funds and a Brief Description of any Significant Restriction affecting the Availability and Transferability of Own Funds

There are no items deducted from own funds and no significant restrictions affecting the availability and transferability of own funds.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

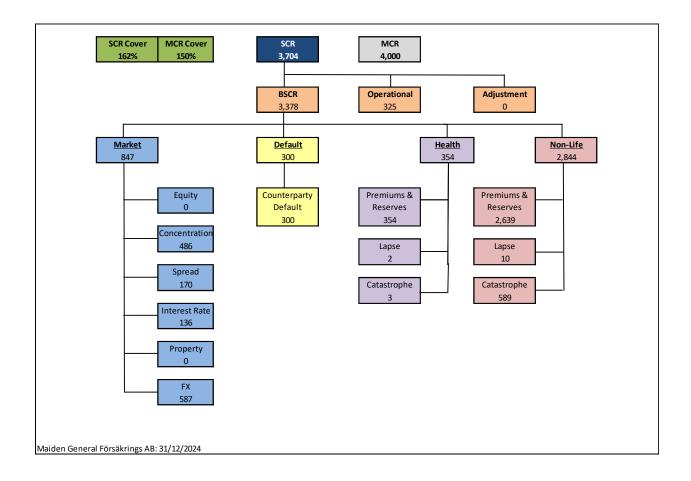
E.2.1. SCR and MCR Requirements at the End of the Reporting Period

Amount of the SCR and MCR at the end of the reporting period:

SCR €3,704 MCR €4,000

E.2.2. The Amounts of the SCR Split by Risk Modules

The SCR tree below presents the Company's SCR and MCR, separated by risk category, as at December 31st, 2024.



E.2.3. Information on whether Simplified Calculations are used and for which Risk Modules and Sub Modules of the Standard Formula

The risk margin has been calculated by using one of the simplification methods described in the Technical Specifications. Simplification Method 1, prescribed by EIOPA-BoS-14/166, guideline 62 is used.

E.2.4. Information on whether and for which Parameters of the Standard Formula the Company is using Company Specific Parameters pursuant to Article 107(7)

The Company is not using any specific parameters pursuant to article 107(7).

E.2.5. Information on the Inputs used to Calculate the MCR

The information that has been used for the MCR and SCR calculations is approved by the Board of the Company and the Actuarial Function.

E.2.6. Any Material Changes to the SCR and MCR over the Reporting Period and the Reasons for such Changes

The SCR has been steadily reducing through 2024 reflecting the strategic decision to cease writing new business, and enter into renewal rights transactions for certain parts of the portfolio.

E.3 Use of the Duration-based Equity Risk Sub-module in the Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

The Company is not utilizing the equity based sub-module.

- E.4 Differences between the Standard Formula and any Internal Model Used The Company is not using an approved internal capital model.
- E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and Noncompliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

There have been no periods of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR.

E.6 Any Other Information

There is no other material information regarding the capital management of the Company.

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

Appendix: QRT Information (000s)

0.02.01	.01.01 - Balance sheet			
			Solvency II value	Statutory accounts
			C0010	C0020
ssets	Goodwill	R0010		
133613	Deferred acquisition costs	R0020		
	Intangible assets	R0030		
	Deferred tax assets	R0040		8
	Pension benefit surplus	R0050		
	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060		
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked	R0070		5,34
	contracts)	110070	5,341	0,01
	Property (other than for own use)	R0080	3,341	
	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	471	47
	Trotaings in related undertakings, moldaling participations	110050	771	7'
	Equities	R0100		
	Equities - listed	R0110		
	Equities - unlisted	R0120		
	Bonds	R0130	4,870	4,87
	Government Bonds	R0140	959	
	Corporate Bonds	R0150	3,911	_
	Structured notes	R0160	5,5	2,21
	Collateralised securities	R0170		
	Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180		
	Derivatives	R0190		
	Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200		
	Other investments	R0210		
	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220		
	Loans and mortgages	R0230	,	
	Loans on policies	R0240		
	Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250		
	Other loans and mortgages	R0260		
	Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	-53	1,00
	Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280		
			-53	1,00
	Non-life excluding health	R0290	-93	,
	Health similar to non-life	R0300 R0310	40	
	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked	R0310		
	and unit-linked	DOSSO		
	Health similar to life	R0320 R0330		
	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
		R0350		
	Deposits to cedants Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	720	72
	Reinsurance receivables	R0370	720	12
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	99	9
	Own shares (held directly)	R0390	99	9
	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up	R0400		
	but not yet paid in			
	Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	5,828	5,82
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	48	
	Total assets	R0500	11,983	

5.02.01.	01.01 - Balance sheet			
			Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
			C0010	C0020
Liabilities	Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	3,164	2,64
	Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	2,733	2,282
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	,	
	Best Estimate	R0540	2,557	
	Risk margin	R0550	176	
	Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	431	36
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570		
	Best Estimate	R0580	405	
	Risk margin	R0590	26	
	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600		
	Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	•	
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620		
	Best Estimate	R0630		
	Risk margin	R0640		
	Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	· ·	
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660		
	Best Estimate	R0670		
	Risk margin	R0680		
	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690		
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700		
	Best Estimate	R0710		
	Risk margin	R0720		
	Other technical provisions	R0730		
	Contingent liabilities	R0740	918	91
	Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750		
	Pension benefit obligations	R0760		
	Deposits from reinsurers	R0770		
	Deferred tax liabilities	R0780		
	Derivatives	R0790		
	Debts owed to credit institutions Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0800 R0810		
	Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	47	4
	Reinsurance payables	R0830	1,332	2,30
	Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	353	35
	Subordinated liabilities	R0850		
	Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860		
	Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870		
	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	185	18
	Total liabilities	R0900	6,000	6,44
Excess of	assets over liabilities	R1000	5.984	6,68

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Z0001 Z Axis:								
				Line of Business	for non life incuran	ce and reinsurance ob	ligations (direct	Total
				Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance C0070	Miscellaneous financial loss	C0200
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business		R0110	104	1,186	402	9,301	10,9
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance acco	epted	R0120		,			10,5
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	•	R0130					
	Reinsurers' share		R0140	73			4,746	4,8
	Net		R0200	31	1.186	402	4.556	6,1
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business		R0210	54	1,186	333	9,271	10,8
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance acco	ented	R0220		,,,,,,		-,	10,0
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	•	R0230					
	Reinsurers' share	accepted	R0240	38			4,746	
	Net		R0300			200		4,7
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business		R0310	16 16		333 339	4,525 2.155	6,0
Jiaims incurred		anta d	R0320	16	421	339	2, 100	2,9
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance acco	-						
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance	accepted	R0330				4.040	
	Reinsurers' share		R0340	11			1,043	1,0
	Net		R0400	5	427	339	1,112	1,8
Expenses incurred		T	R0550	-1	333	81	5,034	5,4
	Administrative expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0610				2,637	2,6
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620					
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630					
		Reinsurers' share	R0640					
		Net	R0700				2,637	2,6
	Investment management expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0710				4	
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720					
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730					
		Reinsurers' share	R0740					
		Net	R0800				4	
	Claims management expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0810				404	4
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820					
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830					
		Reinsurers' share	R0840					
		Net	R0900		•		404	
	Acquisition expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R0910	27	333	81	5,353	5,7
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920					3,1
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930					
		Reinsurers' share	R0940	27			3,363	3,3
		Net	R1000	-1	333	81	1,990	2,4
	Overhead expenses	Gross - Direct Business	R1010	-1	555	01	1,990	۷,۰
		Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020					
		Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030					
		Reinsurers' share	R1040					
		Net	R1100					

S.04.05.21.01 - Home country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations Z Axis: Z0001

			Home country C0010
Premiums written (gross)	Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	6,134
	Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	
	Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	
Premiums earned (gross)	Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	6,048
	Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	
	Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	
Claims incurred (gross)	Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	2,018
	Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	
	Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	
Expenses incurred (gross)	Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	3,540
	Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	
	Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

S.04.05.21.02 - Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written): Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations 7 A vis: 70001

Z Axis: Z0001							
				To	pp 5 countries: non-lif		
			DENMARK	FINLAND	IRELAND	NORWAY	UNITED KINGDOM
			C0020_61	C0020_75	C0020_106	C0020_166	C0020_234
Premiums written (gross)	Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	2,588	214	314	1,427	297
-	Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021					
	Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022					
Premiums earned (gross)	Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	2,565	214	314	1,397	285
	Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031					
	Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032					
Claims incurred (gross)	Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	274	62	198	301	48
	Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041					
	Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042					
Expenses incurred (gross)	Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	1,188	123	188	666	77
	Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051					
	Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052					

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						·	ted proportional reinsu		Total Non-Life obligation
					Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	Miscellaneous financial loss	
echnical provisions calcul	ated as a whole			R0010	C0020	C0030	C0080	C0130	C0180
	Direct business			R0020					
	Accepted propo	rtional reinsurance bus	iness	R0030					
		roportional reinsurance		R0040					
otal Recoverables from rei ounterparty default associ			adjustment for expected losses due to	R0050					
echnical provisions alculated as a sum of BE	Best estimate	Premium provisions	Gross - Total	R0060	58	133	232	325	7
			Gross - direct business	R0070	58	133		325	7
			Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0080					
			Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business	R0090					
			Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV	R0100	1	•			
			and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty Recoverables from reinsurance	R0110	27 27			- <mark>93</mark>	
			(except SPV and Finite Reinsurance Recoverables from SPV before		2.			55	
			adjustment for expected losses Recoverables from Finite	R0130					
			Reinsurance before adjustment for Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for	R0140	27			-93	
			expected losses due to counterparty						-
			Net Best Estimate of Premium Provision		31	133	232	419	8
		Claims provisions	Gross - Total Gross - direct business	R0160 R0170	19 19	195 195	9	1,991 1,991	2,2
			Gross - accepted proportional reinsurance business	R0180	13	100	<u> </u>	1,331	2,2
			Gross - accepted non-proportional reinsurance business	R0190					
			Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty	R0200	13				
			Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Reinsurance		13				
			Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0220					
			Recoverables from Finite Reinsurance before adjustment for Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV	R0230 R0240	13				
			and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty						
		Total Best estimate -	Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250 R0260	6 77	195 328	9 241	1,991 2,316	2,2 2,9
		Total Best estimate -		R0270	37	328	241	2,409	3,0
	Risk margin	!		R0280	4	22		172	2
mount of the transitional n Technical Provisions	TP as a whole			R0290					
	Best estimate			R0300					
	Risk margin			R0310					
Fechnical provisions - total	-		(CD)/ and Finite De of an the adjustment for	R0320	81	350	245	2,488	3,1
		m reinsurance contract s due to counterparty d	/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for lefault - total	r R0330	40			-93	-
	Technical provis	sions minus recoverable	es from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re- to	al R0340	41	350	245	2 581	2.1
Line of Business: further segmentation	Premium provis	ions - Total number of I	nomogeneous risk groups	R0350	41	550	245	2,361	3,2
ogmonation.	Claims provision	ns - Total number of ho	mogeneous risk groups	R0360					
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Premium	Cash out-flows			R0370	44	142		484	8
	Cook in flours	Future expenses and	other cash-out flows	R0380 R0390	93 78	677	123 95	1,927	2,8
	Cash in-flows		incl. Recoverable from salvages and	R0400	70	686	95	2,085	2,9
Cash-flows of the Best	Cash out-flows	subrogations) Future benefits and c	laims	R0410	19	196	9	1,990	
stimate of Claims		Future expenses and	other cash-out flows	R0420					2,2
	Cash in-flows	Future premiums		R0430					
			ncl. Recoverable from salvages and	R0440					
Percentage of gross Best E	stimate calcula	subrogations) ted using approximatio	ns	R0450					
Best estimate subject to tr	ansitional of the	interest rate		R0460					
Technical provisions withou	it transitional on	interest rate		R0470					
Best estimate subject to vo	platility adjustme	ent		R0480					
Technical provisions withou			rs transitional measures	R0490					

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S.19.01.01.01 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency C0010 C0020 C0030 C0040 C0050 C0060 C0070 Prior R0100 N-6 R0190 N-5 R0200 N-4 R0210 N-3 R0220 N-2 R0230 0 R0240 R0250 336 S.19.01.01.01 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency 4 0 3 6 5 C0010 C0020 C0030 C0040 C0050 C0060 C0070 Prior R0100 N-6 R0190 N-5 R0200 N-4 R0210 N-3 R0220 N-2 R0230 N-1 R0240 0 0 R0250 S.19.01.01.01 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency C0010 C0020 C0030 C0040 C0050 C0060 C0070 Prior R0100 N-6 R0190 78 150 7 0 0 N-5 R0200 305 359 48 0 0 N-4 R0210 670 802 61 0 5 N-3 R0220 488 433 12 R0230 369 485 33 N-1 R0240 1,108 798 R0250 S.19.01.01.01 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Income protection insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency 0 6 C0030 C0010 C0020 C0040 C0050 C0060 C0070 Prior R0100 N-6 R0190 N-5 R0200 R0210

N-3 R0220 N-2 R0230 N-1 R0240

R0250

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For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

S.19.01.01.02 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative) Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

			In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
			C0170	C0180
F	Prior	R0100		
1	V-6	R0190		
1	V- 5	R0200		
1	V-4	R0210		
1	V -3	R0220		
1	V-2	R0230		
1	V -1	R0240	0	126
1	1	R0250	336	336
1	Total	R0260	336	462

S.19.01.01.02 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative) Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		In Current year	Sum of years
			(cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100		
N-6	R0190		
N-5	R0200		
N-4	R0210		
N-3	R0220		
N-2	R0230		
N-1	R0240	0	0
N	R0250	0	0
Total	R0260	o	o

S.19.01.01.02 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative) Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		In Current year	Sum of years
			(cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100		
N-6	R0190	0	237
N-5	R0200	0	714
N-4	R0210	0	1,538
N-3	R0220	5	938
N-2	R0230	33	888
N-1	R0240	1,108	1,905
N	R0250	822	822
Total	R0260	1,968	7,042

S.19.01.01.02 - Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100		
N-6	R0190		
N-5	R0200		_
N-4	R0210		
N-3	R0220		
N-2	R0230		
N-1	R0240		
N	R0250	166	166
Total	R0260	166	166

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

S.19.01.01.03 - Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency C0210 C0220 C0230 C0240 C0250 C0260 Prior R0100 N-6 R0190 N-5 R0200 N-4 R0210 N-3 R0220 N-2 R0230

S.19.01.01.03 - Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not

R0240 R0250

Expressed in (co		ng currency	accepted propert	onarromoaranoo _j	, rtoordorik yodi (rt	rj, rodina i, noc
0	1	2	3	4	5	6
C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260

		0		_	J		•	•
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
Prior	R0100							
N-6	R0190							
N-5	R0200							
N-4	R0210							
N-3	R0220							
N-2	R0230							
N-1	R0240	3						
N	R0250	19						

S.19.01.01.03 - Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
Prior	R0100							
N-6	R0190	706	0	0	0			
N-5	R0200	1,408	85	38	0			
N-4	R0210	1,663	1,129	43	3			
N-3	R0220	827	62	12	0			
N-2	R0230	1,822	110	7				
N-1	R0240	1,885	89					
N	R0250	1,930						

S.19.01.01.03 - Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
Prior	R0100							
N-6	R0190							
N-5	R0200							
N-4	R0210							
N-3	R0220							
N-2	R0230							
N-1	R0240							
N	R0250	199						

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S.19.01.01.04 - Gro	ss discounted Best	t Estimate Claims	Provisions - 0	Current year,	sum of
years (cumulative)					

Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		Year end (discounted data) C0360				
		C0360				
Prior	R0100		ì			
	R0190					
N-5	R0200					
N-4	R0210					
	R0220					
N-2	R0230					
N-1	R0240					
N	R0250	9				
Total	R0260	9				

S.19.01.01.04 - Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	Year end						
	(discounted data)						
	C0360						
R0100							
R0190							
R0200							
R0210							
R0220							
R0230							
R0240							
R0250	19						
R0260	19						
	R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0230 R0240 R0250 R0260	R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0220 R0220 R0240 R0250 19	(discounted data) C0360 R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0230 R0240 R0250 19	(discounted data) C0360 R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0230 R0240 R0250 19	(discounted data) C0360 R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0230 R0240 R0240 R0250 19	(discounted data) C0360 R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0230 R0230 R0240 R0250 19	(discounted data) C0360 R0100 R0190 R0200 R0210 R0220 R0230 R0230 R0240 R0250 19

S.19.01.01.04 - Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting

		Year end
		(discounted data)
		C0360
Prior	R0100	
N-6	R0190	0
N-5	R0200	0
N-4	R0210	0
N-3	R0220	0
N-2	R0230	7
N-1	R0240	88
N	R0250	1,896
Total	R0260	1,991

${\bf S.19.01.01.04 - Gross\ discounted\ Best\ Estimate\ Claims\ Provisions\ -\ Current} \\ year, sum\ of\ years\ (cumulative)$

in (contented to / reporting can only								
		Year end						
		(discounted data)						
		C0360						
	R0100							
	R0190							
	R0200							
N-4	R0210							
	R0220							
	R0230							
N-1	R0240							
N	R0250	195						
Total	R0260	195						

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

			rted but not Settle					
Z000)1 Z A x	is:, Fire and other	damage to proper	ty insurance [dire	ct business and a	ccepted proportion	onal reinsurance],	Accident year
[AY],	Total/N	IA, Not applicable	/ Expressed in (co	nverted to) repor	ting currency			
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0400	C0410	C0420	C0430	C0440	C0450	C0460
	R0100							
N-6	R0190							
N-5	R0200							
N-4	R0210							
N-3	R0220							
N-2	R0230							
N-1 N	R0240 R0250	0						
IN	N0230	U						
				1011 (001	O, D I			
			rted but not Settle					
			ise insurance [direc		ccepted proportion	onal reinsurance],	Accident year [A	Y], Total/NA, Not
appl	icable /	Expressed in (cor	nverted to) reporting	g currency				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0400	C0410	C0420	C0430	C0440	C0450	C0460
Prior	R0100							
N-6	R0190							
N-5	R0200							
N-4	R0210							
N-3	R0220							
N-2	R0230							
N-1	R0240							
N	R0250	0						
S.19	.01.01.	05 - Gross Repo	rted but not Settle	ed Claims (RBN	S) - Developmer	nt vear (absolute	e amount)	
			financial loss [dire					YI Total/NA Not
			nverted to) reporting		accepted property		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,
аррі	ioabic /	Expressed in (ooi	involted to ji oportin	godironoy				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0400	C0410	C0420	C0430	C0440	C0450	C0460
		C0400	C04 10	C0420	C0430	C0440	C0450	C0400
Prior	R0100							
N-6	R0190	154	0	0	0			
N-5	R0200	371	40	2	0			
N-4	R0210	777	72	9	2			
N-3	R0220	495	29	3	0			
N-2	R0230	473	71	2				
N-1	R0240	736						
N	R0250	624						
	110200	024						
				1011 (001	0\ 0			
			rted but not Settle					
			tion insurance [dire		accepted proporti	onal reinsurance]	, Accident year [<i>A</i>	AY], Total/NA, Not
appl	icable /	Expressed in (cor	nverted to) reporting	g currency				
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0400	C0410	C0420	C0430	C0440	C0450	C0460
Prior	R0100							
N-6	R0190							
N-5	R0200							
N-4	R0210							
N-3	R0220							
N-2	R0230							
N-1	R0240							
N	R0250	86						

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S.19.01.01.06 - Gross Reported but not Settled Claims (RBNS) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		Year end			
		(discounted data)			
		C0560			
Prior	R0100				
N-6	R0190				
N-5	R0200				
N-4	R0210				
N-3	R0220				
N-2	R0230				
N-1	R0240				
N	R0250	0			
Total	R0260	0			

S.19.01.01.06 - Gross Reported but not Settled Claims (RBNS) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		Year end			
		(discounted data)			
		C0560			
Prior	R0100				
N-6	R0190				
N-5	R0200				
N-4	R0210				
	R0220				
N-2	R0230				
N-1	R0240				
N	R0250	0			
Total	R0260	Ó			

S.19.01.01.06 - Gross Reported but not Settled Claims (RBNS) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting

		Year end				
		(discounted data)				
		C0560				
Prior	R0100					
N-6	R0190					
N-5	R0200					
N-4	R0210					
N-3	R0220	0				
N-2	R0230	2	ĺ			
N-1	R0240	53				
N	R0250	617				
Total	R0260	672				

${\bf S.19.01.01.06 - Gross\ Reported\ but\ not\ Settled\ Claims\ (RBNS) - Current\ year,} \\ sum\ of\ years\ (cumulative)$

		Year end (discounted data) C0560			
	R0100				
N-6	R0190				
N-5	R0200				
N-4	R0210				
N-3	R0220				
N-2	R0230				
N-1	R0240				
N	R0250	85			
Total	R0260	85			

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S.19.01.01.13 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency C1200 C1210 C1220 C1230 C1240 C1250 C1260 Prior R0500 N-6 R0590 N-5 R0600 N-4 R0610 N-3 R0620 R0630 N-1 R0640 126 R0650 336 S.19.01.01.13 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency 0 3 4 5 6 C1230 C1240 C1250 C1220 C1260 C1200 C1210 Prior R0500 N-6 R0590 N-5 R0600 N-4 R0610 N-3 R0620 N-2 R0630 N-1 R0640 R0650 S.19.01.01.13 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency 4 C1220 C1230 C1240 C1250 C1260 C1200 C1210 Prior R0500 N-6 R0590 78 150 0 N-5 305 R0600 359 48 0 670 N-4 R0610 802 61 0 N-3 R0620 488 285 5 N-2 R0630 164 106 10 N-1 R0640 666 356 R0650 426 S.19.01.01.13 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount) Z0001 Z Axis:, Income protection insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency 5 6 C1200 C1210 C1220 C1230 C1240 C1250 C1260 Prior R0500 N-6 R0590 N-5 R0600 R0610 N-4 N-3 R0620 N-2 R0630

R0640 R0650

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S.19.01.01.14 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)
Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting

currency

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C1360	C1370
Prior	R0500		
	R0590		
	R0600		
N-4	R0610		
	R0620		
N-2	R0630		
N-1	R0640	0	126
N	R0650	336	336
Total	R0660	336	462

S.19.01.01.14 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C1360	C1370
Prior	R0500		
N-6	R0590		
N-5	R0600		
N-4	R0610		
N-3	R0620		
N-2	R0630		
N-1	R0640		
N	R0650	0	0
Total	R0660	0	0

S.19.01.01.14 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		In Current year	Sum of years
			(cumulative)
		C1360	C1370
Prior	R0500		
N-6	R0590	0	237
N-5	R0600	0	714
N-4	R0610	0	1,538
N-3	R0620	3	782
N-2	R0630	10	280
N-1	R0640	666	1,022
N	R0650	426	426
Total	R0660	1,106	4,999

S.19.01.01.14 - Net Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

.opo.	9	,				
		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)			
		C1360	C1370			
Prior	R0500					
N-6	R0590					
N-5	R0600					
N-4	R0610					
N-3	R0620					
N-2	R0630					
N-1	R0640					
N	R0650	166	166			
Total	R0660	166	166			

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S.19.01.01.15 - Net Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1400	C1410	C1420	C1430	C1440	C1450	C1460
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600							
N-4	R0610							
N-3	R0620							
N-2	R0630							
N-1	R0640	6			•			
Ν	R0650	9						

S.19.01.01.15 - Net Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1400	C1410	C1420	C1430	C1440	C1450	C1460
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600							
N-4	R0610							
N-3	R0620							
N-2	R0630							
N-1	R0640	1						
N	R0650	6						

S.19.01.01.15 - Net Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1400	C1410	C1420	C1430	C1440	C1450	C1460
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590	706	0	0	0			
N-5	R0600	1,408	85	9	0			
N-4	R0610	1,663	252	39	0			
N-3	R0620	1,735	72	6	0			
N-2	R0630	1,866	81	7				
N-1	R0640	1,944	89					
N	R0650	1,930						

S.19.01.01.15 - Net Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1400	C1410	C1420	C1430	C1440	C1450	C1460
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600							
N-4	R0610							
N-3	R0620							
N-2	R0630							
N-1	R0640							
N	R0650	199						

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S.19.01.01.16 - Net discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		Year end (discounted data)			
		C1560			
Dries	R0500				
	R0590				
N-5	R0600				
N-4	R0610				
N-3	R0620				
N-2	R0630				
N-1	R0640				
N	R0650	9			
Total	R0660	9			

${\bf S.19.01.01.16 - Net\ discounted\ Best\ Estimate\ Claims\ Provisions\ -\ Current\ year,\ sum\ of\ years\ (cumulative)}$

Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		Year end			
		(discounted data)			
		C1560			
	R0500				
	R0590				
N-5	R0600				
N-4	R0610				
N-3	R0620				
N-2	R0630				
N-1	R0640				
N	R0650	6			
Total	R0660	6			

${\bf S.19.01.01.16} \ {\bf -Net} \ discounted \ {\bf Best} \ {\bf Estimate} \ {\bf Claims} \ {\bf Provisions} \ {\bf -Current} \ {\bf year}, sum \ of \ {\bf years} \ ({\bf cumulative})$

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		Year end			
		(discounted data)			
		C1560			
Prior	R0500				
N-6	R0590				
N-5	R0600				
N-4	R0610				
N-3	R0620	0			
N-2	R0630	7			
N-1	R0640	88			
N	R0650	1,896			
Total	R0660	1,991			

S.19.01.01.16 - Net discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

		Year end (discounted data)			
		C1560			
Prior	R0500				
N-6	R0590				
N-5	R0600				
N-4	R0610				
N-3	R0620				
N-2	R0630				
N-1	R0640				
N	R0650	195			
Total	R0660	195			

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S.19.01.01.17 - Net RBNS Claims - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Fire and other damage to property insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1600	C1610	C1620	C1630	C1640	C1650	C1660
Prior	R0500						•	
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600							
N-4	R0610							
N-3	R0620							
N-2	R0630							
N-1	R0640							
N	R0650	0						

S.19.01.01.17 - Net RBNS Claims - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Medical expense insurance [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1600	C1610	C1620	C1630	C1640	C1650	C1660
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600							
N-4	R0610							
N-3	R0620							
N-2	R0630							
N-1	R0640							
N	R0650	0						

S.19.01.01.17 - Net RBNS Claims - Development year (absolute amount)

Z0001 Z Axis:, Miscellaneous financial loss [direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance], Accident year [AY], Total/NA, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1600	C1610	C1620	C1630	C1640	C1650	C1660
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590	154	0	0	0	0		
N-5	R0600	371	40	2	0	0		
N-4	R0610	777	72	9	2	0		
N-3	R0620	409	19	2	0			
N-2	R0630	254	20	1				
N-1	R0640	417	29					
N	R0650	298						

S.19.01.01.17 - Net RBNS Claims - Development year (absolute amount)

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C1600	C1610	C1620	C1630	C1640	C1650	C1660
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600							
N-4	R0610							
N-3	R0620							
N-2	R0630							
N-1	R0640							
N	R0650	86						

prop	ortional	s:, Fire and other reinsurance], Acc currency			
		Year end (discounted data) C1760			
Prior	R0500				
N-6	R0590				
N-5	R0600				
N-4	R0610				
N-3	R0620				
N-2	R0630				
N-1	R0640				
N	R0650	0			
Total	R0660	ò			

S.19	.01.01.	18 - Net RBNS C	laims - Cu	rrent year,	sum of yea	rs (cumula	tive)						
Z000)1 Z Ax	is:, Medical exper	se insuranc	e (direct bu	siness and a	accepted pr	oportional						
], Accident year [A					•	reporting					
		j, Accident year [/	tij, iotaliit	t, rtot applit	Sabic / Expir	23304 111 (00	inverted to)	reporting					
curre	ency												
		V											
		Year end											
		(discounted data)											
		C1760											
Prior	R0500												
N-6	R0590												
N-5	R0600												
N-4	R0610												
N-3	R0620												
N-2	R0630												
N-1	R0640												
N	R0650	0											
Total	R0660	o											

C 10	01 01	18 - Net RBNS C	laime - Cu	rront voar	sum of vos	re (cumula	tivo)	
Z000	01 Z Axi surance	is:, Miscellaneous], Accident year [A	financial lo	ss [direct bu	siness and	accepted p	roportional	reporting
		Year end						
		(discounted data)						
		C1760						
Prior	R0500							
N-6	R0590	0						
N-5	R0600	0						
N-4	R0610	0						
N-3	R0620	0						
N-2	R0630	1						
N-1	R0640	29						
N	R0650	295						
Total	R0660	325						

S.19	.01.01.	18 - Net RBNS C	laims - C	urrent y	ear, sum	of years	(cumula	tive)
prop	ortional	is:, Income protec I reinsurance], Acc d to) reporting cur	cident yea					ressed
		, , ,						
		Year end						
		(discounted data)						
		C1760						
Prior	R0500		ĺ					
N-6	R0590							
N-5	R0600		ĺ					
N-4	R0610		ĺ					
N-3	R0620		ĺ					
N-2	R0630		ĺ					
N-1	R0640		ĺ					
N	R0650	85						
Total	R0660	85						

		Discounted Best urrent year, sum	 	 ons - Rei	insurance)
reinsu		ledical expense in cident year [AY], T cy				
		Year end				
		(discounted data)				
		C0960				
Prior	R0300					
N-6	R0390					
N-5	R0400					
N-4	R0410					
N-3	R0420					
N-2	R0430					
N-1	R0440					
N	R0450	13				
Total	R0460	13				

S.23.01.01.01 - Own funds							
Z0001 Z Axis:							
2000 I Z AXIS.							
			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	Ondings the second seco	R0010		5,550			
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated	Ordinary snare capital (gross of own snares)	R0010		5,550			
Regulation 2015/35			5.550				
•	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	.,				
	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic	R0040	,				
	own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings						
	Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	1				
	Surplus funds	R0070	1				
	Preference shares	R0090	,				
	Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	,	•			
	Reconciliation reserve	R0130	434	434			
	Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160		'			
	'						
	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	Own funds from the financial statements that should not be	R0220					
represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet	represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet						
the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Deductions	Deductions for participations in financial and credit	R0230	•				
	institutions						
Total basic own funds after deductions		R0290	5,984	5,984			
Ancillary own funds	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	·				
	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or	R0310	`				
	the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual -						
	type undertakings, callable on demand Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	D0330					
	onpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	K0320					
	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	R0370					
	subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC						
	Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds		R0400					
Available and eligible own funds	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	5,984	5,984			
	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	5,984				
	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	5,984	5,984			
				5,984			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	5,984	-7			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0580	3,704				
SCR MCR Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR						

S.23.01.01.02 - Red	conciliation reserve		
Z0001 Z Axis:			
			Value
			C0060
Reconciliation reserve	Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	5,984
	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
	Other basic own fund items	R0730	5,550
	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of	R0740	
	matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds		
Reconciliation reserve		R0760	434
Expected profits	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	R0780	
Total Expected profits in	cluded in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	

S.25.01.01.01 - Basic Solvency	Capita	I Requirement		
Z0001 Z Axis:, No				
		Net solvency	Gross solvency	Allocation from
		capital requirement	capital requirement	adjustments due to
				RFF and Matching
				adjustments
				portfolios
		C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	R0010	847	847	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	300	300	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0	0	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	354	354	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	2,844	2,844	
Diversification	R0060	-968	-968	
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0	0	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	3,378	3,378	

S.25.01.01.02 - Calcul	ation of Solvency Capital Requirement		
Z0001 Z Axis:, No			
			Value
			C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MA	P nSCR aggregation	R0120	
Operational risk	1 noon aggregation	R0130	325
Loss-absorbing capacity of	technical provisions	R0140	020
Loss-absorbing capacity of		R0150	
	ness operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requireme	ent excluding capital add-on	R0200	3,704
Capital add-ons already set		R0210	
	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 requiremer	nt	R0220	3,704
Other information on SCR	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub- module	R0400	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring-fenced funds		
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	
	Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0450	
	Net future discretionary benefits	R0460	

For the twelve month period ending December 31, 2024

S.25.01.21.04 Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	Approach based on average tax rate is not applicable as LAC DT is not used

S.25.01.21.05 Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

				Solvency II LAC DT C0130
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	LAC	DT	R0640	0
		LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	0
		LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	0
		LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	0
		LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	0
		Maximum LAC DT	R0690	0

S.28.01.01.01 - Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations							
		MCR components C0010					
MCRNL Result	R0010	1,207					

S.28.01.01.02 - Background information			
Z0001 Z Axis:			
			information
		Net (of	Net (of reinsurance)
		reinsurance/SPV)	written premiums in
		best estimate and	the last 12 months
		TP calculated as a	
		whole	
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	37	46
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	328	1,186
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional	R0040	0	0
reinsurance			
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional	R0050	0	0
reinsurance			
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional	R0070	0	0
reinsurance			
Fire and other damage to property insurance and	R0080	241	402
proportional reinsurance			
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	0	0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional	R0100	0	0
reinsurance			
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0	0
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	0	0
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional	R0130	2,409	4,576
reinsurance		, in the second of	
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	0	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	0	0

S.28.01.01.05 - Overall M	CR calc	ulation
Z0001 Z Axis:		
		Value
		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	1,207
SCR	R0310	3,704
MCR cap	R0320	1,667
MCR floor	R0330	926
Combined MCR	R0340	1,207
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,000
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	4,000