

# Solvency & Financial Condition Report

Bridgehaven Europe Specialty DAC  
31 December 2025

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## SUMMARY

This document is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for Bridgehaven Europe Specialty dac ('Bridgehaven Europe' or 'the Company').

The SFCR provides narrative information in quantitative and qualitative form including quantitative reporting templates (QRTs). The report covers the Business and Performance of Bridgehaven Europe, its System of Governance, Risk Profile, Valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management.

### Section A – Business and Performance

During the last financial period, the Company continued to run off the book and is ahead of the plan in running off claims. The Company made a profit for the period of £1.2m (March 2025: £1.1m Profit).

The Company was acquired in December 2025 by Bridgehaven UK insurance group. Following the change in ownership, the strategic direction of the Company has been revised from managing an orderly run-off to the planned recommencement of underwriting activities, subject to the full regulatory approval and operational readiness.

During the period under review, the Company continued to manage its existing claims portfolio prudently while preparing the operational, governance and risk management framework required to support the resumption of new business. The Company maintains a robust corporate governance structure designed to facilitate effective risk management, oversight and regulatory compliance.

The Company continues to monitor its operating expense base closely against approved budgets and maintains appropriate provisions in respect of legacy run-off obligations. The Directors remain satisfied that the Company holds sufficient financial resources to meet all existing policyholder liabilities as they fall due while supporting the planned strategic transition.

The underwriting performance of Bridgehaven Europe compared to projections for the reporting period is as follows:

	<b>31 Dec 2025<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>31 Dec 2025</b>
	<b>Actual</b>	<b>Projected</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	-	-
Net claims incurred	171	338
Expenses incurred	(931)	((950))
Net underwriting income/(losses)	<b>(759)</b>	<b>(612)</b>

Net claims incurred were significantly lower than projected, primarily due to better than expected claims settlements. The expense incurred was slightly below the budget.

<sup>1</sup> The Company's financial year end was changed from 31 March to 31 December, as a result, the last financial year runs from 1 April to 31 December 2025.

The projected underwriting performance of Bridgehaven Europe for the next financial period are as follows:

	<b>2026</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	3,237
Net claims incurred	(1,695)
Net commissions	(1,044)
Fee Income	3,567
Expenses incurred	(3,767)
Net underwriting gains	<b>298</b>

The financial projections incorporate the planned recommencement of underwriting activity during 2026. The Directors are satisfied that the projected financial position appropriately reflects both the continued management of the legacy book and the anticipated return to underwriting.

Net investment income for the period ended 31 December 2025 was £586,000 (March 2025: £1,039,000).

#### Section B – System of Governance

The System of Governance section contains information on the organisational and operational structures of Bridgehaven Europe, which support its strategic objectives and operations. The Board of Directors has established the governance structure to ensure effective oversight of the activities of Bridgehaven Europe.

#### Section C – Risk Profile

The Risk Profile describes the underwriting, market, credit, liquidity, operational and other material risks to which Bridgehaven Europe is exposed. Following the Company's acquisition in December 2025 and the revised strategic direction to recommence underwriting activity, the Company expects its underwriting risk profile to evolve over time.

During the period under review, the Company remained exposed primarily to risks arising from the legacy run-off portfolio. As new business is written, underwriting risk is expected to increase from current run-off levels and will be managed within the Company's established risk appetite and governance framework.

For each of the material risks, the Company has performed stress and scenario testing as part of its Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and Recovery Plan, taking into account both the continued development of the legacy book and the planned resumption of underwriting activities.

#### Section D – Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The Valuation for Solvency Purposes outlines the difference between the Solvency II Valuation and the Financial Statements for the Company. The Company's financial statements are prepared on an Irish GAAP basis. There are no significant measurement differences between the two bases.

#### Section E – Capital Management

The Capital Management section outlines the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) for the Company, which calculates capital using the Standard Formula. The Company's available own funds enjoy full benefit from the Tier 1 capital. At 31 December 2025, the Company's SCR and MCR ratios were 318.6% and 537.2% respectively.

The table below provides a breakdown of the Company own funds by tier level at 31 December 2025:

	<b>Tier 1 £'000</b>	<b>Tier 2 £'000</b>	<b>Total £'000</b>
31 December 2025	18,847	-	18,847
Eligible amount to cover the SCR	18,847	-	18,847
Eligible amount to cover the MCR	18,847	-	18,847

## A BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

### A.1 BUSINESS

Bridgehaven Europe is an authorised Insurance Company (No 340407) which is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. The Company commenced trading in 2002 and is based in Dublin, Ireland. The Company currently has a Low Impact PRISM rating under the Central Bank of Ireland's risk based framework.

Bridgehaven Europe's registered address is:

Merrion Hall, Strand Road, Sandymount, Dublin D04 P6C4.

Central Bank of Ireland's address is:

PO Box 559, New Wapping St., North Wall Quay, Dublin 1.

The external auditors are Grant Thornton, whose address is:

13-18 City Quay, Dublin 2, D02 ED70, Ireland

Prior to entering orderly run-off on 22 October 2019, the Company operated in a niche segment of the Irish and UK general insurance markets, specialising in the development of purpose-built schemes designed to meet the needs of its distribution partners. The Company provided product expertise and added value to business partners through the provision of delegated authority arrangements and access to scheme management capabilities that were not widely available in the traditional insurance market.

Following a strategic review completed in September 2019, the Board at that time resolved to place the business into orderly run-off, and the Company has since focused on the prudent management of its legacy portfolio.

In December 2025, the Company was acquired by Bridgehaven UK insurance group. Following the change in ownership, the strategic direction of the Company has been reassessed, with plans to recommence underwriting activities in a controlled and phased manner, subject to full regulatory approval and operational readiness.

Bridgehaven Europe is part of Bridgehaven Europe Holdings Limited (the Group). Its ultimate parent is Flexpoint Fund IV-A L.P.

#### A.1.1 Significant business and other events

On 1<sup>st</sup> December 2025, the Company was acquired by Bridgehaven UK insurance group. The transaction represents a significant strategic development for the Company and resulted in a change in ultimate ownership and group affiliation.

Following completion of the acquisition, the Board undertook a review of the Company's strategic position. As a result of this review, the Company's strategy has evolved from the management of an orderly run-off of the legacy portfolio to preparations for the controlled recommencement of underwriting activities, subject to the necessary regulatory approvals and operational readiness.

During the reporting period, the Company continued to manage the legacy run-off portfolio in line with its established reserving and claims management practices. Work has advanced to enhance the Company's governance, risk management, operational and capital frameworks to support the planned return to underwriting activity.

The Directors are satisfied that the Company has maintained appropriate financial resources and governance arrangements throughout the period of ownership transition.

No other events of material significance affecting the Company's risk profile or financial position occurred during the reporting period.

## A.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

### Line of Business

£'000	Fire & other damage to property 31 Dec 2025	General liability 31 Dec 2025	Misc. financial loss 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2025
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			-	-
Net claims Incurred	12	160	-	171
Expenses incurred	(47)	(884)	-	(931)
<b>Net underwriting income (loss)</b>	<b>(35)</b>	<b>(724)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(759)</b>

£'000	Fire & other damage to property 31 Mar 2025	General liability 31 Mar 2025	Misc. financial loss 31 Mar 2025	Total 31 Mar 2025
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			1	1
Net claims incurred	512	1,626	1	2,139
Expenses incurred	(367)	(1,009)	(3)	(1,379)
<b>Net underwriting income (loss)</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>761</b>

### Geographic Area

£'000	Ireland 31 Dec 2025	UK 31 Dec 2025	Total 31 Dec 2025
Earned premiums net of reinsurance	-	-	-
Net claims incurred	94	77	171
Expenses incurred	(827)	(104)	(931)
<b>Net underwriting income (loss)</b>	<b>(733)</b>	<b>(26)</b>	<b>(759)</b>

£'000	Ireland 31 Mar 2025	UK 31 Mar 2025	Total 31 Mar 2025
Earned premiums net of reinsurance	-	1	1
Net claims incurred	2,114	25	2,139
Expenses incurred	(1,358)	(21)	(1,379)
<b>Net underwriting income (loss)</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>761</b>

During the period ended 31 December 2025, the Company made an underwriting profit for the period of £1.2m (March 2025: £1.1m profit).

### A.3 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

Investment income for the years ended 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025 were as follows:

	31 Dec 2025 £'000	31 Mar 2025 £'000
Interest on loan to parent	487	807
Interest on bank deposits	99	232
Net investment income	586	1,039

There are no gains and losses recognised directly in equity. There are no investments in securitisation.

### A.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

There were no other material income and expenses for the period ended 31 December 2025.

The Company does not have any material financial and operating leases.

### A.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

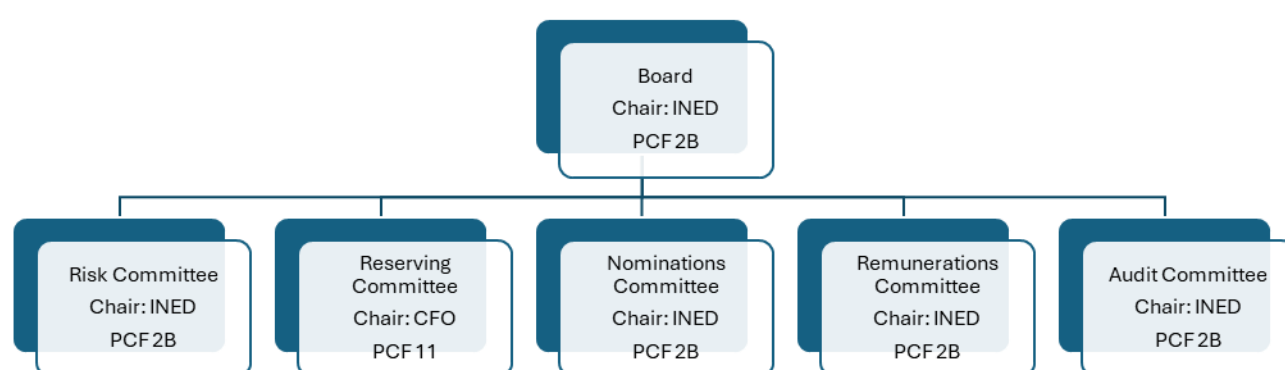
The Company does not have any other material information regarding the business and performance for disclosure, other than that disclosed above.

## B SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

### B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Bridgehaven Europe maintains organisational and operational structures that supports its strategic objectives and operations. The Board has primary responsibility for corporate governance and has put in place the following governance structure to ensure effective oversight of the activities of Bridgehaven Europe. This structure is compliant with the Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015.

The high-level governance structure in place within the Company at 31 December 2025 was as follows:



Terms of Reference are in place, setting out the respective roles and responsibilities of each element.

#### B.1.1 Role and responsibilities of the Board and Sub-Committees

The key role and responsibilities of the Board and each Board sub-committee are as follows;

##### **Board:**

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

- Setting the business strategy;
- Setting the amounts and types of capital to cover the risks of the Company;
- Setting the strategy for the ongoing management of material risks;
- Embedding and overseeing a robust and transparent organisation structure with effective communication and reporting channels;
- A remuneration framework that is in line with the risk strategies of the Company; and
- Installing and overseeing an adequate and effective internal control framework that includes well-functioning risk management, compliance and internal audit functions as well as an appropriate financial reporting and accounting framework.

### **Audit Committee:**

The objective of the Audit Committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for financial reporting, the system of internal control and the audit process. The responsibilities of the Audit Committee include:

- Monitoring the effectiveness and adequacy of the Company's internal control, internal audit and IT systems;
- Review of the completed audits and any remediation required;
- Assurance to the Board that mitigating actions are being taken to support achievement of the Company's strategic Business Plan;
- Identifying any requirements for escalation to the Board as a result of completed audits;
- Liaising with the external auditor particularly in relation to their audit findings;
- Reviewing the integrity of the Company's financial statements;
- Reviewing any financial announcements and reports and recommending to the Board whether to approve the Company's annual accounts; and
- Assessing auditor independence and the effectiveness of the audit process.

### **Risk Committee:**

The responsibilities of the Risk Committee include:

- Oversight and advice to the Board on the current risk exposures of the Company and future risk strategy;
- Advising the Board on risk appetite and tolerance for future strategy, taking account of:
  - the Board's overall risk appetite;
  - the current financial position;
  - drawing on the work of the audit committee and the external auditor; and
  - the capacity of the Company to manage and control risks within the agreed strategy.
- Overseeing the risk management function, which is managed on a day to day basis by the CRO;
- Liaising regularly with the CRO to ensure the development and on-going maintenance of an effective risk management system within the Company that is effective and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business;
- Advising the Board on the effectiveness of strategies and policies with respect to maintaining, on an on-going basis, amounts, types and distribution of both internal capital and own funds adequate to cover the risks of the Company;
- Quarterly review of the Company's material risks as recorded on the risk register and the actions being taken to mitigate the risks;
- Assurance to the Board that mitigating actions are being taken to support achievement of the Company's strategic business plan; and
- Identifying and overseeing the implementation of proactive & proportionate risk mitigation actions.

### **Reserving Committee:**

The Reserving Committee is responsible for:

- The review of the adequacy of reserves on a quarterly basis and to recommend to the Board the level of Best Estimate for inclusion in the financial statements;
- The review of the adequacy of Solvency II Technical Provisions and recommend for inclusion in regulatory returns;

- The review of all reports of the Head of Actuarial Function as to the adequacy of reserves and reporting to the Board of Directors thereon;
- On an annual basis, the review of the Margin for Uncertainty Report;
- The review of all reports of the external auditors;
- Agreement of the risk appetite for reserving risk for recommendation to the Board.

#### **Remuneration Committee:**

The objective of the Remuneration Committee is to establish remuneration policies and procedures. Its responsibilities include:

- Determining and agreeing the policy for remuneration of the Company's Chairman, non-executive directors, executive directors, senior managers and employees;
- Reviewing the on-going appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy;
- Approving the design of, and determining targets for, any performance related pay schemes; and
- Providing recommendations to the Board on scope and required amendments to the remuneration policy as appropriate.

#### **Nominations Committee:**

The objective of the Nominations Committee is to ensure that the Board and its committees are constituted of individuals with the necessary skills, knowledge and experience. Its responsibilities include:

- Reviewing structure, size and composition required of the Board;
- Making recommendations for any changes to the Board;
- Identifying and nominating to the Board, candidates to fill Board vacancies;
- Analysing strategic issues and commercial changes which may affect the Company; and
- Succession planning for Directors and other senior executives.

### **B.1.2 Role and responsibilities of key control functions**

The Company maintains the following key control functions: Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit and Actuarial. The roles and responsibilities of each function are as follows:

#### **B.1.2.1 Risk Management Function**

The Risk Management Function is performed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO).

The CRO reports to the Risk Committee and the Board. The Risk Management Function's activities are:

- ensuring that the insurance undertaking has effective processes in place to identify and manage the risks to which the Company is or might be exposed.
- maintaining effective processes to monitor and report the risks to which the Company is or might be exposed.
- promoting sound and effective risk management.
- facilitation of the setting of the risk appetite by the Board.
- providing comprehensive and timely information on the Company's material risks which enables the Board to understand the overall risk profile of the insurance undertaking.

### B.1.2.2 Compliance Function

The Compliance Function is performed by the Head of Compliance. The Head of Compliance reports to the Risk Committee and the Board. The Compliance Function's activities are:

- To be responsible for compliance with the internal control system.
- To identify and communicate throughout the Company the laws, regulations and codes of conduct to which the Company is subject. The Compliance Function will seek to embed compliance with these laws, regulations and codes of conduct in the way that the Company does business.
- To maintain a comprehensive compliance risk management control and reporting system in conjunction with the Risk Management Function to assist in managing the Compliance Risk faced by the Company.
- To investigate any violation of the law, report to the Board and, in certain circumstances, to outside bodies such as the Central Bank of Ireland.
- To consider possible future changes in the legal environment and their potential effect on the Company.
- Present an annual Compliance Plan to the Board outlining specific areas which it will focus on during a particular year.
- To promote a culture of compliance throughout the Company.

### B.1.2.3 Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit function is performed by the Head of Internal Audit, currently outsourced to Mazars Ireland. The Head of Internal Audit reports to the Audit Committee. The Company requires that the internal audit function:

- Establish, implement and maintain an 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;
- Take a risk-based approach in deciding its priorities;
- Report the audit plan to the Board;
- Issue an internal audit report to the Board based on the result of work carried out in accordance with above, which includes findings and recommendations to the Board including the envisaged period of time to remedy the shortcomings and the persons responsible for doing so, and information on the achievement of audit recommendations;
- Submit the internal audit report to the Board on at least an annual basis; and
- Verify compliance with the decisions taken by the Board on the basis of those recommendations referred to in the points above.

### B.1.2.4 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is performed by the Head of Actuarial Function (HoAF). The HoAF role is outsourced to Barnett Waddingham LLP. The Company ensures that the actuarial function:

- undertakes the tasks as set out in Article 48(1) of the Solvency II Directive. The Company also takes appropriate measures to address the potential conflicts of interests, if the Company decides to add additional tasks or activities to the tasks and activities of the actuarial function.
- identifies any inconsistency with the requirements set out in Articles 76 to 85 of the Solvency II Directive for the calculation of technical provisions and proposes corrections as appropriate and explains any material effect of change of data, methodologies or assumptions between valuation dates on the amount of Technical Provisions.

- assesses the consistency of the internal and external data used in the calculation of Technical Provisions against the data quality standards as set out in Article 82 of the Solvency II Directive. Where relevant, the actuarial function will make recommendations on internal procedures to improve data quality to ensure that the Company is in a position to comply with the related Solvency II requirements.
- when providing its opinion on the underwriting and reinsurance risk policy, to take into consideration the interrelations between these and the Technical Provisions.
- reports in writing at least annually to the Board. The reporting documents all material tasks that have been undertaken by the actuarial function, their results, clearly identifying any deficiencies and giving recommendations as to how such deficiencies could be remedied.

### B.1.3 Changes to the System of Governance

There were no material changes in the system of governance during the period ended 31 December 2025.

### B.1.4 Remuneration policy

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

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

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

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

### B.1.5 Material transactions

The following material transactions took place with the Parent company during the period ended 31 December 2025 and 31 March 2025 (£'000):

	<b>31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>31 Mar 2025</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Interest accrued from Intercompany loan	487	807

The Company issued 1 (Mar 2025: nil) ordinary share to its immediate parent Bridgehaven Europe Dac during the financial period.

### B.1.6 Adequacy of the System of Governance

The system of governance of the Company is considered adequate and effective and is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

## B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

### B.2.1 Fitness and probity policy

Bridgehaven Europe's Fitness and Probity procedures ensure:

- that all persons who effectively run the Company or are responsible for other key functions at all times possess the professional qualifications, knowledge and experience to enable sound and prudent management;
- that all persons who effectively run the Company or are responsible for other key functions at all times are of good repute and integrity;
- that the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body shall, collectively, be able to provide for the sound and prudent management of the Company;
- the appropriate notification to the Central Bank of Ireland of all appointments, replacements and changes, including all information required to assess whether any relevant persons are fit and proper.

Assessments of a person's fitness and propriety must be made:

- before the person is appointed;
- on at least an annual basis following appointment;
- upon the event of material information adverse to the assessment becoming known to the Company or any other circumstances whereby the fitness or propriety of responsible persons may be adversely affected.

### B.2.1 Fitness and probity process

The Company has the following process for assessing the fitness and the propriety of the persons who effectively run the Company or have other key functions:

The Board obtains, when relevant, the necessary information for each initial fit and proper assessment of a candidate for a responsible person position which will allow the Board to adequately assess whether the candidate satisfies the following criteria:

- possesses the necessary skills, knowledge, expertise, diligence, relevant qualification and soundness of judgment to undertake and fulfil the particular duties and responsibilities of the particular position;
- has demonstrated the appropriate competence and integrity in fulfilling occupational, managerial or professional responsibilities previously in their professional career;
- possesses the competence, character, diligence, honesty, integrity and judgment to perform properly their duties;
- the person does not have a conflict of interest in performing the duties;
- has not been reprimanded, or disqualified, or removed, by a professional or regulatory body in relation to matters regarding the person's honesty, integrity, or business conduct;

- has not been the subject of civil or criminal proceedings or enforcement action, in relation to the management of an entity, or commercial or professional activities, and which reflected adversely on the person's competence, diligence, judgment, honesty or integrity;
- has not been substantially involved in the management of a business or company which has failed, where that failure has been occasioned in part by deficiencies in that management;
- have sufficient time to devote to the role and associated responsibilities.

In the case of directors, the following additional criteria must be satisfied:

- that the number of directorships held by any director does not exceed those specified by various regulatory bodies.

### B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT ("ORSA")

#### B3.1 Risk management system

The Risk Management System comprises the Risk Management Framework, which seeks to;

- Identify particular events or circumstances relevant to the Company's objectives
- Assess them in terms of likelihood and scale of potential impact
- Determine a risk management response strategy
- Monitor the risks closely
- Modify actions and mitigation accordingly

The main purpose of this Framework is to ensure that the Company can achieve its strategic objectives by promoting a pro-active and risk based approach to managing and mitigating risks associated with the business.

##### B3.1.1 Objectives and principles

The specific objectives of the Framework are to:

- Ensure that all the current and future material risk exposures are identified, measured, managed, monitored and reported in accordance with the Company's Risk Appetite statement and key tolerance limits;
- Introduce a governance & control framework for the Company's risk management processes
- Ensure all stakeholders are aware of the Framework and clear on their respective roles and responsibilities
- Facilitate compliance within relevant regulatory and legislative guidelines.

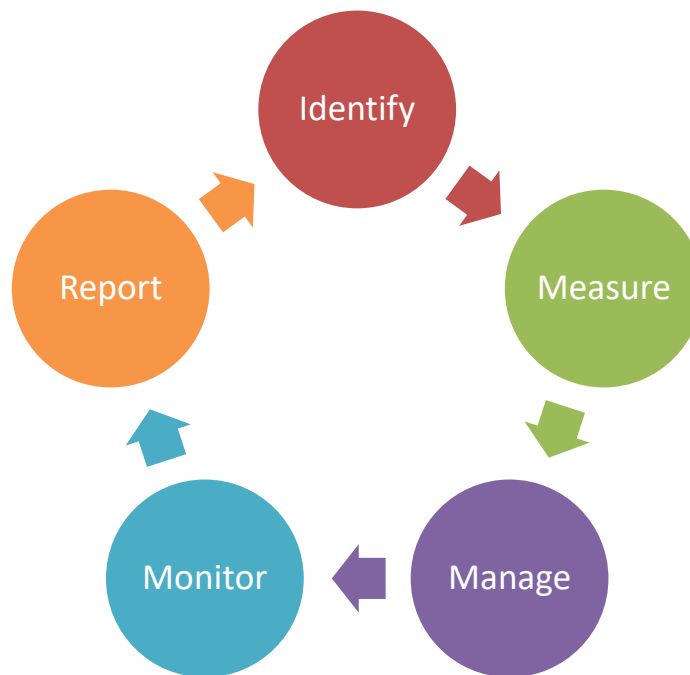
For the Framework to be effective, the following key principles are important:

- The Framework is accepted by senior management as a mechanism to assist and help protect the Company from uncertainties and consequent losses
- Company decisions will be made with the key information available to make decisions on the acceptance of risk in accordance with the Risk Appetite
- Senior management are committed to the Framework's risk mitigation actions and also the need to ensure they are fully embedded in the business processes of the Company
- Risk Appetite and key tolerances will be regularly reviewed and updated to best reflect the Company's Business Plan and strategic objectives
- The occurrence, progress and status of all risks will be promptly reported and appropriate actions taken

- All employees will be made aware of the Framework and have clarity on their respective roles and responsibilities for delivering effective risk identification and mitigation

### B3.1.2 Assessment of Risk

Within the Framework, risk assessment and mitigation is undertaken as follows;



**Identify:** All employees are expected to identify risks through the normal course of business. A key mechanism for identifying new and emerging risks will be through the weekly Management Committee meetings and quarterly Risk Committee meetings.

**Measure:** Risks are measured on a residual basis with the likelihood of the event and potential financial impact of the event the main measures. Key Risk Indicators are monitored to identify trends or changes in risk exposures.

**Manage:** Inherent risk exposures are mitigated through controls. Should the residual risk be outside the Risk Appetite or key tolerances, an action plan will be agreed and implemented to return the exposure to an acceptable level.

**Monitor:** Risk exposures will be continuously monitored.

**Report:** All identified risks and controls will be reported to the relevant committees.

### B3.1.3 Roles and Responsibilities

The Framework applies to all individuals working at all levels, including the Board, Senior Management, employees (whether permanent, fixed term or temporary), outsourced Service Providers, business consultants or contractors, or any other person associated with the Company.

The Risk Committee on behalf of the Company's Board is responsible for the approval of this Framework and for the oversight of the management of risks. Various other Committees and Sub Committees are in place to ensure effective monitoring and reporting of risk management.

The Board is responsible, through the receipt of effective management information data, for:

- Monitoring the effectiveness of the Framework
- Ensuring that the Framework is in line with the Company Risk Appetite

The Risk Committee is responsible, through the receipt of effective management information data for:

- The identification and assessment of material risks in the Company Risk Register
- Ensuring the material risks are being adequately managed, controlled and monitored

Senior Management is responsible, through the receipt of effective management information data, for:

- Implementing the risk controls on a day-to-day basis
- Reporting to the Risk Committee on the assessment of material risks identified in the Company Risk Register
- Reporting to the Board and Risk Committee on deviations of risk from the agreed Risk Appetite and key tolerances

#### B.3.1.4 Reporting

The Risk Committee will report to the Board:

- Annually: On the operational effectiveness of the Risk Management Framework.
- Quarterly: Any deviations of risks from the approved Risk Appetite and key risk tolerances that are considered to pose a threat to the achievement of the Company's objectives.

The Board will:

- Review the information and provide direction to the Risk Committee as appropriate in ensuring the effectiveness of the Framework to manage and mitigate risk for the Company.

### B3.2 ORSA

The ORSA Process delivers the required output for internal and external purposes. The capital and solvency assessments will inform all significant decision-making and risk management processes and will be used for decision making in the business.

The assessment of the overall solvency needs is the primary process to be carried out as part of the ORSA. The steps of the process are as follows:

- All risks that the Company is exposed to are identified. This is performed in line with the processes and procedures in the risk management framework. The risk register is the primary source of risks facing the Company in the first instance.
- For each quantifiable risk identified, consideration is given to whether the risk is mitigated through management action or capital is allocated to address materialisation, or a mixture of both. This assessment takes into consideration the risk appetite in respect of each standalone risk as well as risks in aggregation.
- The data used in the ORSA process must be comprehensive, valid, accurate, relevant and timely. Specific control activities are embedded in the Internal Control System to ensure the highest possible data quality.
- As part of the ORSA process, the Company uses the standard model in calculating its regulatory capital.
- An initial assessment of current solvency needs is made to determine if the Company has sufficient financial resources to meet the capital calculated for its initial assessment of risks.

- A comparison of the risk profile of current and future business to the Risk Appetite Policy and the approved Risk Appetite Statement is undertaken. Where there is a discrepancy further investigation is carried out into the reasons for being outside risk appetite.
- Stress testing and scenario analysis is carried out to understand key risk exposures. The range of the stresses and scenarios considered reflects the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent to the business. Management Actions following the materialisation of a stress or scenario are considered and the impact defined.
- The economic balance sheet (including available capital (own-funds)) and capital requirement on a regulatory basis is calculated for each future year of the business planning period.
- The results of the previous steps are used to consider if any action plans are necessary.
- An overall opinion on the ORSA will be requested from the HoAF and feedback incorporated accordingly.
- The ORSA will be challenged and signed off by the Board.

The results of each ORSA Process are recorded in detail. The record of each ORSA Process includes:

- The individual risk analysis, including a description and explanation of risks;
- A description of how each risk will be managed;
- Detail of data quality is documented;
- Any discrepancies between the risk profile and risk appetite is documented along with the planned course of action to remediate the situation;
- The results and conclusions about overall solvency needs over a one-year-period;
- A description of stress tests and scenario analysis employed. This will include the rationale for selecting a particular stress test or scenario analysis as well as the methodology and assumptions underlying the calculation;
- The results of the validation activity;
- The results of the ORSA and regulatory capital calculations and conclusions about overall solvency needs in the business planning period. A description of what internal and external factors were taken into consideration in the forward-looking perspective. Details of any planned relevant management actions, including an explanation and a justification for these actions, and their impact on the assessment;
- Action plans arising from the assessment and the rationale for them. This requires the documentation to cover any strategies for raising additional own funds where necessary and the proposed timing for actions to improve the Company's financial condition, and clearly allocate actions identified to specific people;
- A record of the challenge process performed by the Board;
- The identification and explanation of the differences established from the comparison of the Company's risk profile with the assumptions underlying the calculation of the SCR. In case the deviations are considered to be significant in either direction, the internal documentation addresses how the Company will react; and
- A record of the review and validation of the ORSA Process.

The exercise to perform the ORSA process and the documentation thereof will be done at least annually and will cover the period since the previous ORSA.

The Annual ORSA will be performed in conjunction with the Company's annual business plan to help ensure:

- it remains an integral part of the business strategy;
- it is taken into account on an on-going basis in any strategic decisions; and
- the current ORSA accounts for the most up-to-date plans and strategies of the Company.

An ORSA outside the annual cycle will be performed when there is a material change in the risk profile or external environment of the Company.

## B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

### B.4.1 Description of the internal control system

The Company's internal control system encompasses the policies, procedures, processes, tasks, and behaviours that:

- facilitate effective and efficient operations by enabling the Company to respond to its significant risks;
- assist in ensuring the quality of internal and external information and reporting;
- assist in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and internal policies and procedures; and
- provide the Board with the capability to monitor and assess the level of compliance with internal controls.

The Company ensures that appropriate levels of Internal Control are present within the organisational structure. The Company operates a three lines of defence oversight and controls model. This is achieved by:

- Ensuring the presence and application of individual internal policies, procedures and guidelines for each of the critical functions and activities of the Company;
- Ensuring that adequate approval procedures, authorities, verification, reconciliations, and review procedures are in place for each function or activity and are adequately documented and verified;
- Ensuring that adequate controls are in place to safeguard the integrity and protection of information;
- Ensuring sufficient monitoring mechanisms are in place to facilitate assessments of the effectiveness of the controls in place;
- The activities of the Compliance function, the application of the Compliance Policy and the implementation of the Compliance Plan.

### B.4.2 Implementation of the compliance function

The compliance function identifies and communicates, throughout the Company, the laws, regulations and codes of conduct to which the Company is subject and seeks to embed compliance with these laws, regulations and codes of conduct in the way the Company does business. The compliance function promotes a culture of compliance throughout the Company.

The compliance function maintains a comprehensive compliance and risk management control and reporting system in conjunction with the risk management function to assist in managing the compliance risk faced by the Company. Through this system it identifies, assesses, controls, measures and reports compliance risks across the Company as part of its oversight and administration of the Compliance Plan.

## B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

### B.5.1 Implementation of the internal audit function

The Internal Audit function, on a regular basis, develops a plan of audit activities and operations and submits to the Audit Committee for approval. The annual audit plan includes identification of each audit to be conducted in terms of the programmes, functions and activities to be audited. The plan may be amended during the period with the approval or at the direction of the Audit Committee. Audits are conducted in compliance with Generally Accepted Auditing Standards.

The Internal Audit function provides the Company with an efficient, proactive and comprehensive internal audit programme through the conduct of:

- Internal control audits to determine that required internal controls are in place, are current and are working efficiently and effectively to minimise the operational and other risks faced by the Company;
- Compliance audits to ensure conformance with the requirements of the various laws, regulations and standards which effect the business of the Company;
- Information/data audits to ensure that all data collected by the Company is stored, updated and destroyed in accordance with all applicable data protection legislation; and
- Special reviews of various areas of the business as may be required from time to time.

The internal audit function is outsourced to Mazars Ireland.

### B.5.2 Independence of the internal audit function

The Company 's internal audit function is independent of the activities audited and must also be independent from the everyday internal control process. The following guidelines describe how the internal audit function maintains its independence and objectivity from the activities it reviews:

- The Board authorises the Internal Audit function to exercise its assignment on its own initiative in all departments, establishments and functions of the Company and of all relevant sections of entities providing outsourced services to the Company.
- The Internal Audit function is free to report its findings and appraisals and to disclose them to the Audit Committee as required. This principle of independence of the Internal Audit function entails that the Internal Audit function operates under the direct control of the Audit Committee
- The Chairman of the Audit Committee communicates directly, and on his own initiative, to the Board as a whole, the Chairperson of the Board of directors, or the external auditors where appropriate. This reporting line is particularly important where the Internal Audit function, as part of its work, uncovers decisions or practices which are contrary to the letter and or spirit of legal or regulatory provisions or internal policies employed by or applicable to the Company.
- The compensation scheme for those who are involved in discharging the responsibilities of the Internal Audit function is consistent with the objectives of the Internal Audit.
- The Internal Audit function is objective and impartial. All individuals (e.g. directors and staff and all entities providing outsourced services to the Company) co-operate fully and on a proactive basis with the work of the Internal Audit function.
- All individuals involved in the work of the Internal Audit function seek to avoid any conflict of interest, real or perceived, with their duty to discharge the responsibilities of the Internal Audit function.
- Those involved in discharging the duties assigned to the Internal Audit function are not involved in the operations of the Company or in selecting or implementing internal control measures.

### B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

The Head of Actuarial Function (HoAF) has responsibility for the actuarial function and supporting the setting of the risk appetite by the Board and for providing comprehensive information on the Company's underwriting performance and reserves which enable the Board to understand the overall

risk profile of the Company. The HoAF maintains oversight communication with the Directors as appropriate.

Key duties and responsibilities include the following:

- (a) coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;
- (b) ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- (c) assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- (d) compare best estimates against experience;
- (e) inform the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- (f) oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in Article 82 of the Solvency II Directive;
- (g) express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- (h) express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- (i) contribute to the effective implementation of the risk-management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements.

The Head of Actuarial Function (HoAF) supports the ongoing compliance with Solvency II by performing the following key responsibilities:

- Contributing to the Risk Management Function and ORSA
- Opinion on ORSA to include range of risks considered, adequacy of stresses performed, appropriateness of Financial projections and continuous compliance with technical provisions

The HoAF function is outsourced to Barnett Waddingham LLP UK.

## B.7 OUTSOURCING

### B.7.1 Outsourcing policy

The Company's outsourcing policy outlines the requirements for identifying, justifying, and implementing outsourcing arrangements for critical or important functions or activities. The policy is designed to ensure that critical outsourcing arrangements are managed effectively throughout the duration of the relationship and on termination.

The Board is ultimately responsible for the approval of and termination of all material outsourced arrangements and delegates authority to its Risk Committee for:

- Approval of material Outsourcing Providers
- Termination and exit strategies of material Outsourcing Providers
- Reviewing the performance of Outsourced Service Providers against the agreed contract.
- Assessing and monitoring the risks associated with material outsourced functions and activities.

The following risks and related mitigations available are considered as part of the approval process:

- The financial, reputational, and operational impact on the Company of the failure of a Service Provider to adequately perform the activity;
- The financial, reputational, and operational impact on the Company of Service Provider failure;
- Potential losses to the Company's stakeholders in the event of Service Provider failure; and
- The risk associated with increased complexity in Business Continuity Planning (BCP).

The outsourcing of any activity by the Company does not diminish its obligations and those of its Board, who have the ultimate responsibility for the outsourced activity. The Company is therefore responsible for the actions of its Service Providers. The Company retains full control of the ultimate activity and retains effective access to all data related to outsourced activities. The Company considers all relevant laws, regulations and guidelines when completing its due diligence on potential Service Providers.

The outsourcing policy ensures that:

- Prior to the appointment or renewal of an outsourcing provider’s services, appropriate due diligence is performed to assess the Service Provider’s capability to meet the business activity.
- All material outsourcing arrangements are notified to the Central Bank of Ireland at least 6 weeks prior to commencing operations.
- All material outsourcing arrangements are undertaken using a written, legally binding contract. The contract must document all components of the outsourcing arrangement between the parties.
- The performance of the Service Provider is reviewed, at least on an annual basis, and compared against the performance targets as prescribed in the agreed Contract.
- The Company maintains adequate contingency plans for outsourcing arrangements to ensure business interruptions for both the Company and policyholders are minimised.
- The Company maintains adequate exit plans as part of the outsourcing arrangements to ensure that where necessary outsourcing services are ceased without detriment to the Company and Policyholders.
- The Risk Committee reports regularly to the Board on the assessment of the risks associated with the outsourcing of the various functions and activities as appropriate.

#### B.7.2 Outsourcing of critical or important operational functions

Function	Location
Internal audit	Ireland
Actuarial	UK
Underwriting support services	Ireland
Claims administration services	UK & Ireland

#### B.8 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Given the Company’s current situation, the loss of key management personnel is a material risk whereby the loss of key personnel could result in business interruption. The Company is actively managing this risk through (1) appropriate notice period in the contract; (2) enhanced retention package; and (3) utilising group support at short notice.

### C. RISK PROFILE

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

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

The Company's material risks are captured within the ORSA process and are considered to be appropriately reflected within the standard formula and the Company's own solvency needs.

The principal risks relating to the Company's business are:

- MGA selection risk
- Failure to write sufficient business
- Operational maturity
- Key person dependency
- Potential reinsurance misalignment

## C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

Underwriting risk relates to the uncertainty regarding the occurrence, amount or timing of insurance claim payments or reserves.

The Company ceased writing new business on 24 December 2019, as a result, the Company's underwriting risk exposure remained significantly lower than that of an active underwriting entity.

During the run-off period, the Company continue to provide insurance cover in respect of property, liability and miscellaneous financial loss risks for policies inception on or before 24 December 2019. All such policies have expired. The Company manages these risks through its established risk management framework, including underwriting, reserving, outsourcing and reinsurance policies.

Following the Company's acquisition in December 2025 and the planned recommencement of underwriting activities, the underwriting risk profile is expected to evolve over time. The Company is enhancing its risk management and governance frameworks to ensure that future underwriting risk is managed within the approved risk appetite and in line with regulatory requirements.

### C.1.1 Underwriting

Historically, underwriting risk was mitigated through robust underwriting due diligence and actuarial review of pricing and reserving prior to the onboarding of new business.

During the period of run-off, the Company's exposure to underwriting risk has been primarily driven by the development of the legacy portfolio. In prior underwriting periods, the Company utilised reinsurance arrangements to mitigate risk by capping exposures within the approved risk appetite.

Before entering run-off, the Company was exposed to the risk of large individual losses. This risk was mitigated through reinsurance protections designed to limit the Company's net retained exposure to single risks and to the accumulation of similar exposures.

As at the reporting date, the Company's legacy underwriting portfolio continues to run off and there is no requirement for active reinsurance protection as any future losses from this run-off portfolio continue to be protected by the reinsurance protection that was in place at the time. However, in light of the Company's planned recommencement of underwriting activities following the December 2025 acquisition, the reinsurance strategy is under review to ensure that appropriate risk transfer arrangements will be in place to support future underwriting within the Company's risk appetite.

### C.1.2 Reserving

The Company establishes provisions for outstanding claims, which represent the estimated ultimate cost of settling all claims (including direct and indirect claims settlement costs). The reserves include provisions for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR). IBNR is largely an estimate of loss and claim adjustment expenses associated with future likely claims activity based on historical actual results that establish a reliable pattern. This pattern is used to estimate IBNR amounts and the timing of those amounts.

The Company is exposed to the risk that reserves are insufficient to cover ultimate claim costs. This risk is mitigated by actuarial review, data accuracy guidelines and on-going monitoring and review of losses.

### C.1.3 Reinsurance

The Company historically purchased reinsurance protection for liability and property exposures in order to limit its exposure to individual large losses and the aggregation of claims arising from catastrophic events. Reinsurance was placed on a loss occurring basis with counterparties holding a minimum credit rating of A- or equivalent.

During the period under review, the Company's exposure to underwriting risk associated with the legacy portfolio in run-off and, there is no requirement for active reinsurance protection.

Following the Company's acquisition in December 2025 and the planned transition to a hybrid fronting business model, reinsurance is expected to form a core component of the Company's risk management strategy. The Company intends to implement a comprehensive reinsurance programme designed to transfer the majority of underwriting risk to appropriately rated counterparties, consistent with its risk appetite, capital management objectives and regulatory requirements.

The reinsurance strategy and counterparty framework are currently under review to ensure that appropriate protections, collateral arrangements and credit risk controls will be in place in advance of the recommencement of underwriting activities.

### C1.4 Material risk concentrations

The Company use reinsurance to reduce the concentration risk within its underwriting portfolio.

### C1.5 Risk sensitivity for underwriting risks

The Company carried out stress and scenario testing as part of the ORSA process, including stresses relating to the material underwriting risks.

During the period under review, the reduction in the legacy book continued to contribute to a declining capital requirement associated with the run-off portfolio. However, following the Company's acquisition in December 2025 and the planned recommencement of underwriting activities under a hybrid fronting model, the forward-looking ORSA reflects an expected evolution in the Company's risk profile and capital requirements.

Future projections incorporate the anticipated impact of new business volumes, reinsurance arrangements and counterparty exposures, and are assessed against the Company's risk appetite and

capital management framework. The Directors are satisfied that the Company's solvency position remains appropriate under both the current run-off conditions and the planned strategic transition.

## C.2 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact because of market movements such as currency exchange rates, interest rates and other price changes. Market risk arises due to fluctuations in both value of assets held and value of liabilities. The objective of the Company in managing its market risk is to ensure risk is managed in line with the Company's risk appetite. The Company has established policies and procedures in order to manage risk and methods to measure it.

The Company's investments comprise deposits with credit institutions and so it does not have a material exposure to other market risks.

### C.2.1 Concentration risk

Concentration risk is the financial loss caused by a decrease in the value of assets corresponding to single name exposure.

### C.2.2 Interest rate and spread risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Spread risk is the risk that arises from the sensitivity of the value of assets and liabilities to changes in the level or in the volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate term structure.

The Company has minimal exposure to interest rate and spread risk on its deposits with credit institutions. It has a spread risk exposure on its loan to the Parent company.

### C.2.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that arises from changes in the level or volatility of currency exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk because it undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The Company has minimal exposure to currency risk as the Company's financial assets are primarily matched to the same currencies as its insurance contract liabilities.

### C.2.4 Prudent person principle

The Company applies the "Prudent Person Principle" in relation to investing its assets. It has taken a prudent investment approach by investing in cash deposits. This risk is monitored to ensure that it continues to be within risk appetite. Annual monitoring procedures have been established under the prudent person principle to assess security and quality of the assets.

### C.2.5 Material risk concentrations

The Company is exposed to concentration risk with credit institutions. The Company manages these risks through its risk appetite monitoring.

### C.2.6 Risk sensitivity for market risks

The Company was previously exposed to material market risk due to its intercompany loan; however, this loan was repaid following the acquisition, and market risk is no longer considered material .

### C.3 CREDIT RISK

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The key areas of exposure to credit risk are in relation to reinsurance counterparties and to a lesser extent amounts due from policyholders and intermediaries.

The objective of the Company in managing its credit risk is to ensure risk is managed in line with the Company's risk appetite. The Company has established policies and procedures in order to manage credit risk and methods to measure it. The Company monitors its credit risk in relation to its counterparties by monitoring external credit ratings for the investments and assets held by the Company. Loans and receivables from policyholders, agents and intermediaries generally do not have a credit rating.

#### C.3.1 Material risk concentrations

Credit risk exposure on all items is currently not material.

#### C3.2 Risk sensitivity for credit risks

The Company was previously exposed to material credit risk due to its intercompany loan; however, this loan was repaid following the acquisition, and credit risk is no longer considered material

### C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities as they fall due. The Company has adopted an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's liquidity requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching maturity profiles of assets and liabilities. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk arising from clients on its insurance contracts. In respect of catastrophic events, there is liquidity risk from a difference in timing between claim payments and recoveries thereon from reinsurers. Liquidity management ensures that the Company has sufficient access to funds necessary to cover claims, surrenders, withdrawals and maturing liabilities.

The Company maintains its financial assets in cash and cash equivalents and deposits with credit institutions to minimise liquidity risk.

The total amount of the expected profit included in future premiums at 31 December 2025 was £0.

#### C.4.1 Material risk concentrations

The Company considers that there are currently no material liquidity risk concentrations.

#### C4.2 Risk sensitivity for liquidity risks

Given that liquidity is not a material risk for the Company, no specific risk sensitivity was performed.

## C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

Operational risk refers to the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, or from personnel and systems or from external events. For the Company, operational risks include for example, information technology, information security, human resources, outsourcing and regulatory risks.

The Company is exposed to a number of operational risks:

### Outsourcing risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that outsourced service providers fail to provide services in line with expectations resulting in financial loss. This risk is mitigated by due diligence prior to onboarding of new outsourced service providers and at regular intervals, service level agreements and monitoring against agreed performance and requirements and regular audits.

### Loss of key personnel

The Directors recognise the operational risk associated with the loss of key personnel, particularly given the Company's size and its ongoing strategic transition.

During the period under review, the Company has continued to manage this risk through a range of established controls and, following the December 2025 acquisition, has further strengthened its organisational and governance framework to support the planned recommencement of underwriting activities.

Key mitigation measures include:

- Competitive and market-aligned remuneration structures to support the attraction and retention of suitably qualified personnel;
- Contractual notice periods designed to allow sufficient time for orderly succession planning and knowledge transfer; and
- Ongoing support from the parent group, providing additional operational resilience and access to broader resources where required.

Market and other risks relating to the performance of financial assets supporting policyholder liabilities continue to be monitored on an ongoing basis by management in accordance with the Company's investment and risk management policies.

### Information technology risks

The Company relies on information technology to support the business and as such may be susceptible to risks associated with information security, be that through security breaches, cyber-attacks or other failures or malfunctions. Information technology controls are in place, to mitigate such risks.

### Regulatory risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of non-compliance with the Solvency II requirements. The Company monitors compliance with the solvency capital requirements through its risk appetite

monitoring. The Company prepares compliance schedules and resource planning to ensure that all regulatory returns are submitted on time.

The Company has a material exposure to regulatory authorities in Ireland and the UK in respect of conduct risk. This risk is mitigated by due diligence reviews of consumer protection policies and controls in place at outsourced service providers prior to onboarding and reviews of monthly complaints information and follow up audits.

#### Data and management information risk

The Company is very dependent on outsource providers to provide appropriate data and management information (MI) to the Company. In addition, the Company needs effective systems to ensure that the appropriate data and MI is available for financial and statutory reporting, exposure management and to support decision-making.

The Company is also exposed to the risk of non-adherence with Data Protection regulations, including the GDPR requirements. The Company performed due diligence on all MGAs to ensure that they have effective data protection policies in place. The Company has implemented its own data protection policies.

#### C.5.1 Other material risk concentrations

The Company considers that there are currently no material operational risk concentrations.

#### C5.2 Risk sensitivity for operational risks

There was no operational risk stressed scenario which, if it occurred in isolation, would materially reduce the projected capital ratios.

### C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

#### C.6.1 Off-balance sheet positions

The Company does not have off-balance sheet positions and does not use special purpose vehicles.

#### C.7 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

The Company does not have any other material information regarding their risk profile for disclosure, other than as disclosed above.

## D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

### D.1 ASSETS

The following table provides a breakdown of the Company's assets as reported under Solvency II and Local GAAP as at 31 December 2025.

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Local GAAP £'000</b>	<b>Reclassification £'000</b>	<b>Valuation difference £'000</b>	<b>Solvency II value £,000</b>
Deposits other than cash equivalents	9,457	-	-	9,457
Insurance & intermediaries receivable	142	(142)	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	11,654	41	-	11,695
Any other assets	38	-	(24)	14
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>21,292</b>	<b>(101)</b>	<b>(24)</b>	<b>21,166</b>

The information below provides a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for the valuation for solvency purposes for material assets. A quantitative and qualitative explanation of material differences for the valuation between local GAAP and Solvency II is also provided.

#### D.1.1 Deposits other than cash equivalents

Bank deposits represent amounts of term deposits with local financial institutions. The maturity dates are less than twelve months and are carried at cost in the local GAAP balance sheet as a reasonable approximation to the fair value. Therefore, such balances are considered to be held at fair value for Solvency II purposes.

#### D.1.2 Reinsurance recoverable

See section D.2.6.

#### D.1.3 Insurance and intermediaries receivables

Insurance and intermediaries receivables consist mainly of claims floats held by third party TPAs and commission ratchet receivable. Under local GAAP insurance and intermediaries receivables are valued at cost while the Solvency II balance sheet values them at fair value. No adjustment is required to these valuations as the amounts held under local GAAP measurements principles are deemed to be approximations for fair value. As these are insurance balances for Solvency II purposes they have been re-classified to the Technical Provision balance.

#### D.1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent amounts of cash on hand and short-term deposits. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at face value in the local GAAP balance sheet as best representing their fair value. Therefore, such balances are considered to be held at fair value for Solvency II purposes.

### D.1.5 Any other assets

The balance under local GAAP consists of prepayment and insurance premium tax receivable from an MGA counterpart. Under Solvency II, prepayment is disallowed from a valuation perspective.

## D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

### D.2.1 Technical provisions by material line of business

Technical provisions by material line of business as at 31 December 2025 were (£000s):

Line of Business	Gross Best Estimate Liability	Risk Margin	Recoverable from Reinsurance contracts and SPVs	Total Technical Provisions net of Recoverable
Fire and other damage to property insurance	130	3	-	132
General liability insurance	1,629	32	-	1,661
Assistance	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss	56	1	-	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,815</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,851</b>

### D.2.2 Level of uncertainty associated with the technical provisions

The uncertainty surrounding the Technical Provisions is slightly higher than might be the case for a typical non-life insurer.

As the Company's portfolio is comparatively small, it may not achieve the same level of diversification as other property and liability insurers and so the Company is more susceptible to the impact of large single losses. Additionally, as the portfolio is small, the Company places a greater reliance on benchmark data when calculating the Technical Provisions than may typically be the case. This exposes the Company to a basis risk.

However, there are several mitigating factors which offset the risks described above. Specifically, the Company had Excess of Loss Reinsurance protection in place which cap the Company's exposure to any single loss.

### D.2.3 Technical provision bases, methods and main assumptions

The approach to the calculation of the Technical Provisions is consistent between lines of business. Undiscounted claims provisions are broadly estimated using the chain ladder method.

### D.2.4 Reconciliation to the GAAP technical provisions

Technical Provisions	Local GAAP £'000	Reclassification £'000	Valuation difference £'000	Solvency II value £,000
Technical provisions	1,375	(54)	531	1,851
<b>Total technical provisions</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>(54)</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>1,851</b>

### D.2.4.1 Technical provisions

There are no differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used by Company for the valuation of the Claim Provisions for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in financial statements. For all lines of business, the Company uses the undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provision as a floor for the Technical Provisions booked in its Financial Statements, with an appropriate margin for prudence added to this figure.

### D.2.5 Adjustments to the calculation of technical provisions

The Company has not applied the matching adjustment, volatility adjustment, transitional risk-free interest rate term structure or the transitional deduction in calculating its technical provisions.

### D.2.6 Recoverable from reinsurance contracts

Recoverable from reinsurance contracts are as follows:

- Excess of loss recoverable on liability business – there is no recovery at 31 December 2025;
- Reinsurance balances payable and receivable – under Article 28 of the Delegated Acts and in accordance with market practice these are included in Solvency II Technical Provisions (to the extent that receivables are not past due).

### D.2.7 Material changes in relevant assumptions

There have been no other material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the prior year.

## D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES

The following table provides details of Bridgehaven Europe's material other liabilities as at 31 December 2025 as presented in the Company's GAAP financial statements and under Solvency II.

<b>Other Liabilities</b>	<b>Local GAAP £'000</b>	<b>Reclassification £'000</b>	<b>Valuation Difference £'000</b>	<b>Solvency II value £'000</b>
Insurance & intermediaries payables	94	(94)	-	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	467	-	-	467
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>(94)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>467</b>

### D.3.1 Insurance & Intermediaries payables

Insurance & intermediaries payable consists mainly of claims payable from insurance contracts. Under local GAAP insurance & intermediaries payable are valued at cost while the Solvency II Balance Sheet values them at fair value. No adjustment is required to these valuations as the amounts held under local GAAP measurements principles are deemed to be approximations for fair value. As these are insurance balances for Solvency II purposes they have been reclassified to the Technical Provision balance.

### D.3.2 Payables (trade, not insurance)

Payables (trade, not insurance) are made up of all non-insurance related debts, unsettled transactions or other monetary obligations owed by the Company to its creditors. Under local GAAP other payables comprise short-term payables which are recorded at cost and are an approximation to the fair value of these liabilities.

### D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

The Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

### D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no other material information to disclose regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes other than what has been disclosed above.

## E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

### E.1 OWN FUNDS

The Company has a capital management policy to ensure that there are own fund items available to meet the capital requirements and that processes are in place to ensure the appropriateness of the own fund items. The Company has developed a medium-term capital management plan. This plan is reviewed at least annually following the completion of the ORSA and specifically addresses any capital needs that are identified. The Company's capital needs and stresses are considered in the ORSA over the planning period. The capital position of the Company is reviewed quarterly as part of the risk appetite monitoring process.

The table below provides a breakdown of the Company own funds by tier level. The table also sets out the movement in own funds between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2025 and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2025.

	<b>Tier 1 £'000</b>	<b>Tier 2 £'000</b>	<b>Total £'000</b>
April 1, 2025	12,318	8,303	20,621
Movement during period	6,529	(8,303)	(1,774)
December 31, 2025	18,847	-	18,847
Eligible amount to cover the SCR	18,847	-	18,847
Eligible amount to cover the MCR	18,847	-	18,847

At 31 December 2025 Tier 1 funds include £8,122,000 (Mar 2025: £8,122,000) of paid up share capital, £2,900,000 (March 2025: £2,900,000) of additional paid in capital and the reconciliation reserve of £3,317,432 (March 2025: (£1,296,000)) and Share premium, £4,508,000 (March 2025: nil). The paid up share capital does not have any special terms or conditions attached to it and is fully available to absorb losses. A breakdown of the parts of the reconciliation reserves is provided in section E1.1 below.

The Company had a subordinated loan note as Tier 2 funds in its opening capital position, this loan note was fully repaid prior to the period end.

Criteria to satisfy the SCR:

- the proportion of Tier 1 must be at least equal to 50% of the SCR;

Criteria to satisfy the MCR:

- the share of Tier 1 capital must be at least equal to 80% of the MCR;

#### E.1.1 RECONCILIATION RESERVE

The following table provides a breakdown of Bridgehaven Europe's reconciliation reserve as at 31 December 2025:

<b>Reconciliation Reserve</b>	<b>Amount £'000</b>	<b>Description</b>
Net technical provisions	(508)	Adjustment for Solvency II valuation difference
Revenue reserves	2,809	
<b>Total reconciliation reserves</b>	<b>3,317</b>	

Net technical provision valuation difference primarily consists of £495k Solvency II run off expense provision and offset by £54km of re-classification difference.

### E.1.2 Solvency II excess assets over liabilities and financial statement equity reconciliation

The following table provides a reconciliation of equity shown in the financial statements to the Solvency II value of excess assets over liabilities:

	<b>31 December 2025</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
Equity per financial statements	19,356
Technical provisions valuation difference	(508)
Other miscellaneous difference	-
Solvency II value of excess assets over liabilities	18,848

### E1.3 Transitional Arrangements

There are no own funds items subject to transitional arrangements.

### E1.4 Ancillary own funds

Bridgehaven Europe has no ancillary own funds.

### E1.5 Analysis of material changes in each Tier

The increase in Tier 1 funds of £6,529,000 during the period is attributable to an increase in the share premium of £4,508,000 following the capital contribution received. Tier 2 funds reduced to nil as the capitalised loan was fully repaid during the period.

## E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT & MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Bridgehaven Europe's Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) has been calculated using the standard formula. The SCR and Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) are shown below:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>	<b>April 1, 2025</b>
	<b>£'000</b>	<b>£'000</b>
Solvency Capital Requirement	5,916	9,854
Minimum Capital Requirement	3,509	3,390

### E.2.1 Solvency Capital Requirement

The following table provides a summary of the SCR split by risk modules:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
Market Risk	4,949
Counterparty Risk	1,712
Health Underwriting Risk	-
Non-Life Underwriting Risk	567
Diversification Benefit	(1,367)
Basic SCR	(5,861)
Operational Risk	54
<b>SCR</b>	<b>5,916</b>

Bridgehaven Europe calculates the SCR using the standard formula. The Company does not use simplifications or undertaking specific parameters when calculating the risk modules and sub-modules of the standard formula.

The SCR dropped from £9.8m to £5.9m mainly driven by the cash injection received in December 2025. This significantly reduced market risk and enhanced diversification benefit, however, the increase in cash holdings also resulted in a higher counterparty default risk exposure. The company's SCR ratio is 318.6%.

### E.2.2 Minimum Capital Requirement

The following table provides the information on the inputs used to calculate the MCR:

	<b>December 31, 2025</b>
	<b>£'000</b>
Linear MCR	190
SCR	5,916
Combined MCR	1,479
Minimum Capital Requirement	3,509

The basis of the MCR calculation is set out in the Delegated Regulations. The result of the MCR calculations is such that the basis MCR for the Company is currently determined as 59.3 % of the SCR.

The MCR base value was €4.0m during the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's MCR ratio is 537.2%.

### E.3 USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Company is not using the duration-based equity risk sub-module for the calculation of the SCR.

### E.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

The Company calculates its SCR in accordance with the Standard Formula.

#### E.5 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

The Company was compliant with the SCR and MCR requirements at period ended 31 December 2025.

#### E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

Apart from the disclosures made in E.1, the Company does not have any other material information regarding capital management to disclose, other than what has been disclosed above.

## APPENDIX A - QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES (QRT)

The following QRT templates, applicable to the Company, are required for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report. The reporting currency is GBP rounded to the nearest £000.

<b>Template ref</b>	<b>Template Name</b>
S.02.01.02	Balance Sheet
S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
S.17.01.02	Non-Life Technical Provisions
S.19.01.21	Non-Life Claims Information
S.23.01.01	Own Funds
S.25.01.21	Solvency Capital Requirement
S.28.01.01	Minimum Capital Requirement

*Note: Tables within this report contain minor rounding differences in certain instances due to amounts being displayed in thousands while the source workings underlying the annual reporting templates are calculated to whole numbers. These differences are immaterial.*

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II C0010
<b>Assets</b>		
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	
<b>Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)</b>	<b>R0070</b>	<b>9,456</b>
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities - listed	R0110	
Equities - unlisted	R0120	
<b>Bonds</b>	<b>R0130</b>	
Government Bonds	R0140	
Corporate Bonds	R0150	
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	9,456
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
<b>Loans and mortgages</b>	<b>R0230</b>	-
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	-
<b>Reinsurance recoverables from:</b>	<b>R0270</b>	-
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	-
Non-life excluding health	R0290	-
Health similar to non-life	R0300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	-
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	-
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	11,695
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	14
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>R0500</b>	<b>21,165</b>

<b>Liabilities</b>		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	1,851
<b>Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)</b>	<b>R0520</b>	<b>1,851</b>
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	1,815
Risk margin	R0550	36
<b>Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)</b>	<b>R0560</b>	<b>-</b>
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	-
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	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	ER0801	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0802	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0803	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0811	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0812	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0813	
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0814	
Other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	ER0815	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	-
Reinsurance payables	R0830	-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	467
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	-
Non-negotiable instruments held by credit institutions resident domestically	ER0851	-
Non-negotiable instruments held by credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0852	-
Non-negotiable instruments held by credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0853	-
Non-negotiable instruments held by non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0854	-
Non-negotiable instruments held by non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0855	-
Non-negotiable instruments held by non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0856	-
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	-
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	-
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>R0900</b>	<b>2,318</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>R1000</b>	<b>18,847</b>

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations					
		Income protection insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Total
		C0020	C0070	C0080	C0110	C0120	C0200
<b>Premiums written</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0110		-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130						
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R0200	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Premiums earned</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0210		-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220		-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230		-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R0240		-	-	-	-	-
Net	R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Claims incurred</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0310		- 12	- 160	-	-	- 171
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320		-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330		-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R0340		-	-	-	-	-
Net	R0400	-	- 12	- 160	-	-	- 171
<b>Expenses incurred</b>							
	R0550		47	884	-	-	931
<b>Administrative expenses</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0610						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630						
Reinsurers' share	R0640						
Net	R0700						
<b>Investment management expenses</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0710						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730						
Reinsurers' share	R0740						
Net	R0800						
<b>Claims management expenses</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0810						
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830						
Reinsurers' share	R0840						
Net	R0900						
<b>Acquisition expenses</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R0910		- 19	- 6	-	-	- 25
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930						
Reinsurers' share	R0940						
Net	R1000	-	- 19	- 6	-	-	- 25
<b>Overhead expenses</b>							
Gross - Direct Business	R1010		65	890	-	-	956
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020						
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030						
Reinsurers' share	R1040						
Net	R1100		65	890	-	-	956
<b>Balance - other technical expenses/income</b>	R1210						-
<b>Total technical expenses</b>	R1300						931

**S.17.01.02**

**Non-Life Technical Provisions**

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance					Total Non-Life obligation
	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	C0180	
	C0080	C0090	C0120	C0130	C0180	
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	R0010					
<b>Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment</b>	R0050					
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>						
<b>Best estimate</b>						
<b>Premium provisions</b>						
Gross - Total	R0060	-	-	-	-	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment	R0140	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions</b>	R0150	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Claims provisions</b>						
Gross - Total	R0160	130	1,629	0	56	1,815
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment	R0240	-	0	0	0	0
<b>Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions</b>	R0250	130	1,629	0	56	1,815
<b>Total Best estimate - gross</b>	R0260	130	1,629	0	56	1,815
<b>Total Best estimate - net</b>	R0270	130	1,629	0	56	1,815
<b>Risk margin</b>	R0280	3	32	0	1	36
<b>Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions</b>						
<b>TP as a whole</b>	R0290					
<b>Best estimate</b>	R0300					
<b>Risk margin</b>	R0310					
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>						
Technical provisions - total	R0320	132	1,661	0	57	1,851
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment	R0330	-	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment	R0340	132	1,661	0	57	1,851

S.19.01.21

Non-life insurance claims

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Underwriting year [UWY]
Z0010	

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

Year	Development year											10 & +	In Current year		Sum of years (cumulative)	In Current				
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		C0170	C0180		Per Control	Variance			
Prior																				
N-9																				
N-8																				
N-7																				
N-6																				
N-5																				
N-4																				
N-3																				
N-2																				
N-1																				
N																				
Total																				

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions  
(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											10 & +	Year end (discounted)		Year End					
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		C0360	C0360	Per Control	Variance				
Prior																				
N-9																				
N-8																				
N-7																				
N-6																				
N-5																				
N-4																				
N-3																				
N-2																				
N-1																				
N																				
Total																				

**S.23.01.01**

**Own funds**

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35</b>						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	8,122	8,122			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	4,508	4,508			
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	3,317	3,317			
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	2,900	2,900			
<b>Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds</b>						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
<b>Deductions</b>						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	R0290	18,847	18,847			-
<b>Ancillary own funds</b>						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	R0400					
<b>Available and eligible own funds</b>						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	18,847	18,847			-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	18,847	18,847			-
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	18,847	18,847			-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	18,847	18,847			-
<b>SCR</b>	R0580	5,916				
<b>MCR</b>	R0600	3,509				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR</b>	R0620	319%				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR</b>	R0640	537%				

**S.23.01.01**

**Reconciliation reserve**

		C0060
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	18,848
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	15,530
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	R0760	3,318
<b>Expected profits</b>		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	
<b>Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)</b>	R0790	

<b>S.25.01.21</b>				
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula</b>				
		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	4,949		-
Counterparty default risk	R0020	1,712		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	-	-	-
Health underwriting risk	R0040	-	-	-
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	567	-	-
Diversification	R0060	- 1,367		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	-		
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0100	5,861		
		C0100		
Operational risk	R0130	54		
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	-		
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-		
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	-		
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	R0200	5,916		
Capital add-on already set	R0210	-		
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	5,916		
<b>Other information on SCR</b>				
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	-		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	-		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	-		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	-		
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	-		

**S.28.01.01**

**Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity**

**Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

		C0010			
MCR <sub>NL</sub> Result	R0010	190			
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months		
		C0020	C0030		
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020				
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030				
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040				
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050				
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060				
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070				
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	130	-		
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	1,629	-		
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100				
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110				
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	-	-		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	56	-		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140				
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150				
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160				
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170				

**Overall MCR calculation**

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	190
SCR	R0310	5,916
MCR cap	R0320	2,662
MCR floor	R0330	1,479
Combined MCR	R0340	1,479
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,509
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	<b>R0400</b>	<b>3,509</b>