Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

2018

Version 1.0

April 19, 2019

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Legal Disclaimer

This report has been prepared solely to fulfill the obligations arising from the supervisory reporting (Solvency and Financial Condition Report under Articles 51 et seq. of the SII Directive 2009/138 / EC in conjunction with Articles 290 et seq. of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015 / 35 of the Commission of 10 October 2014 and Articles 82 et seq. of the local Law of 7 December 2015 on the insurance sector). Unless otherwise indicated in this report, all statements and information contained herein are based on facts and knowledge as at the reference date of the report. The same applies to all forward-looking statements and information contained in this report, such as f.e. forecasts, expectations, developments, plans, intentions, assumptions, beliefs or outlooks. Forward-looking statements are subject to many factors, and no assurance, warranty or guarantee is given that the forward-looking statements will take place or be fulfilled as expected. Furthermore, new factors with a significant impact on forward-looking statements may arise at any time. It can not be predicted what these factors are and what influence they have individually or in combination with other circumstances. It is not intended to update any of these forward-looking statements and information due to changed circumstances or new knowledge unless expressly required by applicable laws or regulations.

List of abbreviations

AEOI	Automatic Exchange of Information
AML	Anti-Money Laundering
ALM	Asset Liability Management
AOF	Ancillary Own Funds
ALCO-RICO	Asset Liability and Risk Committee
BOF	Basic Own Funds
CAA	Commissariat aux Assurances
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CRF	Cellule de Renseignement Financier
DBO	Defined Benefit Obligation
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ELC	Entity Level Control
EPIFP	Expected profits included in future premiums
FATCA	Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act
ICRA	Investment Controlling and Risk Analysis
ICS	Internal Control System
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IIA	Institute of Internal Auditors
ITGC	IT General Control
LOB	Line of business
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SST	Swiss Solvency Test
Undertaking	Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.
VAT	Value Added Tax

Glossary

Ancillary Own Funds

Ancillary Own Funds shall consist of items other than Basic Own Funds which can be called up to absorb losses. They require supervisory approval and cannot be used to cover the MCR. (Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Article 89)

Basic Own Funds

Basic Own Funds are composed of the excess of assets over liabilities, valued according to market-consistent principles, and subordinated liabilities.

Best Estimate

The Best Estimate is part of the Technical Provisions. It corresponds to the probability-weighted average of future cash-flows, taking account of the time value of money (expected present value of future cash-flows), using the relevant Risk-free Interest Rate Term Structure. The calculation of the Best Estimate is based upon up-to-date and credible information and realistic assumptions and is performed using adequate, applicable and relevant actuarial and statistical methods. The cash-flow projection used in the calculation of the Best Estimate takes account of all the cash in- and out-flows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. It is calculated gross of reinsurance.

Minimum Capital Requirement

The Minimum Capital Requirement corresponds to an amount of eligible Basic Own Funds. Below this amount policy holders and beneficiaries are exposed to an unacceptable level of risk so that insurance and reinsurance undertakings are not allowed to continue their operations. (Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Article 129)

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment is a risk management process which connects business strategy and capital planning and which is an integral part of the business strategy. ORSA needs to be performed annually or whenever the risk profile changes significantly. The process is owned by the Board, and has to be documented and reported internally and to the supervisor.

Own Funds

Own Funds are defined as the sum of Basic Own Funds and Ancillary Own Funds. (Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Article 77)

Reconciliation Reserve

The Reconciliation Reserve (revaluation reserve) is part of the own funds of the Solvency II balance sheet. It results from the surplus of assets over liabilities less items such as share capital, capital reserve or foundation fund, preference shares and surplus fund. In addition, adjustments must be made, such as for foreseeable dividend payments.

Risk Margin

The Risk Margin is part of the Technical Provisions and shall be such as to ensure that the value of the Technical Provisions is equivalent to the amount that insurance and reinsurance undertakings would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the insurance and reinsurance obligations. The Risk Margin is determined by the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement necessary to support the insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof.
(Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Article 77)

Risk-free Interest Rate

The Risk-free Interest Rate term structure is relevant for the calculation of liabilities by insurance and reinsurance undertakings. EIOPA is required to publish the Risk-free Interest Rate for Solvency II.
As a default approach, the Risk-free Interest Rate is primarily derived from the rates at which two parties are prepared to swap fixed and floating interest rate obligations. (EIOPA-BoS-15/035)

Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

The Solvency Capital Requirement should reflect a level of eligible own funds that enables insurance and reinsurance undertakings to absorb significant losses and that gives reasonable assurance to policy holders and beneficiaries that payments will be made as they fall due. This amount is determined with reference to the risks assumed by the company.
(Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Paragraph 62)

Solvency II Ratio

The Solvency II Ratio represents the company's own funds against its SCR. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings are required to maintain their Solvency II Ratio above 100%. If the ratios are lower, measures are initiated by the national supervisory authority, such as the need for an action plan to restore the ratios to required levels.

Surplus Funds

Surplus Funds shall be deemed to be accumulated profits which have not been made available for distribution to policy holders and beneficiaries.
In so far as authorised under national law, Surplus Funds shall not be considered as insurance and reinsurance liabilities to the extent that they fulfil the criteria set out in Article 94(1).
(Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, Article 91)

Technical Provisions

The value of the Technical Provisions under Solvency II correspond to the amount which another insurance or reinsurance undertaking would be expected to require to take over and fulfil the underlying insurance and reinsurance obligations. They are calculated as the sum of the best estimates liabilities and the Risk Margin.

Volatility Adjustment

The Volatility Adjustment is a measure to ensure the appropriate treatment of insurance products with long-term guarantees under Solvency II. (Re) insurers are allowed to adjust the risk-free-rate to mitigate the effect of short-term volatility of bond spreads on their solvency position. In that way, the Volatility Adjustment prevents pro-cyclical investment behavior of (re)insurers.
(https://eiopa.europa.eu/Pages/News/EIOPA-updates-representative-portfolios-to-calculate-volatility-adjustments-to-the-Solvency-II-risk-free-interest-rate-term.aspx)

Executive Summary

Introduction

Bâloise Assurance Luxembourg S.A. is a non-life insurance company. It operates under the legal form of a limited liability company (société anonyme). Bâloise Assurance Luxembourg S.A. is part of, and strongly embedded in the Baloise Group (owned by Bâloise Holding Ltd, Switzerland). Located at the heart of Europe, with its head office in Basel, the Baloise Group is a provider of prevention, pension, assistance and insurance solutions.

The purpose of this report is to satisfy the public disclosure requirements under the "Loi du 7 Décembre 2015 sur le secteur des Assurances" including the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and the EIOPA Guidelines on Reporting and Disclosure. The elements of the disclosure relate to business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, solvency valuation and capital management.

The European directive Solvency II serves to improve and harmonize EU insurance regulation to unify the European insurance market and strengthen consumer protection. This risk-based system is covering both quantitative and qualitative aspects to define the capital requirements of each company subject to the regulation. Solvency II is divided into three pillars representing financial requirements, governance and supervisory requirements and finally reporting and disclosure requirements.

Highlights

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. is ready for the future. We are relying on innovation, agility and an entrepreneurial culture – without neglecting our core insurance business. The Simply Safe strategy sets out ambitious targets for Baloise to achieve by 2021.

The year 2018 was characterized by numerous regulations becoming effective, such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). Beyond the resulting legal aspects, the changes also impacted internal processes, our cooperation with intermediaries and information systems.

We have also witnessed considerable geopolitical events during the year and some market turbulences towards the end of the year. The challenging, exceptional economic environment, such as the prolonged historically low interest rate environment, continues to persist.

In 2018 Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. focused further on innovation and digitalization such as the continued development of its Innovation Lab with the ambition to better understand and anticipate the needs of our clients in form of new products, transformed service and a unique experience. Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. also continued its digital transformation seeing the current digital revolution as an opportunity to enrich the company's corporate culture.

On 1 July 2018 the insurance portfolio of the company's German Branch has been transferred to the company FRIDAY Insurance S.A..

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has a sound capital base. The company's capital strength in accordance with Solvency II was reported at a level of 315.2% at the end of 2018.

During the year 2019 we will continue to invest in the development of our product range and services with great passion, as well as the evolution of our employees. Digitalization and other technological advances are strong levers to constantly respond to our ambition to put our customers at the center of our concerns.

Business and Performance

Continuous growth has been achieved

As disclosed in the annual report, Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. generated a continuous growth during the reporting period with the gross premium written increasing by 9.0% from EUR 110,279.6 thousand to EUR 120,149.9 thousand. Bâloise Luxembourg excluding its German branch contributed 5.9% to this growth.

Furthermore, the company maintains its sound capital basis (as measured under the Solvency II based valuation principles) and the basic own funds amounting to EUR 96,416.6 thousand in 2018 comfortably comply with the Solvency II requirements with a Solvency ratio of 315.2% per year-end 2018.

These solid foundations mean the company is ideally placed to deal with current challenges.

System of Governance

We practice sound, responsible corporate governance

As a company that adds value, Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has always attached great importance to practicing sound, responsible corporate governance and continues this tradition today.

The system of governance in place at Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. is considered as adequate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the company's business. Adequacy is confirmed through the governance principles in line with regulatory requirements. Furthermore, the Fit and Proper process applied, together with the company's Code of Conduct ensures the adequacy of key personnel such as the adequacy of key functions implemented according to Solvency II regulation.

Risk Profile

All material risks are identified, assessed and managed.

All risks as defined under the Baloise Risk Map and the Solvency II regulatory framework are assessed on a regular basis by taking into account risk mitigating measures in place. Management of the different risks is organized at two levels. In a first step risks are assessed in a bottom-up process by the functional department responsible (risk owner and risk controller). In a second step the assessments are aggregated at company level.

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A, regularly assesses whether the resulting risk profile is compliant with its risk strategic orientations.

The key drivers of the solvency capital requirement are the Non-life underwriting risk and the market risk. The Non-life underwriting risk is driven by the Premium and Reserve risk directly related to the volume of premiums and reserves.

During the reporting period both the underwriting risk and the market risk decreased.

Valuation for Solvency purposes

Valuation principles and results are presented under both the Solvency II and local accounting guidelines (Local GAAP). Significant differences between these frameworks are documented. This not only comprises differences in valuation principles, but also differences in recognition and/or in classification of certain assets and liabilities.

Material changes linked to valuation for Solvency purposes during the year relate to financial assets valuation where bonds and equities are valued at the Lower of cost or market value method in the statutory accounts whereas they are valued at the market value according to Solvency II requirements. On the liabilities side, the main changes are reflected in the technical provisions, for which Solvency requirements highlight the need to base our calculation upon up-to-date and credible information, as well as realistic assumptions. This method is reflected in the best estimate of the technical provision under Solvency II.

Capital Management

Solvency II quota confirms solid capitalization

The company's Solvency II quota was reported at a level of 315.2% at the end of 2018 confirming the company's solid capitalization. The volatility adjustment is not used to calculate the technical provisions and does not impact the company's Solvency II quota. Transitional arrangements are not applied. The legal requirement to hold sufficient own funds to cover the solvency capital requirement has therefore been fulfilled. The own funds of Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. entirely consist of unrestricted Tier 1 funds.

Solvency Position

	2017	2018
in '000 EUR		
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	97,077.2	96,416.6
Minimum Capital Requirement	14,793.5	13,765.8
Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to Minimum Capital Requirement	656.2%	700.4%
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	97,077.2	96,416.6
Solvency Capital Requirement	32,874.5	30,590.7
Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to Solvency Capital Requirement	295.3%	315.2%

The available own funds decreased with EUR 660.7 thousand during the reporting period. The significant changes impacting the Solvency Capital Requirement were already described above in the section Risk Profile.

A. Business and performance

A.1. Business

A.1.1. General information

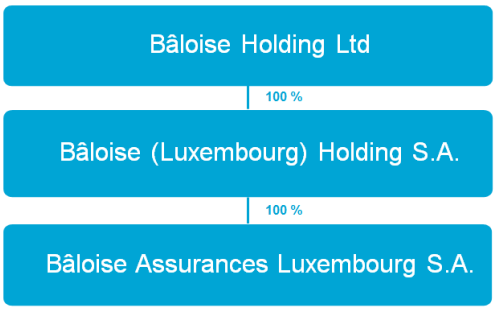
Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. ("the undertaking") is an insurance company incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg on 30 December 1998, as a limited liability company (société anonyme) and published in the Memorial, special publication for companies and associations, under number B68065. The undertaking is regulated by the Commissariat aux Assurances the Luxemburgish supervisory authority situated at 7, boulevard Joseph II, L-1840 Luxembourg.

The external auditor of Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. is Ernst & Young S.A., whose registered office is at L-1855 Luxembourg, 35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy.

Bâloise (Luxembourg) Holding S.A. is the sole shareholder of the undertaking, which is a 100 per cent subsidiary of the ultimate parent company Bâloise Holding Ltd[1]. The following simplified chart shows further details of Bâloise Assurance Luxembourg S.A.'s position within the legal structure of the Baloise Group.

On 15th February 2017, the German subsidiary "Deutsche Niederlassung der Basler Versicherungen Luxemburg A.G. (FRIDAY)" was established and integrated in Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.

As of 1st July 2018, the German subsidiary "Deutsche Niederlassung der Basler Versicherungen Luxemburg A.G. (FRIDAY)" was the object of a spin-off, and was integrated within the company FRIDAY Insurance S.A.



Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. is included in the consolidated accounts of the Bâloise Holding Ltd headquartered in Basel, Switzerland, whose registered office is at CH-4002 Basel, Aeschengraben

[1] Baloise Group acts under the supervision of the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), which can be contacted at Laupenstrasse 27 – CH-3003 Bern

21 (Switzerland). At the end of 2018, in addition to its Swiss and Luxemburgish activities, the Group had significant foreign operations in Belgium, Germany and Liechtenstein.

An active interaction exists between the Baloise Group and its Luxembourgish subsidiary, based among others on the presence of Group representatives in Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.'s Board of Directors, and on the comprehensive management reporting procedures. Important synergies exist among others in Information and Communication Technology (ICT), Asset Management and in Risk Management.

A.1.2. Significant business and geographical coverage

Main business lines and geographical areas

The undertaking is mainly active on the Luxembourg market. Since 2018, the company also sells some car insurance products in Germany. Furthermore, with the subsidiary "FRIDAY", the company was also present on the German market until 30 June 2018.

The premiums written and insurance results of the non-life insurance business are broken down as follows among the business lines below:

	2018	%
In '000 EUR		
Car liability	26,552.9	22.1%
All risk car	40,855.3	34.0%
Property damage	33,892.7	28.2%
General liability and legal protection	13,573.1	11.3%
Other business lines	5,275.9	4.4%
Total	**120,149.9**	**100.0%**

The largest contribution to the premium volume comes from the "All risk car" insurance, with 34.0% of the total premium volume. Other material lines of business are "Property damage" and "Car liability", representing respectively 28.2% and 22.1% of the total premium volume.

	2017	2018	Delta
in '000 EUR			
Car liability	23,163.9	26,552.9	14.6%
All risk car	36,719.6	40,855.3	11.3%
Property damage	32,136.8	33,892.7	5.5%
General liability and legal protection	13,271.5	13,573.1	2.3%
Other business lines	4,987.7	5,275.9	5.8%
Total	**110,279.5**	**120,149.9**	**9.0%**

The lines of business relating to car insurance, consisting of "Car liability" and "All risk car", present the lines of business with the strongest growth increasing by almost 26% during the reporting period. However, this increase is mostly linked to the increasing premiums of the German branch during the first part of the year.

Significant business or other events

The year 2018 was characterized by numerous regulations becoming effective, such as the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). Beyond the resulting legal aspects, the changes also impacted internal processes, our cooperation with intermediairies and information systems. With the ultimate objective being client and consumer protection, it is essential to maintain clear readability and comprehension of all communication. Therefore we are focusing on the systematic simplification of each process and document on the one hand and on digital technologies on the other hand.

In 2018 Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. focused further on innovation and digitalization such as the continued development of its Innovation Lab with the ambition to better understand and anticipate the needs of our clients in form of new products, transformed service and a unique experience. Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. also continued its digital transformation seeing the current digital revolution as an opportunity to enrich the company's corporate culture.

A.2. Performance of underwriting activities

In this section, information on the undertaking's underwriting performance over the reporting period in terms of premiums, claims and expenses is provided. The investment income is not considered as it is presented in a separate section.

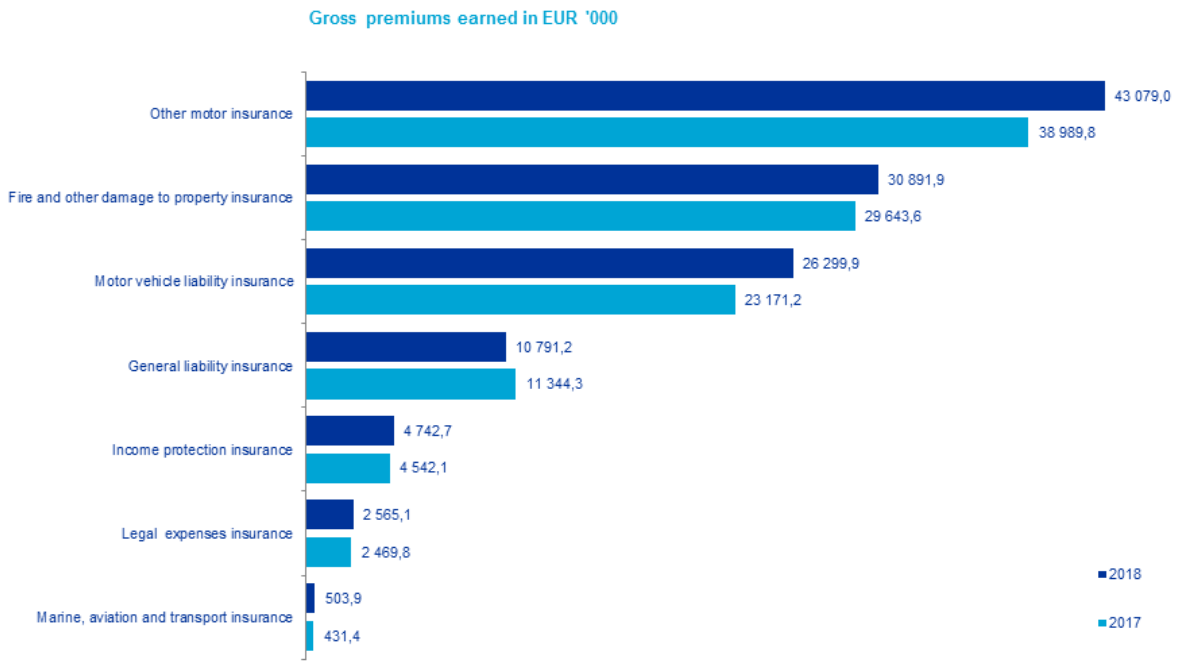
A.2.1. Underwriting performance against prior reporting period

The undertaking's principal results can be broken down in the following manner:

	2017	2018
in '000 EUR		
Gross written premiums	110,279.6	120,149.9
Gross earned premiums	110,592.2	118,873.7
Gross claims expenses	−64,396.6	−70,835.7
Gross operating expenses	−43,437.1	−44,886.2
Reinsurance balance	−7,292.1	−5,222.6
Technical result non-life	124.0	608.7

Increased gross written premiums are mainly driven by growth in the lines of business car insurance and general liability insurance, but also by the premiums of the German branch, FRIDAY. Premium growth amounts to 9.0%.

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. delivered an overall business loss of EUR 3,551.6 thousand taking into account the loss of its German branch until the 30 June 2018. The development of the gross premiums during the reporting period is presentend in the following illustration.



A.3. Performance from investment activities

A.3.1. Review of current and prior period investment income and expenses

Overview of the investment performance as per financial statements

The table below shows an overview of the investment performance as per financial statements of the current period.

	2017	2018						
	Total	Bonds	Equities	Property	Loans and mortgages	Partici-pations	Cash and cash equivalents	Total
in '000 EUR								
Recurring income	4,935.2	3,069.2	813.8	619.8	153.8	0	−25.3	4,631.4
Realised gains	2,017.7	523.7	1,543.7	47.0	0	0	0	2,114.3
Realised losses	−0.3	0	−1,056.4	0	0	0	0	−1,056.4
Appreciation in value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Depreciation in value	−77.8	0	−155.6	0	0	0	0	−155.6
Cost of investment management	−372.4	−312.2	−71.7	0	0	0	0	−383.9
Operational profit	**6,502.4**	**3,280.7**	**1,073.8**	**666.8**	**153.8**	**0**	**−25.3**	**5,149.8**
Average investment portfolio	242,425.6	183,555.3	22,287.3	12,434.0	7,538.2	5,224.5	16,734.5	247,773.8
Investment performance [1)]	2.7%	1.8%	4.8%	5.4%	2.0%	0%	−0.2%	2.1%

[1)]Calculation of investment performance: Operational profit / average investment portfolio

During the reporting period, the change in asset allocation was mainly influenced by a decrease in the equity exposure and a further investment in the Senior Security Loans fund managed by Baloise Asset Management.

Current income (compared to previous period)

The split of the current income by asset class is presented in the previous paragraph.

Gains and losses recognized directly in equity

The following table shows the gains or losses recognized directly in equity. Gains and losses of equities and bonds classified as "available for sale" are directly recognized in the undertaking's equity accounts under IFRS rules.

	2017	2018	Variation
in '000 EUR			
Gains and losses recognized directly in equity			
Unrealized gain and losses from bonds	13,364.9	11,152.6	−16.6%
Unrealized gain and losses from equities	3,980.5	828.4	−79.2%
Unrealized gain and losses from investment funds	20.8	0	−100.0%
Total	**17,366.2**	**11,981.0**	−31.0%

The main impact of the decrease of the unrealized gains and losses from bonds and equities is linked to an increase of the interest rates and the decrease of the equity market values.

The equity evolution is related to the positive performance of the portfolio.

Investments in financial instruments based on securitization

At year-end 2018 the company had no investments in securitization.

A.4. Performance of other activities

A.4.1. Review of current period and prior period other income and expenses

For year-end 2018 the other technical income and expenses amounting to EUR 858.5 thousand and to EUR 1,209.4 thousand respectively can be split as follows:

Other technical income:

- **Other gross technical revenues** consist mainly of gains on the adjustment of customer and agent balances, fees for foreign claim's liquidation, other operating income related to services rendered to group companies, adjustments of other taxes and litigations, and capital gains on furniture.
- **Other technical reinsurance revenues** concern the adjustment of claims balances covered by the reinsurance.

The variation of the other technical income compared to last year is mainly explained by exceptional regularization.

Other technical expenses:

- **Other technical expenses** consist mainly of value adjustments of customer and agent balances, and losses on the adjustment of customer and agent balances.
- **Other technical reinsurance expenses** concern the regularization of reinsurance balances.

No significant changes were observed during the reporting period with regards to other technical expenses.

A.5. Other relevant information

No supplementary information in addition to the information previously disclosed is considered material.

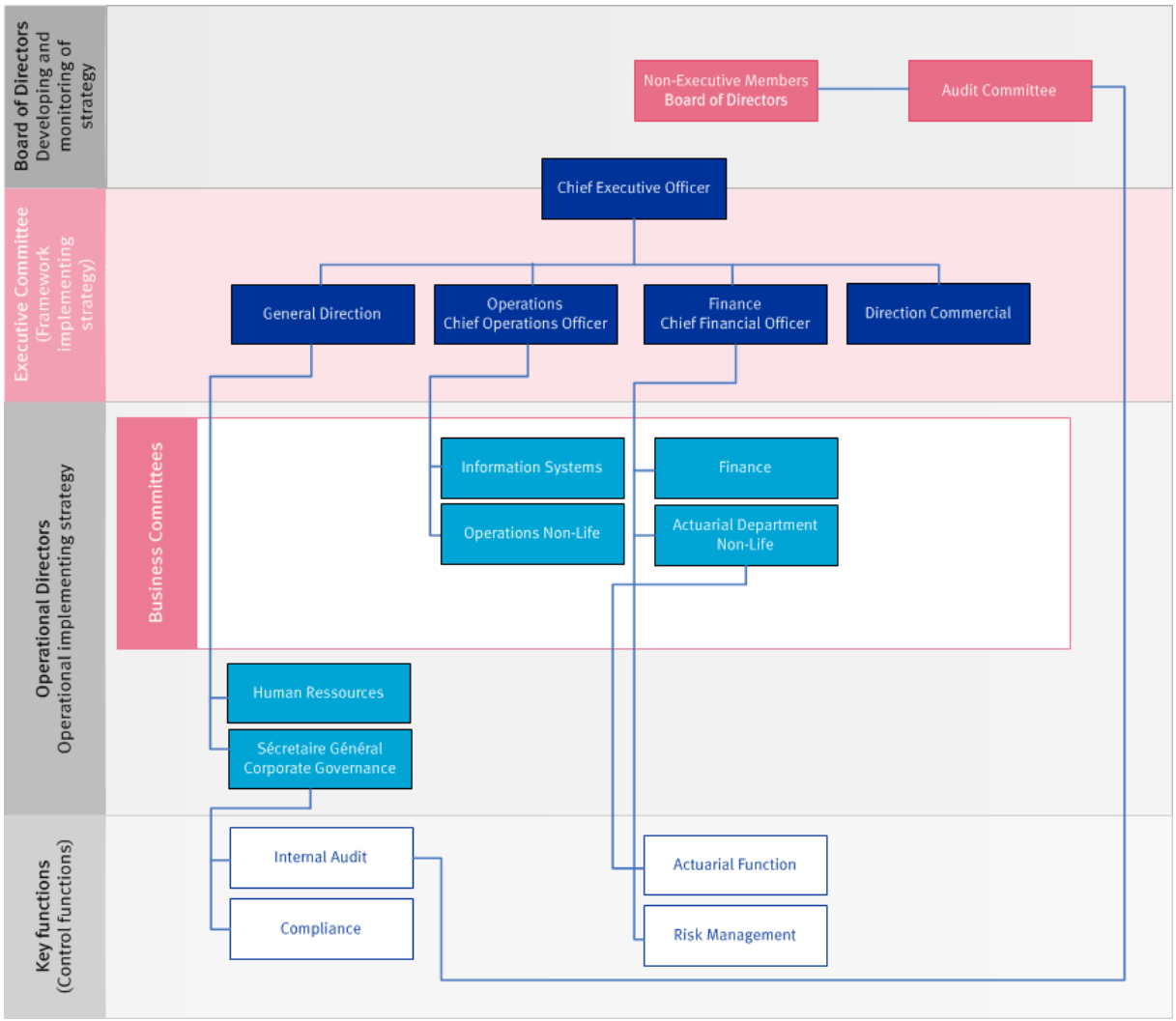
B. System of Governance

B.1. General information on the system of governance

B.1.1. Governance structure: overview and main changes

Good management is of great importance to the undertaking. As a result the appropriateness of its corporate governance is continuously challenged.

The undertaking's governance structure is illustrated in the chart below.



Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has a two-tier Board system with a clear division of responsibility between the two statutory governing bodies as defined in the "règlement d'organisation interne".

- The Board of Directors, which is responsible for defining general strategy and supervising the activities of the Executive committee, as well as designating, amongst themselves, the members of that Committee and revoking them;

- The Executive Committee, which is responsible for managing the company's insurance activities and thereby implementing the strategy as laid out by the Board of Directors. The Executive Committee is responsible for the framework set up necessary for the implementation of the strategy;

- The effective implementation of the strategy is performed by the Business Committees whose tasks are concentrated on the integration of the strategy in every department throughout the company;

- As key functions, the risk management department, actuarial function, compliance function and internal audit department carry out the oversight responsibilities. The compliance and internal audit function are assigned to the Sécretaire Géneral assuring independency from the operational business through the direct access to the Executive Committee and Board of Directors. The risk management is assigned to the Finance department and functionally controlled by the Chief Financial Officer. Its independency is guaranteed via its direct access to the Board of Directors via the Audit Committee.

Board of Directors

Composition of the Board of Directors

The undertaking is led by Non-Executive Directors and a Managing Director. The Managing Director is in charge of the undertaking's activity under the supervision of the Non-Executive Directors.

Concerning sound management it is important to differentiate between the following responsibilities

- The lead of the company activity (= Management function): executed by the Managing Director who takes part in the Executive Committee;

- The supervision of the management (= Supervisory function): executed by the Non-Executive Directors attending the Board of Directors;

- The determination of global policy and strategy (= Policy function): executed by the Managing Director and Non-Executive Directors

The composition of the Board of Directors consists of Non-Executive directors and the Managing Director. Members of the Board of Directors are appointed for the duration of one year. Withdrawing managers are eligible for re-election.

The group of Non-Executive Directors should have collective knowledge of all important company activities. The Non-Executive Directors are required to be individually sufficiently qualified and as a group have the necessary knowledge to perform their supervisory task.

Functioning of the Board of Directors

As foreseen in the company's Articles of incorporation, the Board of Directors meets at least three times a year. Additional meetings can be requested by the chairman, Vice chairman or two directors at any time it is required in the interests of the company. The considerations are collected in the minutes.

In order to support the Board of Directors, dedicated committees were created. Their functioning and reporting is detailed below.

Main roles and responsibilities of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for the following tasks:

- Determination of the general policy and strategy, goals and values of the undertaking;
- The approval and regular evaluation of the policy structure, the organization, internal controls and independent control functions of the undertaking;
- Regularly checking whether the undertaking has effective internal controls with respect to the financial reporting;
- The approval and regular evaluation of the rights and obligations of general policy and strategy of the undertaking with respect to
    - Commercial policy and structure;
    - Risk profile, policy and management;
    - Capital adequacy;
    - Outsourcing;
    - Business Continuity;
    - Integrity and acceptation policy;
    - Conflicts of interest.
- Supervision of management;
- Taking notice of the important findings of independent control functions of the undertaking, of the Statutory Auditor, of the CAA, or of specialized committees set up by the Board, supervision on the Executive Committee to prevent short-comings.

Decisions are taken by absolute majority of all members.

Main changes related to the Board of Directors

During the reporting period the composition of the Board of Directors changed. Among the Managing Directors only the appointment of the Managing Director was renewed. The other previous Managing Directors continue to be members of the company's Executive Committee. The composition of the

Non-Executive Directors also changed during the reporting period with one new appointment and three appointments which were not renewed.

Board level Committees

Composition of the Board Committees

The Board of Directors can set up, when appropriate, specialized committees for advice. The introduction of these committees may not influence the responsibilities of the Board. The Board of Directors approves an internal prescription consisting of the role, composition and functioning for each committee.

The undertaking's Board of Directors put an Audit Committee in place.

The Board of Directors gave a mandate to a Non-Executive Director to determine the variable and fixed remuneration of the Managing Director in line with the approved rewarding system, but no local remuneration committee is set up.

Audit Committee

Composition of the Audit Committee

The Board of Directors appoints the members and the Chairman. The majority of the Audit Committee members are independent of the controlled company. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors and is independent of the audited entity. The Chairman of the Audit Committee is not the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

The Committee is collectively expert in the area of finance, financial management and financial reporting, accounting and controlling. The members of the Audit Committee must have experience in the field of insurance and/or finance and accounting.

In exercising their assignment, the members have the required objectivity and independence in respect of the Management Committee.

Functioning of the Audit Committee

The functioning of the Audit Committee is determined in the Audit Committee Charter. The Audit Committee can decide to be assisted by expert parties and can invite third parties for discussing specific agenda items.

The Audit Committee meets at least two times a year and reports to the Board of Directors.

Roles and responsibilities of the Audit Committee

The Audit Committee has the following missions[2]:

- Communication of the audit results on annual accounts to the Board of Directors;
- Monitoring of the annual accounts elaboration process;

[2] Law of 23 July 2016 on audit profession, Article 52 §6

- Checking of the efficiency of internal controls related to the annual accounts;
- Monitoring of the implementation of any finding expressed by the regulator;
- Checking of the external auditor independence (ie supply of non-audit services);
- Responsibility of the external auditor selection process (rotation rule).

In addition, as part of the good governance practices of overseeing the organization and operation of internal and external control systems, the Audit Committee is also responsible for:

- checking that the company has effective internal control systems, risk management and independent control functions;

- monitoring the activities of the internal audit: approval of the audit plan, resources used, activity reports, audit reports issued and measures put in place to remedy any deficiencies discovered by the internal auditors.

The Audit Committee can be given specific assignments by the Board of Directors and will perform them fully autonomously, reporting regularly to the Board of Directors until those assignments are completed.

Executive Committee

Composition

Every member of the undertaking's Executive Committee is in charge of a direction. The members are loyal to the decisions taken in the Executive Committee irrespective of their specific domains.

Every member of the Executive Committee has the necessary competences, knowledge and experience in all important activities of the undertaking, specifically with respect to the subjects under their direct responsibility.

Functioning of the Executive Committee

The Executive Committee normally meets weekly. Minutes are taken.

The Secrétaire Général is invited to attend the meetings on a permanent basis.

Roles and responsibilities of Executive Committees

The Executive Committee has the following tasks:

- Steering the entity with respect to local and group strategy;

- Taking the lead with respect to the activity of the undertaking and the expansion of the management structure;

- Supervision of the reporting, the line management and the compliance towards dedicated tasks and responsibilities;

- Providing proposals and advice to the Board with respect to the general policy and strategy of the undertaking. They supply the Board with all relevant information in order to assist the Board in taking decisions;
- Responsibility for the organization and lead of the internal control function and procedures, in particular the independent controls;
- Setting up an internal control system that secures with a sufficient level of confidence the reliability of internal reporting and the financial reporting process;
- Informing the Board of Directors about the financial position and all aspects necessary in order to perform its tasks appropriately;
- Reporting of the financial situation and structure, the internal control and independent control functions to the CAA;
- Transforming the risk appetite or strategy defined by the Board of Directors into operational policies and guidelines.

Business Committees were set up for the Non-Life and for Sales and Marketing Directions. Each Business Committee consists out of management, customer, technical and operations voice.

The Business Committees are the steering bodies for the operational parts of the business.

The Business Committees support the Executive Committee in performing particular tasks and missions assigned to it by the Executive Committee. The functions and missions are described by the Executive Committee.

Main changes related to the Executive Committee

No main changes related to the Executive Committee were stated compared to the previous reporting year.

Key Functions

The company has appropriate control functions.

- The board ensures their functioning and uses their conclusions and advices to create a stronger policy structure, organization and internal control system;
- They have an adapted statute with the necessary privileges, resources, expertise and access within the organization;
- They are independent of the operational activity that they control;
- They report to the Managing and Non-Executive Directors with respect to the prescribed procedures;
- Their remuneration related to the results of the company is not material.

The following key control functions are in place at Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.:

- Internal Audit;
- Compliance;
- Risk Management;
- Actuarial function

Composition key functions

Internal Audit

The Internal Audit contributes to the good practice of corporate governance and helps the organization to achieve its goals by using a systematic, target-oriented approach to analyze, assess and report on the suitability and efficacy of the three processes of risk management, control and governance.

This internal audit policy describes the governance of Internal Audit function (intervention scope, governance, roles and responsibilities) as well as its organization (objectives, assignment, powers, activity, competence of internal auditors, reporting, collaboration with Baloise Group Internal Audit, collaboration with other control functions and quality control).

Internal Audit works following the standards of the IIA (Institute of Internal Auditors) and the Baloise Group Internal Audit Manual. For the execution of specific tasks, cooperation with external and specialized auditors is required.

The Internal Audit area covers the systematic assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the quality of the internal control system. On the one hand, the Internal Audit ensures that the processes take place as intended and supports the achievement of the company's objectives. On the other hand, recommendations are made to improve the efficacy, efficiency and profitability of these processes.

The domain of Internal Audit is the whole organization and its outsourced functions.

Internal Audit sets up a risk analysis over an annual basis, focused on global risks per domain.

The organizational set-up of Internal Audit at Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. takes into account the undertaking's size. Internal Audit is assigned to the Corporate Governance department.

Internal audits by Group Internal Audit are also authorized. The audit and compliance functions are also judged by the Statutory Auditor, who reports to the Audit Committee.

Compliance

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has determined the rights and obligations of compliance in the compliance policy, and a code of conduct. The code of conduct is available for all employees on the Intranet.

The policy and code of conduct describe the independent statute, assignment, competences, audit domain and methodology of the compliance department. The Compliance Officer works for and is authorized by the Executive Committee and Group Compliance.

The Compliance Officer and the AML Officer are the contact person with respect to information related to money laundering towards the CRF or CAA. In order to underline independency, the Compliance Officer has direct access to the Executive Committee, Board of Directors or Group Compliance without justifying his actions.

The compliance function is firstly orientated to the compliance of the undertaking with laws and regulations that are related to the integrity of the insurance business, including the code of conduct. The task of the Compliance Officer consists of checking, judging and encouraging these values.

Special attention is given to the prevention and proactive operating realized by advising, awareness, stimulating and facilitating. These objectives are realized by making available all important procedures, legal information of the companies and extracts from the law on the Intranet.

Cooperation with the Baloise Group is strong and based on the following cooperation.

- The Baloise Group Compliance Officer sets up standards;
- The Baloise Group Compliance Officer maintains a network in which Compliance Officers can exchange their knowledge and experience;
- The Compliance Officer delivers his reports to the Group Compliance Officer;

The main tasks of the Compliance Officer are

- The protection against the dissemination of the consumer's information with respect to insurance;
- Preventing fiscal fraud by clients;
- Inhibiting trading with insider knowledge;
- Averting value manipulation;
- Deontological code with respect to actions related to own staff and mandatory for the undertaking;
- Checking compliance with the privacy law, anti-discrimination regulation and data protection as well as group directives;
- Follow-up of changes in the group code of conduct and local implementation;
- Setting up and follow-up of Compliance rules.

In addition to the Compliance Officer, an AML Officer is responsible for the application of the anti-money laundering regulation.

Risk Management

The Risk Manager supervises and monitors the different risks of the undertaking and reports regularly to the ALCO (Asset and Liability Committee) and RICO (Risk Committee), the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors.

During the set-up of the risk management department the scale and size of the undertaking is taken into account (proportionality principles). The Risk Manager reports directly to the Executive Committee and can address himself directly to the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors when required. These privileges must guarantee the independency of the Risk Management and should prevent possible operational conflicts of interest.

With respect to the Risk Management, the undertaking applies the group-wide Risk Management Standards. These standards are related to organization, responsibilities, methodologies, rules, limits, controlling and reporting. The Risk Management is based upon these standards together with additional legal requirements requested by the supervisor.

The Risk Manager is responsible for the operational execution of the Risk Management policy. This includes:

- Advising the Executive Committee with respect to the strategic set up of the risk policy;
- Executing concretely and watching over a proactive risk policy;
- The implementation of an integrated Risk Management model;
- The practice of risk controls;
- Awareness and training of employees regarding Risk Management aspects;
- Reporting to ALCO, RICO, Executive Committee, Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Baloise Group Risk Management.

Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function assists the management by

- Advising on the actuarial methods used for pricing, the set-up of the technical reserves and reinsurance for the launch of a new product or repricing that can influence the profitability of these products;
- Giving annual advice on the profitability of the products, the technical provisions, reinsurance and profit sharing;
- It informs the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions;
- The actuarial function produces a written report to be submitted to the Board of Directors on an annual basis. The report shall document all tasks that have been undertaken by the

actuarial function and their results, and identifies any deficiencies and gives recommendations as to how such deficiencies should be remedied.

The actuarial function requires good qualification and necessary knowledge and experience of the applicable standards.

The actuarial function also fulfils prudential tasks, for example it certifies the model and methods used in the company that are communicated to the CAA.

Main changes related to key functions

During the reporting period a Deputy Compliance Officer was nominated.

B.1.2. Remuneration policy

Remuneration principles and objectives

Principles

The Company's success is largely dependent on the skills, capabilities and performance of its workforce. It is therefore essential to recruit, develop and retain suitably qualified, highly capable and highly motivated professionals and executives. The level of remuneration offered by Baloise is in line with the going market rate and performance-related. The Baloise Group has put in place a remuneration policy that is also implemented in the undertaking.

Objectives

The objectives of the remuneration system are to further increase the emphasis on performance at Baloise and to strengthen employees and executives loyalty and commitment to the organization.

In addition to paying its staff in line with market rates and according to individual achievement, the Company encourages its executives to focus on the longer term and on its shareholder’s interests.

Remuneration components

Baloise views its compensation packages in the round and therefore factors in not only the basic salary plus short- and long-term variable remuneration but also other material and non-material benefits such as pension contributions, additional benefits, and staff development.

Basic salary

The basic salary constitutes the level of remuneration that is commensurate with the functions and responsibilities of the position concerned as well as the employee skills and expertise required in order to achieve the relevant business targets and objectives. When determining the level of its basic salaries, Baloise aims to position itself around the market median. In compliance with its code of conduct Baloise applies the internal fair-pay principle that people who do the same job and have the same qualifications should be paid the same amount.

Short-term variable remuneration

The key factors determining the amount of short-term variable remuneration paid are the Company's profitability and economic value added, team-performance and an the employee's individual performance contribution to it and the Company's profitability and economic value added. Baloise attaches considerable importance to managing its business sustainably and ensuring a high correlation between the interests of its shareholders and executives. For this reason, considerable proportions of the senior management's variable remuneration are paid in the form of shares, i.e. members of the Executive Committee can choose which proportion of the short-term variable remuneration they wish to receive in cash and which as shares. This choice is limited for the most senior management level; here a graduated obligation to subscribe to shares exists: the Chief Executive Officer must draw at least 40% of their short-term variable remuneration in the form of shares and other members of the Executive Committee must draw at least 30% of their short-term variable remuneration in the form of shares. These subscribed shares remain blocked for three years and are subject to market risks during this period. In particular, the mandatory emoluments ensure that as responsibility and total remuneration increase, a significant share of the remuneration is paid with a deferred effect. They also promote risk awareness and encourage an economical and sustainable work-ethic.

Performance pool

The performance pool takes account of the entire Baloise Group's performance; its amount is determined by the Remuneration Committee after the end of the financial year concerned, and it factors in the following indicators resulting from systematic analysis:

- Business performance;
- Capital-markets perspective compared with competitors;
- Risks taken;
- Strategy implementation

The individual allocation for the members of the Executive Committee is set by the Remuneration Committee. In principle, the most senior management level of the whole Group, the majority of executives in Switzerland as well as the respective functions abroad are considered for the performance pool.

Long-term variable remuneration

In addition, Baloise grants performance share units (PSUs) to the most senior managers as a form of long-term variable remuneration. The PSU program enables the top management level to benefit even more from the Company's performance and helps Baloise to retain high performers in the long run.

Pension schemes

The undertaking offers its employees an attractive pension solution in form of defined contributions as part of the 2nd pillar, which fulfils the following objectives:

- It meets the requirements of the insured should the following risk events occur: old age, death or invalidity;
- It permits an appropriate maintenance of a lifestyle enjoyed to date with a sufficiently high substitution rate (1st and 2nd pillar benefits combined) to replace discontinued earnings;
- The employer makes an average contribution to financing of occupational pensions;
- It is forward-looking, sound, can be calculated and is reasonably priced;
- Defined contributions depending on age of insured as well as function within the organization

Members of the Executive Committee are insured in the undertaking's pension scheme. The same terms apply to them as to all other insured staff. The members of the Board of Directors are not insured in the Pension scheme.

B.1.3. Material transactions

Over the reporting period, there were no material transactions with shareholders, or with persons exercising a significant influence on the company or with members of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

B.2. Fit and proper requirements

B.2.1. Fit and proper: Policy and process

Fit and proper principles and objectives

The undertaking has a Fit and Proper Policy in place which defines the procedure for assessing the fitness and propriety of persons who are effectively running the undertaking or have a key function.

The critical function holders which are in scope of the policy include the members of the administrative and supervisory body, i.e. the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee, as well as the heads of risk management and compliance, the actuarial function and internal audit.

Assessment process of key personnel

Fitness Check

Recruitment processes include application and assessment methodologies that ensure previous experience, qualifications, knowledge and skills are all taken into account, with specific references to the competences defined in the job description or role profile.

It is ensured that the management body has the breadth of expertise and experience to understand and continually challenge the company's business operations, strategic initiatives and major transactions.

The collective knowledge, competence and experience of the management body include awareness and understanding of:

- The wider business, economic and market environment in which the undertaking operates;
- The undertaking's business strategy and business model;
- The system of governance (risk management, oversight & controls);
- The financial and actuarial analysis;
- The regulatory framework, requirements and expectations relevant to it.

For external recruits and internal persons promoted to a position in scope of the Fit and Proper Policy, superiors and Human Resources assess their fitness according to the specific requirements set out in the job description. The superior makes the final decision on a person's required fitness.

Propriety Check

The undertaking requires that a range of specific checks are undertaken, designed to verify that the candidate is honest, of integrity, financially sound and of good reputation.

The undertaking imposes a range of requirements at the recruitment stage for new employees or in case of internal promotions. All documentation related to the above verifications is requested and reviewed by Human Resources prior to the employment offer to be made. Formal notes of face-to-face interviews, during which characteristics of propriety are also verified, are prepared by the personnel conducting the interview.

The principles applicable at original appointment, to ensure the key critical function holders are honest, financially sound and of good reputation, apply on an ongoing basis as well.

All critical function holders are required to undertake a code of conduct training on subjects such as regulatory awareness, insider trading, anti-money laundering, and others. The Compliance function organizes regular trainings on the Code of Conduct.

The Fit and Proper Policy requires an initial and yearly assessment. They include a self-declaration, a sample of the criminal record, a copy of the passport and a Curriculum Vitae.

B.3. Risk management system including the ORSA

B.3.1. Risk management system overview

Risk Management is one of the core competences of the Baloise Group. The undertaking has suitable processes, models and structures in place in order to fulfil the need to continuously develop the capabilities as the situation requires and to therefore achieve the optimal result for Baloise. Integrated risk management uses synergies across the group effectively.

Risk management is assigned to the Finance and functionally controlled by the Chief Financial Officer. Its independency is guaranteed via its direct access to the Board of Directors via the Audit Committee. It is amongst others responsible for

- Risk measurement under consideration of group guidelines and local constraints;
- Regular risk reporting and ad-hoc escalation in case of critical risk occurrence;
- Conformance with regulatory requirements and the according dialogue

The decision-making body for all questions relating to Risk Management is the local Risk Committee.

Risk Strategy

The risk strategy is considered the cornerstone of the risk management organization. The aim of the risk strategy is to consciously steer the risks taken within defined ranges. Particularly, it aims to harmonize market based considerations on the one hand and strategic risk concerns on the other hand. Central to the risk strategy is the term "Risk Appetite" which defines the extent to which the undertaking is willing to take on risk in order to achieve strategic goals. Its main components are

- Compliance with regulatory requirements and capital protection;
- Protection of the Profit and Loss Statement of Income

Risks considered as relevant for the undertaking are classified along the so-called "Risk Map" of the Baloise Group. The categorization is performed on three levels:

- Risk category;
- Risk subcategory;
- Risk type

RISK MAP

Business Risks

Actuarial Risks Life
- Parameter Risks
- Catastrophe Risks

Actuarial Risks Non-Life
- Premiums
- Claims
- Catastrophe Risks
- Reserving

Reinsurance
- Premiums/Pricing
- Reinsurance Default
- Active Reinsurance

Investment Risks

Market Risks
- Interest rates
- Equities
- Currencies
- Real Estate
- Market Liquidity
- Derivatives
- Alternative investments

Credit Risks

Financial Structure Risks

Asset-Liability Risks
- Interest Rate Change Risk
- (Re)Financing, Liquidity

Risk Concentration
- Accumulation Risks
- Cluster Risks

Balance Sheet Structure and Capital Requirements
- Solvency
- Other Regulatory Requirements

Business Environment Risks

Change in Standards

Competition Risks

External Events

Investors

Operational Risks

IT Risks
- IT Governance
- IT Architecture
- IT Operations
- Cyber Security

HR Risks
- Skills/Capacities
- Availability of Knowledge
- Incentive System

Legal Risks
- Contracts
- Liability and Litigations
- Tax

Compliance

Business Processes
- Process Risks
- Project Risks
- In-/Outsourcing

Risk Analysis and Risk Reporting
- Risk Analysis and Risk Assessment
- Risk Reporting

Leadership and Information Risks

Organizational Structure

Corporate Culture

Business Strategy
- Business Portfolio
- Risk Steering

Merger and Acquisitions

External Communication
- External Reporting
- Reputation Management

Financial Statements, Forecast, Planning

Project Portfolio

Internal Misinformation

In order to monitor and steer the risks listed in the Risk Map, Baloise has implemented an extensive group-wide risk management. A holistic approach of an integrated risk management in order to identify, administer and assess risks in the areas internal control, compliance and risk management as well as risk steering is pursued. In addition to purely financial risks, operational as well as strategic and reputational risks are captured and quantified. In this manner, risk management is consistently embedded in the decision making process. The effectiveness of the risk management becomes visible through amongst others the occurred risks and the effectiveness of the measures taken. The risk management and the respective systems and processes are further developed and revised on a continuous basis in order to guarantee long-term efficiency and continuous improvement.

B.3.2. ORSA process

ORSA compliance

The purpose of the undertaking's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) is to provide a comprehensive overview of all risks the undertaking is exposed to or could be exposed to in the future, show the way these risks are managed and assess the overall capital requirements needs resulting thereof.

ORSA Governance

In line with the risk management organization, the ORSA process is based on the following model:

Risk owners represent the first line of defense for the assessment and management of the identified risks.

Risk controllers represent the second line of defense for the setup of the whole controlling and reporting framework.

The executive management has the overall responsibility for the execution of the ORSA and has to ensure that results are taken into account in the management of the undertaking. In addition, the Board of Directors is responsible to ensure and verify that the ORSA process is appropriately developed and implemented. After the approval of the ORSA by the Risk Committee, the Board of Directors receives and approves the ORSA report before it is submitted to the regulator.

ORSA process

The full ORSA reporting process is performed once a year resulting in the review and approval by the Board of Directors. Nonetheless, the ORSA as such is a continuous process in which risk management evaluates the impact of strategic decisions on the overall solvency needs. The process is tailored to fit into the undertaking's organizational structure and risk management system with appropriate and adequate techniques to assess its overall solvency needs. It is proportionate to the size and complexity of the company. In addition to the annual ORSA report, an ad-hoc reassessment is performed whenever the risk profile changes significantly.

The risk controllers determine in collaboration with the risk owners the risk's probability of occurrence and the potential loss caused by a specific risk. The risk is then classified according to group-wide limits. The risk grid ("Heat map") maps the standalone risks in connection with the limit system. Should

a corresponding threat result, according measures are developed and put in place in order to reduce the risk exposure.

Documentation

The ORSA is documented in the ORSA report, which contains integral management information that is essential for the review and approval by management.

Review and approval

The results of the ORSA are discussed in the risk committee and could result in decisions and actions, for which the risk management function will have to ensure the corresponding follow-up.

If the ORSA identifies that the risk profile is not appropriate for the undertaking, or the risk profile significantly deviates from the basic assumptions of the solvency capital requirements calculation, or the governance arrangements are inadequate, the risk committee has to set up appropriate action plans for remediation.

The submission of the ORSA supervisory report to the regulator is required within two weeks after the approval by the Board of Directors.

Interaction Capital management and Risk management system

On an annual basis a business plan is set up. The projection of the related Solvency Capital Requirements ("Forward Looking Solvency Position") is integrated in the business plan process. Risk increasing initiatives defined in the business plan process are reflected in the forward looking considerations. The undertaking is in the position to judge if the risks can be accepted without endangering its Solvency position.

B.4. Internal control system

B.4.1. Internal control system overview

The undertaking's internal control system is established as a key component of the integrated risk management framework. Effectiveness, traceability and efficiency of the implemented measures as well as concentration on the relevant risks are considered as important principles for the design and application of internal control. The undertaking's internal control system covers the financial reporting as well as Compliance and Operational risks.

The undertaking's internal control system pursues the objectives of compliance with laws and regulations, reliability of financial reporting and guaranteeing effective business processes in order to support obtaining company goals. With the implementation of the internal control system, the undertaking aims to raise risk awareness on all company levels and to focus on the identification and steering of essential risks that could threaten proper operational processes and therefore the undertaking's success.

Depending on the risk type to be considered, the undertaking applies entity-wide controls (so-called entity level controls, ELC), general IT controls (so-called IT General Controls, ITGC) and process controls in its internal control system. Measures are integrated in business processes and are performed on all levels of the undertaking. The effectiveness is measured on a regular basis and appropriate measures are initiated in case of shortcomings identified.

The Baloise Group Board of Directors is responsible for an effective internal control system. It defines the objectives, the scope as well as the expansion level of the internal control system. Furthermore it has to assure an appropriate monitoring regarding the efficiency of the internal control system by the local Executive Committee and receives a regular reporting.

B.4.2. Compliance function

The undertaking's essential compliance themes are displayed in the Compliance Standards as referred to in the Baloise Group Compliance Policy. The Compliance Standards include specifications and control objectives for twelve different key topics (data protection and data security, insider trading, prevention of money laundering, embargo/sanctions, anti-trust law/competition law, fraud (including code of conduct), archiving, advisory services, corruption/bribery, cross-border services, US persons and AEOI/FATCA) that constitute the basis for controlling and regular compliance reporting.

Objectives

The compliance function aims to ensure the undertaking's compliance with the laws and rules relating to the integrity of undertaking insurance including the Baloise Code of Conduct. It is the Compliance Officer’s task to examine, assess and encourage this compliance.

Moreover, special attention is paid to prevention and acting proactively by amongst others providing advice and raising awareness.

Roles and responsibilities

The Board of Directors fosters honorable conduct. Within the framework of its supervisory duty, the Board of Directors regularly verifies whether the undertaking has a suitable Compliance policy and corporate values, as well as an appropriate independent compliance function.

At least once a year, the Board of Directors verifies whether the compliance risks are identified and controlled adequately and that the Compliance policy is suitable for the undertaking's activities.

The Executive Committee develops an Compliance policy and updates it regularly. This policy defines the undertaking’s objectives and identifies and analyses the risks that the undertaking runs in this domain.

The Compliance Officer is responsible for implementing the Compliance policy. It is the Compliance Officer’s duty to examine, assess and encourage the observance of the Compliance policy.

The Compliance Officer reports to the Executive Committee and provides a regular explanation about the implementation of the compliance policy to the Executive Committee. The Compliance Officer's tasks include proceeding from his expert and advice function, implementing the Compliance policy,

reporting to third parties on compliance topics as well as reporting to the Executive Committee, as well as the Board of Directors and the Baloise Group Compliance Officer regularly.

The key aspects of the Compliance Policy are comprised, amongst others, of

- drawing up an annual action plan;
- assessing internal guidelines and procedures;
- raising awareness among all employees about the compliance policy and training them in this area;
- supervising and testing observance of the compliance rules; formulating compliance recommendations;
- investigating and following up infringements of laws, regulations and deontological codes; the observations are derived from random checks and when the occasion arises in collaboration with Internal Audit;
- fulfilling the duties to report to third parties on compliance topics;
- reporting to the Executive Committee, Board of Directors and Baloise Group Compliance Officer (at least once a year);

Main activities of compliance function

The Compliance Officer works under the instruction of and is authorized by the Management and Board of Directors (Audit Committee). In order to guarantee the function's independence, the Compliance Officer has direct access to the Executive Committee, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor, without needing to give justification.

Functioning

Organization chart:

The compliance function is administratively accommodated in the Corporate Governance division which is overseen by the CEO.

The Compliance Officer has the possibility, on his or her own initiative, to inform the Chairman of the Board of Directors or the members of the Audit Committee directly.

Reporting:

The Compliance Officer reports to the Executive Committee at least once a year about compliance realizations, principal attention points and scheduled activities for the following period.

The Board of Directors is informed about the Compliance position every year through the Audit Committee.

B.5. Internal audit function

B.5.1. Internal audit: organization and governance

Internal audit objectives and policy

The Internal Audit contributes to the good practice of corporate governance and helps the organization to achieve its goals by using a systematic, target-oriented approach to analyze, assess and report on the suitability and efficacy of the three processes of risk management, control and governance.

The internal audit policy describes the governance of the Internal Audit function (intervention scope, governance, roles and responsibilities) as well as its organization (objectives, assignment, powers, activity, competence of internal auditors, reporting, collaboration with Baloise Group Internal Audit, collaboration with other control functions and quality control). All internal employees can consult the policy on the intranet.

Internal audit organizational structure

Internal Audit is an element of Corporate Governance and an instrument of the Board of Directors. It supports the Board of Directors - the most senior corporate body - in performing its top-level management function. In this capacity, the Internal Audit performs its tasks on behalf of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and of the Audit Committee (an organ of the Board of Directors). Regular exchanges are held between internal auditors and Audit Committee.

Internal audit is administratively accommodated in the Corporate Governance division and is organizationally independent of any operating activities. The person carrying out the internal audit function does not assume any responsibility for any other function.

Internal audit functioning, main roles and responsibilities

The Internal Audit area covers the systematic assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the quality of the internal control system. On the one hand, the Internal Audit ensures that the processes take place as intended and supports the achievement of the company's objectives. On the other hand, recommendations are made to improve the efficacy, efficiency and profitability of these processes.

Internal audit possesses extensive, unlimited rights to information, inspection and control, which are necessary for it to fulfil its assignments.

Internal audit applies the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA) and of the Baloise Group Internal Audit and is under the prudential supervision of the CAA.

B.5.2. Independence of internal audit

Independence principles/criteria

Primarily the “independence” of control functions means that:

- They have an appropriate constitution with the necessary powers, resources, expertise and access within the organization;
- They are hierarchically and organizationally independent from the operational activity to which they relate;
- They report both to executive and non-executive boards in accordance with the established procedures;
- The remuneration of the persons entrusted with these functions is not connected with the profitability of the activity involved.

Internal Audit function position within the organization

Internal audit is administratively accommodated in the Corporate Governance division and is organizationally independent of any operating activities. The person carrying out the internal audit function does not assume any responsibility for any other function and is an independent assessor of the quality of the internal control system.

Reporting arrangements

Internal Audit has unrestricted access to the Chief Executive Officer and to the Audit Committee.

The internal audit department can escalate any conclusions to the Board of Directors via the Audit Committee.

B.6. Actuarial function

B.6.1. Organization and key responsibilities

Actuarial policy and objectives

Detailed regulatory guidance defines the role and responsibility of the Actuarial function. Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has implemented this model.

Key objectives of the Actuarial function are to

- ensure proper data, models and processes to calculate the technical provisions in accordance with Solvency II;
- comment on the appropriateness of an insurer's underwriting and pricing policy;
- comment on the appropriateness of an insurer's reinsurance program, and to
- contribute to risk management.

Organization structure

In 2018, the Actuarial function reported to the Managing and Non-Executive Directors with respect to the prescribed key objectives as stated above.

The Actuarial function holder fulfills all fit and proper criteria including the internal criteria regading necessary knowledge and experience of the applicable standards.

Roles and responsibilities

The Actuarial function is required to report in writing to management at least once per year on the function's key objectives as stated above. Any such report shall document all tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial function as well as their results, and shall clearly identify any deficiencies and give recommendations as to how such deficiencies should be remedied.

B.7. Outsourcing

B.7.1. Outsourcing policy and key aspects

Overview of the outsourcing policy

The outsourcing policy defines principles and procedures which have to be adhered to before and after the contract with an external service provider has been signed. It ensures that the interests of all relevant stakeholders are considered by prohibiting outsourcing in case one of the following occurs:

- Endangerment of the continuous and satisfactory provision of services to customers;
- Significant impairment of the quality of the company's processes;
- Unduly increase in risk;
- Endangerment of the governance system;
- Impairment of the ability to monitor compliance with the company's obligations.

The principles cover topics such as responsibility, requirements on the skills and resources of the provider and its continuous monitoring, compliance with laws and regulations and minimum contractual contents.

The policy further demands that several pre-defined stages have to be completed for any function to be outsourced. First, the current state has to be analysed on whether the function or process is legally and economically viable to be provided by a second party. After the decision has been made in favour of outsourcing, a formal tender begins. After the most suitable bidder is chosen and the contract signed, the outsourcing has to be integrated in the governance framework of the company. The business relationship has to be actively managed in line with its nature and scope. This includes the monitoring and control of the services provided, the data safety and the risk situation as well as the evaluation whether the external service provider has implemented adequate emergency plans.

Critical outsourced services

The undertaking outsources no key functions. The following critical services are outsourced.

Outsourced Activity	Location of Service Provider	Internal / External ?
Investment advice	Switzerland	Internal
Claim handling (call center)	Belgium	External
Data center harmonization	Luxembourg, Switzerland	External and Internal
Printing and external Mail	Luxembourg	External
Scanning and archiving	Luxembourg	External
Physical data storage	Luxembourg	External

Investment advice and a part of data center harmonization concern intragroup outsourcing.

B.8. Adequacy of the system of governance

The system of governance in place at Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. is considered as adequate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the company's business. Adequacy is confirmed through the governance principles in line with regulatory requirements. Furthermore, the Fit and proper process applied, together with the undertaking's Code of Conduct ensures the adequacy of key personnel.

B.9. Any other information

No supplementary information or risks in addition to the information previously disclosed is considered material.

C. Risk Profile

C.1. Underwriting risk

For Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. non-life underwriting risk is the risk arising from non-life insurance obligations including health underwriting risk similar to non-life. Hereafter, underwriting risk is referred to in relation to the perils covered and the processes used in the conduct of business. The non-life underwriting risk is related to the core business of the undertaking, namely the premium and reserve risk and the catastrophe risk.

This risk refers to uncertainty as to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities. In particular underwriting risk derives from the possibility that premiums are not sufficient to cover future claims, contracts expenses and extremely volatile events.

As of year-end 2018 Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.'s capital requirements for non-life underwriting risk amount to EUR 27,498.3 thousand as measured by the Solvency II standard formula. The non-life underwriting risk is composed of premium and reserve risk as well as catastrophe risk which are described below in more detail.

As of year-end 2017, the capital requirement for non-life underwriting risk was reported at EUR 28,141.9 thousand. The change during the reporting period is due to FRIDAY Insurance S.A. which was integrated in the Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. business volume in 2017.

C.1.1. Risk exposure

The non-life business of the undertaking consists of the following lines of business (LOB) according to the definitions applied by Solvency II:

- **Income protection insurance** (LOB2): Income protection insurance obligations where the underlying business is not pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance;
- **Motor vehicle liability insurance** (LOB4): Insurance obligations which cover all liabilities arising out of the use of motor vehicles operating on land;
- **Other motor insurance** (LOB5): Insurance obligations which cover all damage to or loss of land vehicles;
- **Marine, aviation and transport insurance** (LOB6): Insurance obligations which cover all damage or loss to sea, lake, river and canal vessels, aircraft, and damage to or loss of goods in transit or baggage irrespective of the form of transport. Insurance obligations which cover liabilities arising out of the use of aircraft, ships, vessels or boats on the sea, lakes, rivers or canals;
- **Fire and other damage to property insurance** (LOB7): Insurance obligations which cover all damage to or loss of property other than those included in the lines of business 5 and 6 due to

fire, explosion, natural forces including storm, hail or frost, nuclear energy, land subsidence and any event such as theft;

- **General liability insurance** (LOB8): Insurance obligations which cover all liabilities other than those in the lines of business 4 and 6;

- **Legal expenses insurance** (LOB10): Insurance obligations which cover legal expenses and cost of litigation.

The non-life underwriting risk is primarily dominated by premium and reserve Risk. Premium risk only relates to future claims, and originates from claim sizes being greater than expected, differences in timing of claims payments from expected, and differences in claims frequency from those expected. Reserve risk only relates to incurred claims, i.e. existing claims. It originates from claim sizes being greater than expected, differences in timing of claims payments from expected, and differences in claims frequency from those expected.

Premium and reserve risk

Premium risk is the risk that calculated insurance premiums are based upon wrong assumptions resulting in insufficient premiums to cover the related small risks (frequency uncertainty). This risk is covered by the standard formula and the calculation is mainly based on the level of premiums by line of business.

The following table contains the net earned premiums by line of business during the year 2018.

Non-Life Net Earned Premiums

	2018
in '000 EUR	
Income protection insurance	4,671.9
Motor vehicle liability insurance	23,148.8
Other motor insurance	42,737.5
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	491.7
Fire and other damage to property insurance	25,362.1
General liability insurance	8,440.9
Legal expenses insurance	2,546.0
Total	**107,398.8**

The reserve risk results from fluctuations in timing and amount of claim settlements. This risk is covered by the Solvency II standard formula and the exposure is mainly driven by the volume of reserves by line of business.

The following table contains the net best estimate reserves by line of business as of year-end 2018.

Non-Life Net Best Estimate

	2018
in '000 EUR	
Income protection insurance	307.4
Motor vehicle liability insurance	35,116.8
Other motor insurance	12,577.9
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	814.8
Fire and other damage to property insurance	15,219.1
General liability insurance	16,492.4
Legal expenses insurance	2,571.9
Total	**83,100.4**

The main exposure of premium and reserve risk stems from the more material lines of business of the undertaking.

Catastrophe risk

The non-life catastrophe risk is the risk that a single event or series of events, of major magnitude, usually over a short period, leads to a significant deviation in actual claims from the total expected claims. The undertaking is exposed to the following risks:

- Natural Catastrophe risk;
  - Windstorm;
  - Hail;
  - Flood
- Man-made catastrophe risk;
  - Motor vehicle liability;
  - Fire;
  - Liability
- Health catastrophe risk;
  - Mass accident;
  - Accident concentration
- Other risks

This risk is covered by the standard formula and the calculation is mainly based on the level of sum insured or gross premiums by line of business. The undertaking is mainly subject to man-made catastrophe fire risk and natural catastrophe risk. The man-made catastrophe fire risk is defined as the maximum exposure (buildings) that is partly or fully located within a radius of 200 meters.

C.1.2. Risk concentration

The concentration risk in non-life business may arise due to a concentration of business written within a geographical area, of a policy type, or of underlying risks covered.

The underwriting activity of the undertaking is limited to the Luxembourg market and the German market, therefore no geographical diversification exists at the level of the undertaking (Western Europe).

The table above shows the concentration of direct net earned premiums split by line of business as of year-end 2018.

C.1.3. Risk mitigation

The insurance risk (and particularly the catastrophe risk) is mitigated by internal and external reinsurance. Most of the treaties subscribed by the undertaking are treaties by excess of loss, i.e. non-proportional reinsurance. The main part of the reinsurance program is setup and placed on the market by Baloise Group Reinsurance. Retention amounts are decided by the Local Executive Committee in collaboration with Baloise Group.

The sufficiency of premiums (premium risk) is mitigated by product management governance, close follow-up of claims ratios and regular profitability analysis on a product by product basis. In addition, the IFRS liability adequacy test ensures the sufficiency of premiums under the IFRS accounting standard.

In order to avoid attracting or retaining high risk profiles (anti-selection risk), several actions are taken:

- Tariff segmentation: Tariff segmentation is in place for the main products to attract the best segment and have a premium adapted to the higher risk;
- Bonus Malus: A bonus malus system is in place for the main products to adjust the premium in case of deviation of the risk.

C.1.4. Risk sensitivity

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. applies various sensitivity and scenario analysis to those parameters that influence the underwriting risk. The analysis comprises the differing stress levels to each parameter according to Solvency II and the SST, respectively.

The principal driver of the Underwriting Risk is the Premium and Reserve risk which is directly related to the volume of premiums and reserves.

The stress tests considered show that the undertaking has a very strong capital basis.

C.2. Market risk

Market Risk is the risk associated with the balance sheet positions where the value or cash flow depends on financial markets. It is reflected by losses that arise from changes or fluctuations in market prices. The degree of risk depends on the extent to which market prices fluctuate and on the level of exposure.

Risk factors include:

- Equity market prices;
- Property market prices;
- Interest rate risk;
- Credit spread changes;
- Currency exchange rates

As of year-end 2018, the global market risk for the undertaking amounts to EUR 18,850.8 thousand. It is mainly driven by the interest rate risk, the equity risk and the spread risk as stated below:

Gross SCR for Market risks

	2018
in EUR '000	
Interest rate risk	10,646.7
Equity risk	5,684.1
Property risk	3,120.8
Spread risk	8,385.5
Market risk concentrations	326.5
Currency risk	367.8
Diversification within market risk module	−9,680.6
Risk-Module level values	**18,850.8**

The following sections specifically address the interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, equity risk, spread risk, and property risk that are relevant for the undertaking.

As of year-end 2017, the capital requirement for market risk was EUR 21,453.1 thousand. The decrease during the reporting period is mainly due to the decrease of the equity exposure.

C.2.1. Risk exposure

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the undertaking's interest margin, and therefore its income, may be reduced by fluctuations in money-market and capital-market interest rates (income effect), or that the fair value of a portfolio of interest- rate sensitive products may decline (asset-price effect).
As of year-end 2018 the interest rate sensitive exposure of our own assets amounts to EUR 195,210.3 thousand under the Solvency II framework.

Foreign currency risk

The foreign currency risk describes the potential financial loss generated by changes in the exchange rates between currencies. The extent of the effective currency risk depends on:

- Net foreign currency exposure, i.e. the balance between currency assets and liabilities;
- The volatility of the respective currencies;
- The correlations of currencies with other risk parameters in the portfolio context.

As of year-end 2018 the undertaking holds a minor position in currency sensitive assets and liabilities.

Equity risk

The undertaking is exposed to risks from price fluctuations on equity securities. Equity risk exposure includes common stocks, linked to equity unit trusts.

As of year-end 2018 the undertaking's total exposure on equity and investment funds is as follows:

	2018.12
Equity type	**Total exposure Solvency II**
in EUR '000	
Equities – Type 1	14,605.1
Equities – Type 2	5,136.8

This equity risk is mainly concentrated on type 1 exposure. Type 2 exposure stems from a strategic participation in the related company BALOISE LUXEMBOURG REAL ESTATE S.A.

Spread risk

Spread risk arises from the sensitivity of the values of assets, liabilities and financial instruments to changes in the level or in the volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate term structure.

As of year-end 2018 the spread sensitive exposure of our own assets amounts to EUR 204,621.0 thousand.

Property risk

The property risk arises from investments in real estate due to negative developments with respect to the level or the volatility of market prices. Investment property is valued at fair value by the undertaking by using the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method internally as well as the evaluation of external experts.

The undertaking's total exposure on our own assets as of year-end 2018 amounts to EUR 12,483.0 thousand.

C.2.2. Risk concentration

Market risk concentration risks can stem either from lack of diversification in the asset portfolio or from large exposures to default risk by a single issuer of securities or a group of related issuers. When assessing the undertaking's market risk concentration as of year-end 2018 according to the Solvency II standard formula, we identified only a small market risk concentration. The risk is regularly identified and some positions are immediately sold in case of occurrence in order to reduce our risk concentration and optimize our portfolio.

C.2.3. Risk mitigation

In order to limit and monitor the undertaking's exposure to market risk, several mitigating measures are in place.

A conservative policy on asset allocation is applied. Regular reporting on the evolution of the undertaking's assets allows for a close monitoring of the risk exposure.

As part of the Baloise Group-wide Risk Management Standards, investment planning and appropriate asset and liability management ensure that any divergence in maturities and the interest rate risk incurred are managed within the risk capacity available. Stress tests are also designed and run for this purpose on a regular basis, acting as an early warning system.

The currency risk is mitigated by matching assets and liabilities (natural hedge).

The undertaking manages its equity risk as part of the overall investment risk management process, and applies limits as expressed in policies and guidelines. Specifically, the risk is mitigated by a meaningful diversification of risks across countries, industries and companies.

In order to limit the spread risk, the investment in a single issuer or debtor is restricted sufficiently. Rules are explicitly defined in the according Group Directive.

C.2.4. Risk sensitivity

Very similar to the processes for analysing underwriting risk, Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. applies various sensitivity and scenario analysis to those parameters that influence the market risk.

Based on the analysis of the sensitivities on a standalone basis, i.e. when ignoring any diversification effects between the individual risks, the undertaking's market risk exposure is driven by interest rate, equity and spread risk. The sensitivities considered show that the undertaking has a very strong capital basis.

C.3. Counterparty default risk

C.3.1. Risk exposure

Counterparty default risk relating to assets held by insurance companies refers to the total potential downside risk arising from deterioration in the credit quality of a borrower or issuer. Counterparty default risk is managed by monitoring the credit quality of each individual counterparty and relying heavily on credit ratings.

The risk increases when counterparties become concentrated in a single sector or geographic region. Economic trends that affect whole sectors or regions can jeopardize an entire group of otherwise unrelated counterparties.

The counterparty default risk takes into account the following components:

Type 1: Counterparty default risk exposures where diversification is low and the counterparty is likely to be rated. For the undertaking the exposure is driven by its reinsurance balance as well as the cash account balance.

Type 2: All remaining counterparty default risk exposures, such as insurance receivables arising from policyholders and intermediaries.

As of year-end 2018, the gross solvency capital requirements for counterparty default risk amount to EUR 3,348.7 thousand, mainly driven by type 2 exposure.

As of year-end 2017, the capital requirement for counterparty risk was EUR 4,806.8 thousand. The change during the reporting period is driven by a modification in the Type 2 calculation.

C.3.2. Risk concentration

No significant risk concentration with regards to Counterparty default risk is observed. Although a concentration in bank deposits and reinsurance receivables exists when considering the type of counterparties, the deposits are distributed across numerous counterparties with much less significant single exposures.

C.3.3. Risk mitigation

In order to account for the significance of counterparty default risk stemming from spread and counterparty default risk, the undertaking tracks counterparty exposure at all times and monitors counterparty default risk from a global point of view.

To restrict the counterparty default or accumulation risk in the undertaking, the proportion that may be invested in a single issuer or borrower is strictly limited in the Group-wide Risk Management Standards. In addition, reinsurance contracts can only be concluded if they have been approved by Baloise Group Finance. In general, transactions may only be made with reinsurers that have a

minimum rating of Standard & Poor's of "A". This rule excludes captives and pools as reinsurers which are usually not rated.

The relevant rules are explicitly defined in the Group investment policy.

To limit the counterparty default risk exposure stemming from intermediaries and policyholders, an adequate procedure for the recovery of receivables is in place.

C.3.4. Risk sensitivity

Overall, in terms of the capital position of Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. per year-end 2018, measured according to the standard formula applicable according to Solvency II, the exposure by type of counterparty risk amounts to EUR 1,431.3 thousand for Type 1 exposure and EUR 2,138.7 thousand for Type 2 exposure. The sensitivities considered show that the undertaking has a very strong capital basis.

C.4. Liquidity risk

Typically, liquidity risk is referred to as the risk that directly transferable funds, such as cash or bank account amounts, are not available or not available at acceptable cost to an entity when needed to make due payments.

C.4.1. Risk exposure

The undertaking is exposed to liquidity risk in the sense that a liquidity strain might not be sufficiently offset by the sale of assets or an alternative refinancing might not be in place sufficiently fast.

For the majority of its business underwritten, the undertaking provides insurance cover on an annual basis. The undertaking's assets are generally invested in liquid instruments such as government bonds taking into consideration their suitability to match these liabilities.

The most important liquidity risk may be caused by a catastrophic event which could trigger exceptionally large claims or a large number of claims to be received in a short period. Risk mitigating measures such as reinsurance cover limit the liquidity risk arising from such events as full claim amounts are not paid immediately after the event allowing for additional time to liquidate assets. In addition, restrictions on investments are in place in order to further reduce the risk as described in the previous section on counterparty default risk.

It should be noted that catastrophic events are rare and adequate solvency capital requirements for such an event are considered in the undertaking's underwriting risk exposure.

Due to the nature of the business including mostly short-term contracts, no expected profit is considered in the future premium amounts (EPIFP) as of year-end 2018.

C.4.2. Risk concentration

The undertaking is not exposed to significant liquidity risk concentration.

C.4.3. Risk mitigation

In addition to local regulation requirements, a central liquidity planning is required by the Group-wide Risk Management Standards. Adequate investment planning and appropriate asset and liability management ensure that the exposure is monitored and managed on a regular basis. Limits for acceptable liquidity risk are defined in the undertaking's Liquidity policy and followed-up on a regular basis via the undertaking's key risk indicator reporting.

C.4.4. Risk sensitivity

Because liquidity risk is already captured in its material parts by counterparty default risk and operational risk, no sensitivities for liquidity risk need to be calculated in addition.

C.5. Operational risk

C.5.1. Risk exposure

For Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A., operational risk covers the risk of financial losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events. Operational risk also includes legal and compliance risks. Management and information risks (including strategy risks) as well as business and environment risks are considered as separate categories of risk.

The risks are regularly identified, assessed, controlled and steered via the "Own Risk and Solvency Assessment" process. Internal processes deal with a variety of tasks, including the writing of new insurance contracts, managing existing contracts, preparing documents required by regulatory and tax authorities and preparing financial reporting for Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.. Typically, IT systems support these processes, and such systems may not work or not work properly, causing stalled processes or e.g. wrong data or documents. Human error may as well affect the correct execution of business processes.

The operational risk exposure remained stable during the reporting period.

C.5.2. Risk concentration

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has not identified any risk concentration with respect to operational risk during the reporting period.

C.5.3. Risk mitigation

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. mitigates its operational risks by various techniques to make processes and systems as robust as possible. These include information security procedures, business continuity planning, ongoing training for employees, clear process descriptions and responsibilities, back-up solutions and double signatures for all key decisions. Regular key risk indicator reporting ensures close monitoring and timely detection of operational risks gaining importance. These process- related measures are accompanied by state of the art IT systems.

In addition, process risks resulting from lack of application of procedures or application of inadequate procedures are mitigated by the undertaking's effective internal control system.

C.5.4. Risk sensitivity

The undertaking bases its quantification of operational risk on the standard formula according to Solvency II. This approach assumes some flat-rate losses on premium volume and size of business portfolio.

As of year-end 2018 the capital requirements for operational risk amount to EUR 3,642.1 thousand as measured by the Solvency II standard formula which represents the negative impact for the undertaking if all of the negative impacts described would happen at the same time. The sensitivity considered shows that the undertaking has a very strong capital basis.

C.6. Other relevant information (including other material risks)

Major other material risks include business and environment risks, management and information risks as well as emerging risks.

Business environment risks and management and information risks arise directly or indirectly through the business environment or the strategic activities of a company.

Emerging risks are new or foreseeable risks, which cannot or cannot easily be quantified (for example due to the lack of historical data), but which might have a major financial impact. Within Baloise, emerging risks are identified and analyzed according to an early warning system and assessed by grouping them along a risk radar. Identified emerging risks include for example environmental risk and cyber risks.

D. Valuation for solvency purposes

D.1. Assets

D.1.1. Basis, methods and assumptions for the valuation of each material class of assets

Solvency II incorporates the measurement approach for assets according to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS). Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. applies these principles already for its contribution to the group financial statements of its ultimate holding company, Baloise Group.

Assets under Local GAAP and Solvency II Valuation

			2018.12
Assets	**LocalGAAP**	**Solvency II**	**Difference**
in '000 EUR			
Intangible assets	9,963.7	-	−9,963.7
Property, plant & equipement held for own use	2,408.9	2,408.9	0
Property (other than for own use)	9,337.4	12,483.0	3,145.6
Equities	12,982.2	14,605.1	1,622.9
Government Bonds	100,796.0	107,826.7	7,030.7
Corporate Bonds	76,120.4	80,242.3	4,121.9
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	-	-	
Loans & mortgages	6,619.7	6,619.7	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	40,621.0	38,069.2	−2,551.8
Insurance & intermediaries receivables	7,703.4	7,703.4	0
Cash and cash equivalents	10,241.9	10,241.9	0
Other	24,739.0	25,107.2	368.2
Total assets	**301,533.6**	**305,307.4**	**3,773.8**

Intangible assets

The statutory value of intangible assets consists of the acquisition values deducted by the accumulated regular amortizations. The amortization rate is set at 20% except for the concessions, patents and licenses where the amortization rate is between 10% and 25%.

The position is composed of formation expenses, software and the goodwill of an externally acquired client portfolio.

In the Solvency II balance sheet the intangible assets are presented with a value of EUR 0 as none of the items listed above meet the strict Solvency II requirements for recognition as an asset.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The statutory value of real estate consists of acquisition value minus depreciation. The depreciation rate of buildings amounts to 2%, the depreciation rate of installations amounts to 10%.

Property (other than for own use)

The real estate's market values have been recalculated on the basis of the discounted cash flow method, in the following referred to as DCF-method. The DCF-calculation of the property "St. Esprit" has been prepared internally in December 2018.

Investment properties

No investment properties can be found in the portfolio.

Participations

The undertaking is holding 33.3% of a participation of the company BALOISE LUXEMBOURG REAL ESTATE S.A.

The statutory value of the participation consists of the acquisition value amounting to EUR 5,040.4 thousand. In the Solvency II balance sheet the participation is valued with the equity method, using a Solvency II consistent recognition and measurement for the holding's balance sheet amounting to 5,408.6 thousand.

The participation holds two properties with a total exposure of EUR 31,394.3 thousand.

					2018.12
	% of holding	Own funds	Result of the year	Seat	SII value of participations
in '000 EUR					
BALOISE LUXEMBOURG REAL ESTATE S.A.	33.3%	9,497.2	288.9	Bertrange (Luxembourg)	5,408.6

Financial assets

The statutory value of equities and investment funds is the lower of cost or market value. The equities' and investment fund's market values are obtained by an external . The prices are compared to the ones provided by custodians. All investment funds are held in EUR. Most of the equities are held in EUR.

The statutory value of bonds consists of acquisition value and depreciations based on the „scientific amortized cost"-method. The bond's market values are obtained by an external source. The whole bond portfolio is exclusively composed by EUR denominated bonds.

As of year-end 2018, Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. is holding term deposits amounting to EUR 30.9 thousand. All term deposits are exclusively held in EUR. Term deposits were not subject to revaluation.

Additionally it can be stated that no derivatives can be found in the portfolio.

Reinsurance recoverable and receivables

In the Solvency II balance sheet insurance receivables, reinsurance receivables as well as other receivables are not subject to revaluation, as depreciations for doubtful receivables are already

booked in local GAAP, if we consider the accounting values to be not appropriate. In consequence we consider the receivables to be presented on the basis of our best knowledge.

The reinsurance recoverable is subject to revaluation as the best estimate of the liabilities has been recalculated too. It is determined as the difference between the gross and net cash flows coming from the reinsurance contracts.

Deferred tax assets

No deferred tax asset can be found on the balance sheet.

Any other assets

The other assets amounting to EUR 1,638.3 thousand concern deposits for rental agreements, deferred charges and income accounts. As the position presents a negligible part of the assets and the valuation impact does not justify the related calculation workload, we refrained from the valuation at best estimate.

The accrued interests are determined for local closing and not subject to revaluation.

The other accruals on the active side generally concern charges which have been paid in advance. The positions are determined for local closing and not subject to revaluation.

D.1.2. Reconciliation to financial reporting

The differences in methodology as well as the quantitative impacts between the statutory balance sheet and the Solvency II values are already explained in the previous paragraph and are not repeated. Nevertheless a comparison between the methodologies is presented below section.

D.2. Technical provisions

Technical provisions are the undertaking's allocation of capital to meet the obligations directly related to the insurance business. Following Solvency II principles they are composed of:

- Best Estimate;
- Risk Margin

Best estimate

The Best estimate is the average of the outcomes stemming from insurance obligations of all possible scenarios, weighted according to their respective probabilities. It can be decomposed in premium provisions and claims provisions. The best estimate for premium provisions represents the expected present value of future in- and out-going cash-flows originated from future claims, while the best estimate for claims provisions represents the expected present value of future in- and out-going cash-flows originated from outstanding claims.

Risk Margin

A risk margin increases the overall value of the technical provisions from the discounted best estimate to an amount equivalent to a theoretical level needed to transfer the obligations to another insurance undertaking.

D.2.1. Technical provisions valuation

Technical provisions by line of business: overview

Technical provisions are the largest item on an insurance undertaking's balance sheet, meaning an undertaking's financial strength is sensitive to movements in their value.

The tables below provide an overview of the composition of the technical provisions per line of business, separately for the lines business of the segment non-life:

Non-Life technical provisions

2018.12

	Premium provisions	Claims provision	Risk Margin	Recoverables from reinsurance	Solvency II	Local GAAP
in '000 EUR						
Medical expense insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Icome protection insurance	–186.4	889.3	52.9	395.4	767.0	3,136.3
Workers' compensation insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance	5,506.6	55,191.2	1,934.4	25,581.0	62,668.4	68,868.0
Other motor insurance	7,464.1	5,083.8	1,605.5	–30.0	14,284.2	24,472.5
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	90.4	724.8	64.3	0.4	880.5	805.0
Fire and other damage to property insurance	6,867.1	11,214.5	1,053.4	2,862.6	19,173.4	26,444.5
General liability insurance	2,160.2	23,580.1	1,028.5	9,247.8	26,782.6	42,141.6
Credit and suretyship insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Legal expenses insurance	348.1	2,235.8	163.5	12.0	2,751.4	3,587.1
Assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proportional health reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**22,250.2**	**98,919.4**	**5,902.5**	**38,069.2**	**127,307.3**	**169,455.0**

Valuation of the best estimate and risk margin: methods and key assumptions

Best estimate

The Best estimate is calculated using a deterministic approach. It is calculated gross using a cash-flow basis with a separate explicit calculation for reinsurance, also using a cash-flow basis. Further to the

minimum segmentation noted above, the best estimate is also split between claims and premium provisions for non-life business.

The cash-flows include future cash in-flows. Premium provisions are therefore net of future premium receipts which can make them negative.

The best estimates must not include margins for optimism or conservatism. Reserves held in excess of the best estimate must be excluded from the Best estimate calculation but may still be included for financial reporting purposes.

Cash flows must be discounted for the time value of money. The yield curves for major currencies to apply by currency are supplied by the supervisor and are fixed for each valuation date.

Reinsurance

The technical provisions are calculated gross, with reinsurance calculated separately under the same principles. Reinsurance recoveries will continue to allow for expected non-payment whether caused by default or dispute.

Expenses

Managing agents take into account all expenses that would be incurred in running-off the existing business, including a share of the relevant overhead expenses e.g. professional fees. This share should be assessed on the basis that the syndicate continues writing new business. Expense provisions under Solvency II include items such as administrative expenses, investment manager's costs, claims expenses, acquisition expenses and overhead expenses.

Risk Margin

A risk margin increases the overall value of the technical provisions from the discounted best estimate to an amount equivalent to a theoretical level needed to transfer the obligations to another insurance undertaking.

Where the best estimate and risk margins are calculated separately, which is the case for the vast majority of non-life business, risk margins are calculated using a cost of capital approach.

The cost of capital approach requires the risk margin to be calculated by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) necessary to support the current obligations over their lifetime.

Assumptions

Assumptions used within the calculation of Solvency II technical provisions are consistent both with financial market information and "generally available" insurance risk data.

No transitional measures are used.

Uncertainty

The best estimate corresponds to the probability-weighted average of future cash-flows and will therefore allow for uncertainty in these future cash-flows. In this context, allowance for uncertainty refers to the consideration of the variability of the cash-flows necessary to ensure that the best estimate represents the mean of the full distribution of those cash-flows.

Gross and reinsurance cash flows adequately recognize the uncertainty inherent within them, though not through the use of implicit or explicit prudence.

The best estimate and the application of the valuation technique, where relevant, may include the following:

- Fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claim events;
- Fluctuations in the period needed to settle claims;
- Fluctuations in the amount of expenses;
- Changes in the value of an index/market value used to determine claim amounts;
- Changes in both entity and portfolio specific factors such as legal, social, or economic factors, where relevant;
- Uncertainty in policyholder behavior;
- The exercise of discretionary future management actions;
- Path dependency, where the cash-flows depend not only on circumstances such as economic conditions on the cash-flow date, but also on those circumstances at previous dates;
- Interdependency between two or more causes of uncertainty;
- For the standards claims, uncertainty mostly comes from the evaluation methodology. This is considered in the reserve risk. Another uncertainty can come from the choice of the methodology. Different methodologies are compared and the more adequate one based on expert judgement is used.

For non-life reserves the amount of technical provisions is sensitive to changes in claims development.

Allowance for uncertainty does not suggest that additional margins should be included within the best estimate.

Changes since last reporting period

There were no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions during the reporting period.

D.2.2. Reconciliation to financial reporting

Statutory lines of business are classified in line with Solvency II lines of business.

Below the difference between the technical provisions of the statutory balance sheet is compared to the Solvency II evaluation. The presented results are net of reinsurance. Statutory figures are the sum of the claims provision (provision for unallocated expenses included) and the unearned premiums provisions. Solvency II figures are the technical provision described above.

		2018.12
	Local GAAP	Solvency II
in '000 EUR		
Medical expense insurance	-	-
Icome protection insurance	3,136.3	767.0
Workers' compensation insurance	-	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance	68,868.0	62,668.4
Other motor insurance	24,472.5	14,284.2
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	805.0	880.5
Fire and other damage to property insurance	26,444.5	19,173.4
General liability insurance	42,141.6	26,782.6
Credit and suretyship insurance	-	-
Legal expenses insurance	3,587.1	2,751.4
Assistance	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss	-	-
Non-proportional health reinsurance	-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	-	-
Total	**169,455.0**	**127,307.3**

The Solvency II calculations are based on statistics of historic data according to line of business. Resulting cash-flows are then discounted using the risk free curve provided by the supervisor.

The statutory approach according to the applicable local accounting principles is more prudent than best estimate calculations and does not take into account discounting. Moreover, the evaluation of the premium provisions in Solvency II is not similar to the principle of the unearned premiums. A gain results when moving from the local accounting standard to the valuation according to the Solvency II regulation, as the total premium provisions are below the unearned premiums. The risk margin calculated under Solvency II is not part of the statutory figures.

D.3. Other liabilities

D.3.1. Basis, methods and assumptions used for valuing other liabilities

The statutory and Solvency II balances concerning other liabilities are composed of the following positions:

			2018.12
	Local GAAP	Solvency II	Delta
in '000 EUR			
Other liabilities	58,898.3	74,182.3	15,284.0
Provisions other than technical provisions	5,179.4	5,179.4	0
Pension benefit obligations	1,590.0	1,092.5	−497.5
Deposits from reinsurers	34,520.2	34,520.2	0
Deferred tax liabilities	0	15,781.5	15,781.5
Insurance & intermediaries payables	6,339.6	6,339.6	0
Reinsurance payables	7,401.3	7,401.3	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	4,836.7	4,836.7	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	6,432.5	6,432.5	0

The provisions for pensions and similar obligations are determined annually by the actuary and recalculated with the DBO method for the IFRS group reporting. In calculating its defined benefit obligations towards its employees, the undertaking makes assumptions about the expected return on plan assets, the economic benefits embodied in assets, future increases in salaries and pension benefits, the discount rate applicable and other parameters. The most important assumptions are derived from past experience of making estimates.

The ceding company requires the reinsurers to cover their reinsurance commitments either fully or partially through cash deposit as required in the signed contracts. The remuneration of these deposits is determined on a yearly basis. It varies based on the yield of linear bonds issued by the European member states, depending on the weighted portfolio duration.

The deferred tax liabilities contain the total net deferred taxes on the differences between all statutory balance sheet positions and the Solvency II value. The tax rate applied for deferred taxes is the income tax rate at 28.3% as the previous reporting period.

- The other provisions are determined in detail for each year-end. They are composed by all quantified risks, which are already known, and charges known but not yet invoiced. The measurement of provisions requires assumptions to be made about the probability, timing and amount of any outflows of resources embodying economic benefits. A provision is recognized if such an outflow of resources is probable and can be reliably estimated. The value of statutory accounts and Solvency II is identical;

- The creditors arising out of insurance and reinsurance operations as well as the other creditors are not subject to revaluation, as they have no duration;

- The accruals and deferred income stands for the other liabilities, not elsewhere shown, and are principally composed by premiums received in advance. The position is determined for year-end and not subject to revaluation, as the accruals are neutralizing the basis booked on the asset side and profit account by the accrual booked on the liability side and charge account.

D.3.2. Reconciliation to financial reporting

The differences in methodology as well as the quantitative impacts between the statutory balance sheet and the Solvency II values are already explained in the previous section.

D.4. Other relevant information

No further relevant information is reported.

E. Capital Management

E.1. Own funds

E.1.1. Capital management: objectives, policy and processes

Capital is a scarce and strategic resource, which requires a clearly defined, rigorous and disciplined management approach in order to ensure efficient and effective deployment. This approach must balance the needs and requirements of stakeholders including shareholders, regulators, employees and customers.

Objectives

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A.'s main objectives in capital management are the following:

- to fulfil the solvency requirements defined by the regulatory frameworks of each operating segment (non-life segment and life segment);
- to ensure business continuity and the capacity to develop its activity;
- to continue guaranteeing an adequate remuneration of shareholders' capital;
- to pursue the optimal ratio between equity and debt, by ensuring adequate remuneration of all capital and debt sources;
- to determine impact on pricing policies which are consistent with risk levels of each activity sector and,
- to create value to shareholders.

The undertaking has to comply with local laws and regulations and/or local supervisory authorities requirements regarding a minimum capital. This minimum capital should be maintained as per local legislative framework in order to fulfill its insurance obligations. This minimum level of capital has been continuously maintained during the financial year.

Moreover, according to internal risk management guidelines, the Solvency needs are also quantified based on the "Swiss Solvency Test", which is a modern, risk-based and market-consistent solvency regime in Switzerland.

Policy

The undertaking has in place a Capital Management policy that sets forth the principles and guidelines applied within the own funds management context. It sets forth the overall definition of capital and capital adequacy ratios. The guidelines aim for an effective and optimized capital management. Moreover, the policy highlights the different activities within the capital management framework: capital planning, capital contingency and capital allocation.

In addition, the document displays the governance structure that supports capital management. This policy covers the roles and responsibilities and reporting requirements needed to support the previously mentioned objectives.

For the specific situations when capital sufficiency levels could be breached, the undertaking has in place a capital contingency plan. If such situation is reached, then recovery can come from retained profits or other actions.

Processes

The main goal of the capital management process is to optimize the capital structure, composition and allocation of capital within the undertaking. In addition, the undertaking aims at a profitable fund growth and protecting the viability and profitability and fund dividends of the undertaking. The process also ensures continued eligibility of own fund items through close monitoring of the eligibility criteria.

Capital management planning takes into account the following:

- The required capital linked to expected level of risk and risk appetite, as well as risk assessments;
- Own funds projected over a time horizon of three years;
- The capital level the undertaking wants to hold, taking into account:

  - Legal requirements, and anticipated changes;

  - Growth ambitions, and future capital commitments;

  - Security buffers to ensure that obligations according to the Risk Appetite Policy are met.
- Dividend policy (and future capital raising).

Capital allocation is performed based on the following principles:

- Capital (re)allocation based on funding business plans which meet strategic and performance objectives;
- Allocation takes into account optimizing expected value creation, risk and capital use.

E.1.2. Own funds analysis

Own funds overview

Under Solvency II, own funds represent those funds of the entity that are available to compensate the financial impact of adverse scenarios for the insurer. An insurer needs to hold certain amounts of own funds covering specific capital requirements (SCR and MCR).

Own funds are categorized into three different “Tiers”: Tier 1 is the highest class, typically characterized by unconditional availability of the funds in case of losses by the insurer. Funds in Tier 2

and Tier 3 respectively generally have limitations as to the amount of funds available, the conditions for availability or the period during which they are available. Accordingly, an insurer may only use Tier 1 own funds to cover capital requirements without restrictions, subject to certain limitations for specific instruments.

As last year, the own funds of Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. entirely consist of unrestricted Tier I funds.

Own funds structure and composition

Solvency II guidance further distinguishes own funds by the way they are funded: Generally speaking, “basic own funds” are fully paid in, whilst “ancillary own funds” are only available by an insurer on demand. All own funds of the undertaking are basic own funds.

As of year-end 2018, no ancillary own funds are presents and in this way a breakdown is obsolete. The basis own funds exclusively belong to the Tier 1 category.

Analysis of change for all tiers:

As the Basic Own Funds of the company only consist of Tier 1 capital, no further remarks are made.

Deductions and restrictions

As all capital is Tier 1, no deductions and restrictions are observed. No ring fenced funds are present.

Basic own funds (BOF)

As last year, the basic own funds are exclusively composed of reconciliation reserve and ordinary share capital.

Ordinary share capital

The subscribed capital of the undertaking amounts to EUR 14,648.6 thousand divided into 36,634 shares without a designated nominal value.

There is no share that may be issued in connection with option plans.

Subordinated liabilities

As at 31 December 2018, the undertaking has not issued subordinated liabilities.

Reconciliation reserve

The table below reconciles this amount with the own funds reporting for the figures year-end 2018.

S.23.01.01. Own funds: reconciliation reserve

		C0060
in '000 EUR		
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	96,416.6
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	-
Other basic own fund items	R0730	14,648.6
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	81,767.9
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	-
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	-
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	-

The figures represent the difference between local and Solvency II balance sheets: local own funds are the sum of the subscribed capital, the reserves and the profit brought forward. The addition of the reconciliation reserves results in the Solvency II available capital. The own funds are obtained by deducting foreseeable dividends and any own shares held as items used to reduce the reconciliation reserve.

Ancillary own funds (AOF)

Structure ancillary own funds

No ancillary own funds are present.

Methods of valuation AOF

Not relevant.

E.1.3. Transitional arrangements

No own fund items are subject to transitional arrangements.

E.1.4. Eligible amount of own funds to cover the SCR and MCR

Eligible Own funds

As already stated before, the capital structure of the undertaking is very straightforward. The table and graph below confirm that the undertaking more than meets its requirements.

Own funds: eligible own funds and capital requirements

		2017	2018				
		Total	Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
			C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
in '000 EUR							
Available and eligible own funds							
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	97,077.2	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	97,077.2	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	97,077.2	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	97,077.2	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	
SCR	R0580	32,874.5	30,590.7				
MCR	R0600	14,793.5	13,765.8				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	295%	315%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	656%	700%				

The available own funds decreased with EUR 660.7 thousand during the reporting period.

Reconciliation with Financial Statement equity

The delta between the local own funds and the Solvency II available capital can be analyzed as

			2018.12
	Local GAAP	Solvency II	Delta
In '000 EUR			
Own Funds	56,354.2	96,416.6	40,062.4
Subscribed capital	14,648.6	14,648.6	0
Revaluation reserves	0	0	0
Reserves	44,869.9	44,869.9	0
Reconciliation to local results	0	40,062.4	40,062.4
Adjustment reinsurance	0	−2,551.8	−2,551.8
Adjustment other assets	0	6,325.6	6,325.6
Adjustment technical provisions	0	42,147.7	42,147.7
Adjustement other liabilities	0	−5,859.2	−5,859.2
Benefit brought forward	387.2	387.2	0
Result of the year	**−3,551.6**	**−3,551.6**	**0**

Notable differences in figures resulting from differences in measurement under the Solvency II regime and local account are explained in the following:

- The adjustment in reinsurance is linked to the transfer from local reserves to best estimate;
- The adjustment of other assets concern bonds, property and equities which are valued at a higher market value than the local representation. The technical provisions are revaluated on best estimate basis resulting in a gain for the company;

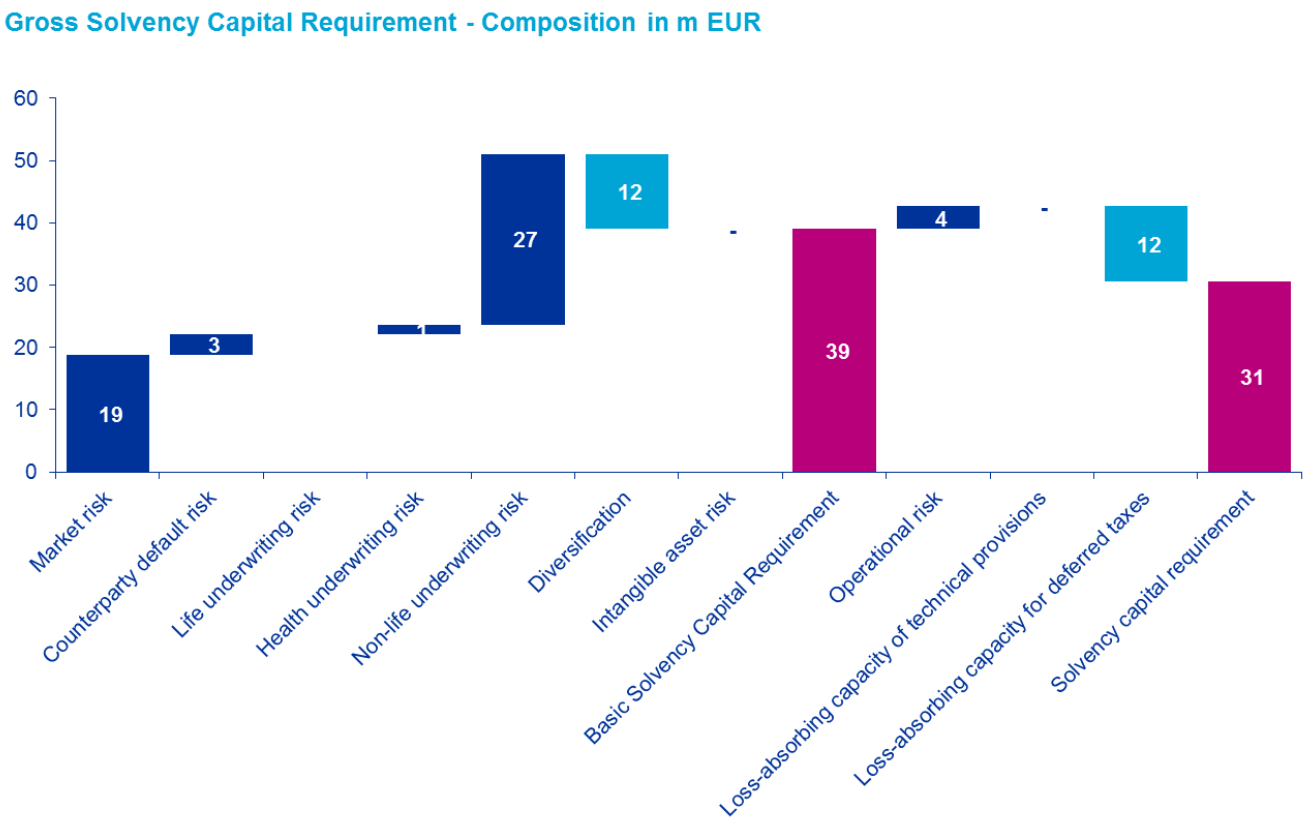
- The change in position of the other liabilities concerns the effect of the set-up of a deferred tax liability compensated by the "postes spéciaux" that were not considered in Solvency II context (revaluation to zero).

E.2. SCR and MCR

E.2.1. SCR and MCR: overview and key changes

Solvency position

As of year-end 2018 the Solvency capital requirement of the undertaking amounts to EUR 30,590.7 thousand. This amount is split over the different risk modules of the Solvency II standard formula as illustrated in the waterfall diagram below.



During the reporting period the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirements evolved as illustrated in the table below.

Solvency Capital Requirement for undertakings on Standard Formula

Gross	2017	2018
in '000 EUR		
Market risk	21,453.1	18,850.8
Counterparty default risk	4,806.8	3,348.7
Life underwriting risk	-	-
Health underwriting risk	1,358.0	1,426.4
Non-life underwriting risk	28,109.1	27,461.3
Diversification	−13,521.3	−12,088.3
Intangible asset risk	-	-
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	**42,205.8**	**38,998.9**
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		
Operational risk	3,618.7	3,642.1
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-	-
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	−12,950.0	−12,050.3
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	-	-
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	**32,874.5**	**30,590.7**
Capital add-on already set	-	-
Solvency Capital Requirement	**32,874.5**	**30,590.7**
Minimum Capital Requirement	**14,793.5**	**13,765.8**

The risk modules contributing the most to the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement before diversification are the non-life underwriting risk as well as the market risk.

Material changes in SCR and MCR

The MCR and the SCR decrease by 7% during the reporting period due to the change of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement driven by the decrease of the market risk and the decrease of the counterparty default risk.

Information on the inputs used by the undertaking to calculate the MCR

The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as of year-end 2018 is EUR 13,765.8 thousand.

The information used to calculate the MCR based on the standard formula are the following:

- Technical provisions without a risk margin by line of business after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts with a floor equal to zero;
- Premiums written for insurance obligations by line of business during the last 12 months, after deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts, with a floor equal to zero.

E.2.2. Simplified calculations and entity specific parameters

No simplified calculations or specific parameters have been used by the undertaking for the MCR and SCR calculations.

E.2.3. Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module for SCR calculation

Use and Supervisor approval (Art. 304)

The duration-based equity risk approach is subject to prior supervisory approval once the Solvency II regime enters into force. The current application of the approach does not pre-empt any future decision by national supervisory authorities to approve or not to approve such approach.

The undertaking does not apply the duration-based equity risk sub-module for the calculation of its Solvency Capital Requirements.

E.3. Non-compliance with the MCR and the SCR

E.3.1. Amount of non-compliance

Bâloise Assurances Luxembourg S.A. has been compliant with the Solvency II Minimum Capital Requirements and the Solvency Capital requirements during the entire reporting period.

E.3.2. Explanations of causes, effects and remedial actions

Not relevant.

E.4. Other relevant information

No supplementary information in addition to the information previously disclosed is considered material.

F. Annex

S.02.01.02. Balance sheet: assets

in '000 EUR		Solvency II value C0010
Assets		
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	2,408.9
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	230,262.7
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	12,483.0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	5,420.8
Equities	R0100	14,605.1
Equities - listed	R0110	14,605.1
Equities - unlisted	R0120	-
Bonds	R0130	188,069.0
Government Bonds	R0140	107,826.7
Corporate Bonds	R0150	80,242.3
Structured notes	R0160	-
Collateralised securities	R0170	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	9,653.8
Derivatives	R0190	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	30.9
Other investments	R0210	-
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	-
Loans and mortgages	R0230	6,619.7
Loans on policies	R0240	-
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	-
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	6,619.7
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	38,069.2
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	38,069.2
Non-life excluding health	R0290	37,673.8
Health similar to non-life	R0300	395.4
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	7,703.4
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	4,232.5
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	4,130.9
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	10,241.9
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	1,638.3
Total assets	R0500	**305,307.4**

S.02.01.02. Balance sheet: liabilities

in '000 EUR		Solvency II value C0010
Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	127,307.3
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	126,540.3
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	224.0
Best Estimate	R0540	120,466.7
Risk margin	R0550	5,849.6
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	767.0
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	11.3
Best Estimate	R0580	702.8
Risk margin	R0590	52.9
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	0
Contingent liabilities	R0740	-
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	5,179.4
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	1,092.5
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	34,520.2
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	15,781.5
Derivatives	R0790	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	6,339.6
Reinsurance payables	R0830	7,401.3
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	4,836.7
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	-
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	-
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	6,432.5
Total liabilities	R0900	**208,890.9**
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	**96,416.6**

S.05.01.02. Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: non-life & accepted non-proportional reinsurance (part 1 of 3)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)					
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060
in '000 EUR							
Premiums written							
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	-	4,759.9	-	26,552.9	43,747.7	516.0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130						
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-	70.8	-	3,161.1	341.5	12.2
Net	R0200	-	4,689.0	-	23,391.8	43,406.2	503.8
Premiums earned							
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	-	4,742.7	-	26,299.9	43,079.0	503.9
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230						
Reinsurers' share	R0240	-	70.8	-	3,151.1	341.5	12.2
Net	R0300	-	4,671.9	-	23,148.8	42,737.5	491.7
Claims incurred							
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-	−334.0	-	15,703.8	27,926.9	162.9
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330						
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-	−7.4	-	2,200.9	128.7	-
Net	R0400	-	−326.7	-	13,503.0	27,798.3	162.9
Changes in other technical provisions							
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	-	4.2	-	81.3	336.3	1.0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430						
Reinsurers' share	R0440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R0500	-	4.2	-	81.3	336.3	1.0
Expenses incurred	R0550	-	1,779.5	-	13,122.3	19,915.1	197.4
Other expenses	R1200						
Total expenses	R1300						

S.05.01.02.Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: non-life & accepted non-proportional reinsurance (part 2 of 3)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)					
		Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120
in '000 EUR							
Premiums written							
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	31,000.3	10,996.3	-	2,576.8	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130						
Reinsurers' share	R0140	5,591.8	2,339.3	-	19.2	-	-
Net	R0200	25,408.5	8,657.0	-	2,557.6	-	-
Premiums earned							
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	30,891.9	10,791.2	-	2,565.1	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230						
Reinsurers' share	R0240	5,529.8	2,350.3	-	19.2	-	-
Net	R0300	25,362.1	8,440.9	-	2,546.0	-	-
Claims incurred							
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	11,045.6	5,430.1	-	731.4	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330						
Reinsurers' share	R0340	1,607.6	2,196.6	-	-	-	-
Net	R0400	9,438.0	3,233.5	-	731.4	-	-
Changes in other technical provisions							
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	33.7	5.9	-	5.1	-	-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430						
Reinsurers' share	R0440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R0500	33.7	5.9	-	5.1	-	-
Expenses incurred	R0550	13,466.4	5,338.8	-	1,168.3	-	-
Other expenses	R1200						
Total expenses	R1300						

S.05.01.02.01 Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business: Non-Life & Accepted non-proportional reinsurance (part 3 of 3)

		Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
		C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
in '000 EUR						
Premiums written						
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	-				120,149.9
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	-				-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-	-	-	-	11,536.0
Net	R0200	-	-	-	-	108,613.9
Premiums earned						
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	-				118,873.7
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	-				-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R0240	-	-	-	-	11,475.0
Net	R0300	-	-	-	-	107,398.8
Claims incurred						
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-				60,666.7
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	-				-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-	-	-	-	6,126.3
Net	R0400	-	-	-	-	54,540.4
Changes in other technical provisions						
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	-				467.4
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	-				-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430	-	-	-	-	-
Reinsurers' share	R0440	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R0500	-	-	-	-	467.4
Expenses incurred	R0550	-	-	-	-	54,987.8
Other expenses	R1200					1,209.4
Total expenses	R1300					56,197.3

S.05.02.01. Premiums, claims and expenses by country: non-life obligations

The Quantitative Reporting Template is not relevant for the undertaking and therefore omitted from the report.

S.12.01.02.01 Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

The Quantitative Reporting Template is not relevant for the undertaking and therefore omitted from the report.

S.17.01.02. Non-Life Technical Provisions (part 1 of 3)

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance					
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
in '000 EUR							
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	-	11.3	-	36.1	130.7	1.0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best estimate							
Premium provisions							
Gross	R0060	-	−186.4	-	5,506.6	7,464.1	90.4
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-	−51.2	-	86.3	−193.8	0.4
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	-	−135.3	-	5,420.4	7,657.9	90.0
Claims provisions							
Gross	R0160	-	889.3	-	55,191.2	5,083.8	724.8
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	446.6	-	25,494.8	163.7	-
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	-	442.7	-	29,696.4	4,920.0	724.8
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	-	702.8	-	60,697.8	12,547.9	815.2
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	-	307.4	-	35,116.8	12,577.9	814.8
Risk margin	R0280	-	52.9	-	1,934.4	1,605.5	64.3
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions							
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - total							
Technical provisions - total	R0320	-	767.0	-	62,668.4	14,284.2	880.5
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	-	395.4	-	25,581.0	−30.0	0.4
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	-	371.5	-	37,087.3	14,314.2	880.1

S.17.01.02. Non-Life Technical Provisions (part 2 of 3)

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance					
		Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130
in '000 EUR							
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	38.3	13.9	-	3.9	-	-
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM							
Best estimate							
Premium provisions							
Gross	R0060	6,867.1	2,160.2	-	348.1	-	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	−1,021.6	−432.5	-	−13.1	-	-
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	7,888.8	2,592.7	-	361.1	-	-
Claims provisions							
Gross	R0160	11,214.5	23,580.1	-	2,235.8	-	-
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	3,884.2	9,680.3	-	25.0	-	-
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	7,330.3	13,899.8	-	2,210.8	-	-
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	18,081.7	25,740.2	-	2,583.9	-	-
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	15,219.1	16,492.4	-	2,571.9	-	-
Risk margin	R0280	1,053.4	1,028.5	-	163.5	-	-
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions							
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - total							
Technical provisions - total	R0320	19,173.4	26,782.6	-	2,751.4	-	-
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	2,862.6	9,247.8	-	12.0	-	-
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	16,310.8	17,534.8	-	2,739.4	-	-

S.17.01.02. Non-Life Technical Provisions (part 3 of 3)

		Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
in '000 EUR						
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	-	-	-	-	235.3
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM						
Best estimate						
Premium provisions						
Gross	R0060	-	-	-	-	22,250.2
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-	-	-	-	−1,625.4
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	-	-	-	-	23,875.6
Claims provisions						
Gross	R0160	-	-	-	-	98,919.4
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	-	-	-	-	39,694.6
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	-	-	-	-	59,224.8
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	-	-	-	-	121,169.6
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	-	-	-	-	83,100.4
Risk margin	R0280	-	-	-	-	5,902.5
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions						
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290	-	-	-	-	-
Best estimate	R0300	-	-	-	-	-
Risk margin	R0310	-	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - total						
Technical provisions - total	R0320	-	-	-	-	127,307.3
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330	-	-	-	-	38,069.2
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	-	-	-	-	89,238.1

S.19.01.21. Non-life insurance claims: gross claims paid by accident year

Total non-life business
Accident year

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

		Development year												In current year	Sum of years
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			
in EUR '000		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0160		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100											84,891.2	R0100	3,492.9	84,891.2
N-9	R0160	27,198.7	10,988.3	3,092.2	839.4	1,435.2	1,193.4	204.1	330.5	195.8	114.1		R0160	114.1	45,591.6
N-8	R0170	27,328.7	13,994.1	2,499.3	904.4	268.1	648.1	402.6	479.9	104.5			R0170	104.5	46,629.8
N-7	R0180	25,234.2	11,464.2	1,643.8	732.9	1,742.0	133.6	528.0	147.0				R0180	147.0	41,625.7
N-6	R0190	31,290.3	15,372.1	2,940.3	1,167.5	1,076.8	143.5	1,797.7					R0190	1,797.7	53,788.3
N-5	R0200	25,926.8	10,873.2	1,983.5	1,064.1	2,444.4	204.2						R0200	204.2	42,496.1
N-4	R0210	25,324.3	12,508.1	2,163.5	1,592.9	452.7							R0210	452.7	42,041.4
N-3	R0220	27,674.9	13,497.1	4,194.4	687.3								R0220	687.3	46,053.7
N-2	R0230	31,484.9	12,299.9	1,941.1									R0230	1,941.1	45,725.9
N-1	R0240	32,041.9	11,001.7										R0240	11,001.7	43,043.7
N	R0250	33,735.3											R0250	33,735.3	33,735.3
Total	R0260												R0260	**53,678.6**	**525,622.7**

S.22.01.21.01 Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals

The Quantitative Reporting Template is not relevant for the undertaking and therefore omitted from the report.

S.23.01.01. Own funds: basic own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
in '000 EUR						
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	14,648.6	14,648.6		-	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	-	-		-	
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	81,767.9	81,767.9			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	-		-	-	-
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	-				-
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	-	-	-	-	-
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220	-				
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	-	-	-	-	
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	-

S.23.01.01. Own funds: ancillary own funds

The Quantitative Reporting Template is not relevant for the undertaking and therefore omitted from the report.

S.23.01.01. Own funds: eligible own funds and capital requirements

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
in '000 EUR						
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	-
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	-
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	96,416.6	96,416.6	-	-	
SCR	R0580	30,590.7				
MCR	R0600	13,765.8				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	315.2%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	700.4%				

S.23.01.01. Own funds: reconciliation reserve

		C0060
in '000 EUR		
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	96,416.6
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	-
Other basic own fund items	R0730	14,648.6
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	81,767.9
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	-
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	-
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	-

S.25.01.21. Solvency Capital Requirement for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0080	C0090
in '000 EUR				
Market risk	R0010	18,850.8		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	3,348.7		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	-		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	1,426.4		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	27,461.3		
Diversification	R0060	−12,088.3		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	-		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	38,998.9		
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100		
Operational risk	R0130	3,642.1		
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	-		
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	−12,050.3		
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	-		
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	30,590.7		
Capital add-on already set	R0210	-		
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	30,590.7		
Other information on SCR				
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	-		
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	R0410	-		
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: MCRNL result

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
in '000 EUR		
MCRNL Result	R0010	16,624.2

S.28.01.01. Minimum Capital Requirement: background information

Background information

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
in '000 EUR			
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	-	-
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	318.7	4,689.0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	-	-
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	35,152.9	23,391.8
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	12,708.7	43,406.2
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	815.8	503.8
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional	R0080	15,257.4	25,408.5
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	16,506.3	8,657.0
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	-	-
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	2,575.9	2,557.6
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	-	-
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	-	-
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	-	-
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	-	-
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	-	-
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	-	-

S.28.01.01. Minimum Capital Requirement: Overall MCR calculation

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
in '000 EUR		
Linear MCR	R0300	16,624.2
SCR	R0310	30,590.7
MCR cap	R0320	13,765.8
MCR floor	R0330	7,647.7
Combined MCR	R0340	13,765.8
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,700.0
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	**13,765.8**