



Solvency and
Financial
Condition Report

2022

Contents

Summary	3
A. Business and performance	3
A.1 Business.....	3
A.2 Underwriting Performance	5
A.3 Investment Performance	5
A.4 Performance of other activities	5
A.5 Any Other Information.....	6
B. System of Governance	6
B.1 General Information on the system of Governance	6
Board of Directors	7
Audit Committee	8
Risk Committee	8
Remuneration policy	9
B.2 Fit and Proper requirements.....	9
B.3 Risk Management System	10
Own Risk Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”)	11
B.4 Internal Control	13
B.5 Internal Audit Function	13
B.6 Actuarial Function	14
B.7 Outsourcing.....	14
B.8 Any other information.....	15
Compliance Function.....	15
C. Risk Profile.....	16
C.1 Underwriting risk.....	16
C.2 Market risk	16
C.3 Credit Risk.....	16
C.4 Liquidity Risk.....	17
C.5 Operational risk.....	17

C.6 Other material Risks	17
C.7 Any Other Information	17
D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes	18
D.1 Assets	19
D.2 Technical Provisions	19
D.3 Other Liabilities	20
D.4 Alternative methods of valuation	21
D.5 Any Other Information	21
Methodology and our assumptions	21
Risk Margin	22
E. Capital Management	23
E.1 Own funds	23
E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement	24
E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement	26
E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal Model used	26
E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement or significant non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement	26
E.6 Any Other Information	26
Appendix 1 QRT's	27
S.02.01.02 Balance Sheet	27
S.05.01.01 Balance Sheet Non-Life (direct business/accepted proportional reinsurance and accepted non-proportional reinsurance)	29
S.17.01.02 Non- Life Technical Provisions	31
19.01.21 Non- Life Insurance Claims Information	34
S.23.01.01 Own Funds	35
S.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement	36
S.28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement	37

Summary

The EU-wide regulatory regime for Insurance Companies, known as Solvency II, came into force with effect from 1 January 2016. The regime requires reporting and public disclosure arrangements to be put in place by insurers, some of which required to be published on the Company's public website. This document is the sixth version of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") that is required to be published by DeCare Dental Insurance Ireland DAC.

This document has been prepared to assist consumers understand the capital position (under pillar 1 of Solvency II) of DeCare Dental Insurance Ireland DAC (DDII) "the Company" as at 31 December 2022 and covers the Business and Performance of the Company, its System of Governance, Risk Profile, Valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management. It is the Company's Board of Directors, with the help of various governance and control functions that it has put in place to monitor and manage the business that has the ultimate responsibility for all these matters.

A. Business and performance

A.1 Business

Established in 2004 DeCare Dental Insurance Ireland DAC (DDII) is a regulated private company limited by shares. The principal activity of the Company is the transaction of non-life insurance business in private dental care within Ireland.

DeCare introduced a vision insurance offering for the corporate market in Ireland in 2020 and it is expected to be an area of potential growth in future years.

DeCare is authorised in accordance with the provisions of the European Union (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 to undertake the business of non- life insurance "Class 2"

The Company's operating address and registered office is:

Industrial Estate
Claremorris
Co Mayo
F12 KD85

The Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”) is responsible for financial supervision of the Company.
The CBI’s address is:

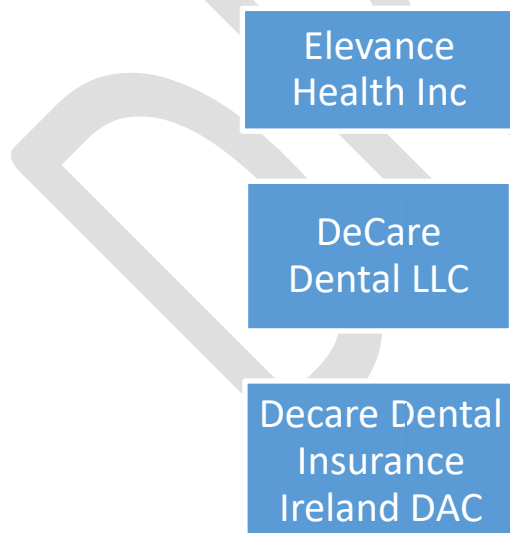
Central Bank of Ireland,
North Wall Quay,
New Wapping Street
PO Box 559
Dublin 1
Ireland.

The Company’s external auditor is BDO, Statutory Audit Firm, Beaux Lane House, Mercer Street Lower, Dublin 2

The immediate parent company is DeCare Dental LLC, a global benefits management group incorporated in the United States of America with over 40 years of proven success and more than 9 million customers worldwide.

DDII’s ultimate parent company is Elevance Health, Inc. which is one of the largest health benefits companies in the United States.

Elevance Health, Inc. is incorporated in the United States of America and trades on the New York stock exchange. It is the largest group into which the company’s financial statements are consolidated. Copies of the group financial statements are available from the company secretary at 120 Monument Circle, Indianapolis, IN 46204, United States of America.



The Company’s financial year end is 31 December each year.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

As stated above the principal activity of the Company is the transaction of non-life insurance business in private dental care within Ireland.

DeCare introduced a vision insurance offering for the corporate market in Ireland in 2020. There has been a modest but steady development in vision membership throughout 2021 and 2022 and it is expected to be an area of potential growth in future years.

Written Premium and Earned Premium have both increased by 21% from the previous year.

Loss ratios (Claims expense divided by Earned Premium) have decreased from 47% to 46% while year on year operating expenses have increased by 25%.

A.3 Investment Performance

As at the 31 December 2022 the company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents of € 4,248,430 and deposits other than cash equivalents of € 11,077,166 which are placed in short term euro denominated deposit accounts.

Due to the current market environment and the low-risk nature of these financial assets the interest income for the year was relatively small at €11,322.

An exchange Gain of € 555,283 was recorded for the year which was primarily due to the exchange movement between the Euro and the USD which resulted in the increase in the value USD deposits when retranslated back into euro. The USD deposits were transferred to Euro denominated fixed term deposits in June 2022.

A.4 Performance of other activities

The principal activity of the Company is the transaction of non-life insurance business in private dental care within Ireland.

DeCare priced and developed vision insurance for the corporate market in Ireland during 2020.

There has been a modest but steady development in vision membership throughout 2021 and 2022 and it is expected to be an area of potential growth in future years

The Company was not engaged in any other activity during the year.

A.5 Any Other Information

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic resulted in substantial operational adjustments including the enabling of the majority of DDII staff at all levels and in all functions to work remotely. This did not result in any negative impact on the level of service provided to the Company's customers and there has not been any adverse effect on the financial performance of the company.

The customer book has continued to grow with a net increase of 20% in 2022

We have seen a return to normal levels of activity throughout the year with a noticeable step increase in claim payments in the fourth quarter driven by a combination of inflationary pressures on dental treatments as well as increased utilization of services.

While we would expect the increase in claims expense to remain, we are forecasting a strong performance with continued growth and profitability over the next three years.

There is no additional information that needs to be included in this report.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General Information on the system of Governance

The Company is classified as a Low-Risk firm under the Central Bank of Ireland's risk-based framework for the supervision of regulated firms and is subject to the Central Bank of Ireland's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015.

The Board of Directors has adopted a supervisory structure to suit the requirements of DDII's operational needs. This structure grants the required flexibility that leads to an efficient decentralisation of selective decision making while ensuring that responsibility for overall governance rests within the Board.

The CEO, assisted by the Finance and Compliance Manager oversee all activities undertaken and escalates material matters to the Board. There have been no material changes in governance from the previous year.

Board of Directors

The Board of the Company is of sufficient size and expertise to oversee adequately the operations of the Company. The composition of the Board has been designed to ensure:

- that it can adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties
- that it has a proper understanding of, and competencies to deal with, the current and emerging issues of the business
- that it can effectively review and assess the performance of outsourced arrangements

The Company's Board of Directors carry responsibility for the oversight of the business and sets its strategy and risk appetite

The Board is responsible for setting and overseeing:

- The business strategy and risk appetite for the institution;
- The amounts, types and distribution of both internal capital and own funds adequate to cover the risks of the institution;
- The strategy for the on-going management of material risks including, inter-alia, liquidity risk;
- A robust and transparent organisational structure with effective communication and reporting channels;
- A remuneration framework that is in line with the risk strategies of the institution; and
- An adequate and effective internal control framework, that includes well-functioning risk management, compliance and internal audit functions as well as an appropriate financial reporting and accounting framework.

The following were members of the Board on 31 March 2023:

Mr. Denis Casey (Group Director and Chairperson)
Dani Fjelstad (Group Director)
Mr. Alan Holmes (Independent Non- Executive Director)
Mr. Seamus Kavanagh (Independent Non- Executive Director)
Mr Stephen Schlegel (Group Director)
Ms. Maureen Walsh (CEO)

The Company Secretary is Mr Steven Moran.

There have been no material transactions between the Company and any of its directors during the year. Management fees of €245,085 from our immediate parent undertaking "DeCare Dental LLC" were incurred during the year.

Audit Committee

The Board of Directors of DDII has established an Audit Committee, which is charged with the responsibility of assisting the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to provide oversight with respect to:

- The integrity of DDII's financial statements and other financial information.
- DDII's internal control over financial reporting.
- The independence, engagement and performance of DDII's independent auditors.
- The performance of DDII's internal audit function, and
- DDII's compliance with legal requirements and the compliance by DDII's directors and executive officers with DDII's Code of Conduct.
- DDII's compliance with, "The Corporate Governance Code".

The Current Members of the Audit committee are:

- Alan Holmes - Independent Non-Executive director - (Chairperson)
- Seamus Kavanagh - Independent Non-Executive director
- Dani Fjelstad - Group Director

Any action duly and validly taken by the Committee pursuant to the power and authority conferred to it shall for all purposes constitute an action duly and validly taken by the Board and may be certified as such by the Secretary or other authorized officer of DDII.

Risk Committee

The Board has received approval from the Central Bank to itself to carry out the functions which would otherwise be delegated to a risk committee

As such the board assumes the roles and responsibilities that would otherwise be carried out by a Risk Committee as per approval by the Central Bank of Ireland.

The Board of Directors in carrying out the functions of the Risk Committee will:

- Set the risk appetite and tolerance for future strategy, taking account of the Board's overall risk appetite, the current financial position of DDII and, drawing on the work of the Audit Committee and the External Auditor, the capacity of DDII to manage and control risks within the agreed strategy. The Board shall oversee the risk management function.
- Ensure the development and on-going maintenance of an effective risk management system within the DDII that is effective and proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business.

- Keep advised on the effectiveness of strategies and policies with respect to maintaining, on an ongoing basis, amounts, types and distribution of both internal capital and own funds adequate to cover the risks of DDII.

Remuneration policy

DeCare has a remuneration policy in place for sales staff in line with the requirements of the “Guidelines on Variable Remuneration Arrangements for Sales Staff”

Arrangements for Sales Staff can be relied upon to support the overall achievement of DeCare’s objectives.

Remuneration paid to directors is 100% fixed. There is no variable remuneration paid to directors.

B.2 Fit and Proper requirements

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

Prior to appointing any individual to a control function DDII ensures that they are

- competent and capable;
- honest, ethical and to act with integrity; and
- financially sound.

This is achieved through the performance of due diligence checks which include:

- Identification (copy of passport)
- Professional qualification(s)
- Continuous Professional Development where relevant to role
- References
- Record of previous experience
- Concurrent Responsibilities
- Individual Questionnaire

For key Control Functions (referred to as Pre-approved Control Functions or “PCFs”), approval from the Company’s regulator is required prior to appointment by the Company’s Board.

Persons occupying the PCFs are required to confirm on an annual basis whether they are aware of any material developments in relation to their compliance with the Fitness and Probity Standards of which the regulated financial service provider ought to be aware.

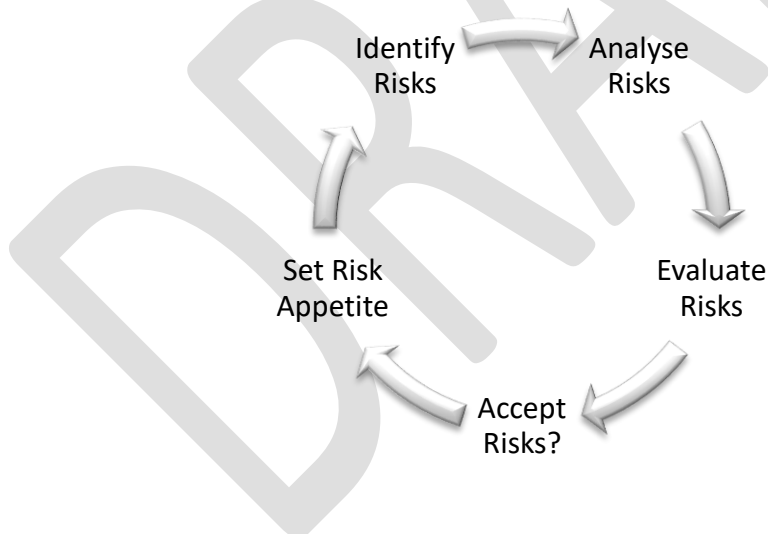
B.3 Risk Management System

The foundational elements of DDII's Risk management systems are shown below. This framework enables DDII to identify, assess and manage risks within the business. Risk management lies at the heart of the Company's business activities.

The Company maintain a risk register that is updated on an ongoing basis by the DDII team and discussed by the Board on at least an annual basis. For each Key risk there is corresponding Risk Appetite Statement which reflects the articulated risk profile set by the Board through its profiling of the identified key risks. The CEO and The CRO supports the Board through its assessment and profiling of key risks to which the Company is exposed.

The Head of Risk function is currently occupied by Mr. Steven Moran (DDII Finance and Compliance Manager)

DDII's risk management process can be summarised as follows:



Risk Identification - The risk management stage that sets out to identify DDII's exposure to risks.

Risk Analysis - A stage in the risk management process that encompasses risk identification, description and estimation.

Risk Evaluation - The risk management stage concerned with decisions about whether each specific risk should be accepted or treated.

Risk Appetite - Limits DDII is willing to accept or capable of monitoring and controlling. These will be determined, using both quantitative and qualitative measures which include but are not limited to impact and likelihood.

Own Risk Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”)

Every year and on an ad-hoc basis, if circumstances materially change, the Company prepares an ORSA.

The objective of the ORSA process is to enable the Board to assess its capital adequacy in the light of its assessments of its risks and the potential impacts of its risk environment and enables it to make appropriate strategic decisions. The Board requires that the ORSA process produces meaningful reports on the adequacy of the Company’s capital and risk sensitivities that can be used in shaping strategy and risk appetite.

The most recent ORSA was updated on 13 December 2022. As part of this process DDII assessed its economic solvency needs, both as of that date and for the next three years using a stress testing approach in the four main areas of risk: underwriting, reserving, financial and operational.

The following stress tests were performed:

Underwriting risk

The impact of an increase in claims of 25%, compared to expected claims, on its profit both for the year to date, and for the projected next three years. This is seen as about as likely as not likely.

Reserving risk

The impact of a deterioration in its reserves of 25% on its profit both for the year to date, and for the projected next three years. This stress is to test the risk that reserves are inadequate,

either for claims already reported or for a sudden reporting of incidents that have already occurred. This is seen as an unlikely but possible scenario.

Financial risk

The impact of a reduction in available assets of 10% on its profit both for the year to date, and for the projected next three years. This stress is to test the risk that an investment counterparty defaults on its payments, meaning that DDII has fewer available assets to pay its liabilities.

Given that DDII is invested in cash and money market securities, the risk of such an event is low.

Operational risk

The impact on its profit both for the year to date, and for the projected next three years of several operational risks occurring during the same period.

The operational risks that DDII has assumed to happen during the same period are:

- Utilisation/Inflation/Claims trend
- Competition
- Economic Conditions
- Human resources
- Covid 19

The probability of any of the above individual risk occurring in a single year is about as likely as not. The probability of all five occurring during a single year is seen as unlikely.

Membership Risk

The Impact of a 25% reduction to membership numbers year-on-year for the projected next 3 years.

The reduction in assets due to the decreased premium is applied proportionally across the banks

The SCR under the reduction to membership numbers risk stress reduces due to the reduction in market and counterparty default risk which in turn is due to the reduction in assets and the increase in the health risk charge as a result of a reduction in the premium provision. The health risk charge increases due to reduction in future premium which as it is assumed to be profitable acts to decrease the total technical provisions. The available capital reduces by more as these assets are not available to cover the requirements.

This is seen as an unlikely but possible scenario.

Downgrade of Counterparty

The impact of a credit quality downgrade of the largest counterpart

The stress applies a reduction of the credit quality step from a 2 to a 3 as at December 2022 and as at December 2023. This is seen as about as likely as not likely scenario.

Combined Scenario

In addition to the above we looked at the following scenario that considers out a combination of stress risks occur over the same period. The stress risks applied are an Annual 10% reduction in membership a 25% increase in the estimated claims per member per month of the remaining book and a 10% increase in projected operating expenses.

Reverse Stress Tests

As part of the ORSA process we also performed a reverse stress test looking at minimum loss ratio needed to result in the SCR cover falling below 100% over the project 3-year period.

B.4 Internal Control

DDII utilizes an internal control system that comprises three lines of defense and incorporates employees and managers, (first Line), senior management and PCF holders including Compliance and Risk management (Second Line) and Internal and external Audit (third line) to ensure among other that:

- transactions are only entered into with appropriate authority;
- assets are safeguarded;
- accounting and other records provide complete, accurate, verifiable and timely information;
- management is able to identify, assess, manage and control the risks of the business and hold sufficient capital for these risks.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

DDII outsources the Internal Audit Function to RSM McClure Watters to ensure the function holder has the required knowledge and experience, is appropriately qualified and has the appropriate level of skill necessary to perform this function in accordance with applicable professional and technical standards.

RSM objectively assesses the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control environment to improve risk management, control and governance processes.

RSM in consultation with the Audit Committee adopt a risk-based and cyclical coverage approach is to determine the annual Internal Audit plan.

RSM act independently from the DeCare management team.

RSM report the results/findings and any corresponding recommendations resulting from the internal audit directly to the Audit Committee on an annual basis.

The Current Head of Internal Audit is Ian McCartney.

B.6 Actuarial Function

DDII outsources the Head of Actuarial Function to Willis Towers Watson to ensure the function holder has the required knowledge and experience, is appropriately qualified and has the appropriate level of skill necessary to perform this function in accordance with applicable professional and technical standards. The current function holder is Cecilia Cheuk of Willis Towers Watson.

The main roles and responsibilities of the Head of Actuarial Function include:

- Coordinating the calculation of Technical Provisions (including Best Estimate and Risk Margin)
- Providing an Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions and Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions
- Providing an Opinion on the Overall Underwriting Policy
- Providing an opinion on Reinsurance Arrangements (Note DDII do not currently have any re-insurance arrangements in place)
- Providing an Opinion on the ORSA Processes
- Providing an Overall on the Actuarial Function Report and presenting the same to the Board

B.7 Outsourcing

The Company outsources and enters into outsourcing arrangements only where there is a sound commercial basis for doing so, and where the risk can be effectively managed. A review is undertaken prior to any final decision being made as to whether to outsource a material business activity. This addresses all material factors that would impact on the potential service provider's ability to perform the business activity. An annual review of outsourced functions is carried out to ensure that all legal and regulatory requirements continue to be met.

The Key functions that are outsourced are the Internal Audit Function which is performed by Ian McCartney of RSM McClure Watters Number One, Lanyon Quay, Belfast, and the Head of

Actuarial Function, which is performed by Cecilia Cheuk of Willis Towers Watson, Elm Park, Merrion Road, Dublin 4

B.8 Any other information

Compliance Function

The Head of Compliance function is currently occupied by Mr. Steven Moran (DDII Finance and Compliance Manager). The Head of Compliance Function attends and provides updates at Audit Committee meetings and has direct access to all of the members of the Audit Committee

Compliance monitoring provides assurance that the business is managing its regulatory risk exposure appropriately and that controls are effective. It is a key mechanism to independently confirm that the business is complying with agreed policies and meeting regulatory responsibilities

The primary function of the Compliance Function is to co-ordinate DDII and its staff's compliance with the company's legislative and regulatory requirements and well as DDII's Internal Codes and Policies. DDII's high level objectives are:

- to promote business unit awareness as to the need for staff to be informed and capable;
- to co-ordinate the implementation of any DDII Group-wide approach into DDII's procedures and manuals;
- to provide expert support on compliance issues;
- to set the compliance framework within which DDII operates;
- to provide support where compliance weaknesses and problems have been identified;

The Terms of Reference and the key responsibilities of the Compliance Function include:

- The development of a compliance culture within the organization
- The identification off and adherence to the regulatory obligations of DDII
- The Provision of advisory services to management
- The conducting of a risk-based monitoring program
- The record of responsibilities in DDII's *Compliance Manual* as appropriate
- Liaisons with regulators and other parties
- The facilitation of the provision of training of relevant personnel

C. Risk Profile

C.1 Underwriting risk

Insurance risk arises when there is unexpected volatility in the underwriting results. Both Dental and Vision Insurance is a relatively low volatile class of business in that there is no potential for large claims, there are no liability claims, and development is very “short-tailed”. As a result, DeCare Dental Insurance is not subject to the same volatility of risks as faced by other insurers in the general insurance market. DeCare dental policies include annual policy maximum amounts ranging from €500 to €2,600 per policy and contain explicit exclusions in the policy wording. DeCare vision plans include annual policy maximum amounts ranging from €250 to €425 per policy and also contain explicit exclusions in the policy wording.

Variability in the run-off of reserves mainly arises from uncertainty in relation to when dentists and policyholders submit invoices for work done for payment, therefore there is a much lower level of uncertainty than for other classes of insurance.

Given the stability of DDII's business, underwriting risk is not currently seen as a significant risk. However, as the business grows over the medium term, the underwriting risk will increase as a result.

C.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of a deterioration in economic conditions or political decisions affecting the ability of customers to purchase dental insurance. It is currently seen as a minor risk for DDII.

C.3 Credit Risk

As at the 31 December 2022 the Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents of € 4,428,430 and deposits other than cash equivalents of € 11,077,166 which are held in fixed term euro denominated accounts ≤ 1 year within the Republic of Ireland. These financial assets are spread among 3 financial institutions.

DeCare manages this risk through placing the financial assets with regulated deposit taking institutions that have an appropriate credit rating, by ensuring that there is a sufficient portion of the financial assets available on demand.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Due to the potential impact on our business of not having access to sufficient funds to meet liabilities as they become due, the company has a low risk tolerance in this area. As at the 31 December 2022 cash and cash equivalents represents 27% of total Solvency II assets and fixed term deposits ≤ 1 year represents a further 68% of total Solvency II assets. These financial assets are spread among 3 financial institutions. DeCare manages this risk by ensuring that there is a sufficient portion of assets available on demand. This is reviewed at regular Board meetings.

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, or from personnel or systems, or from external events. For DDII these would include:

- Utilisation/Inflation/Claims trend
- Competition
- Economic Conditions
- Human resources
- Covid 19

C.6 Other material Risks

All material risks are identified above

C.7 Any Other Information

The Company maintains a risk register that is updated on an ongoing basis by the DDII team and discussed by the Board on at least an annual basis. For each Key risk there is corresponding Risk Appetite Statement which reflects the articulated risk profile set by the Board through its profiling of the identified key risks

The Risk appetite for each of the Key risks identified as part of the risk management process is shown below:

Risk	Risk appetite
Utilisation/Claims trend/Inflation	Modest
Competition	Modest
Economic Conditions	Modest
Human Resources	Modest
Covid 19	Modest
Information Systems - Enhancements	Low/Conservative
Information Systems -Existing	Modest
Excessive Supplier induced Demand	Low/Conservative
Underwriting and pricing	Low/Conservative
Distribution	Modest
Reputational Damage	Zero
Data Protection Breach	Zero
Regulatory Risk	Zero

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The principal activity of the company remains the transaction of non-life insurance business in private dental care within Ireland.

DeCare priced and developed vision insurance for the corporate market in Ireland during 2020.

There has been a modest but steady development in vision membership throughout 2021 and 2022 and it is expected to be an area of potential growth in future years

There are no other material lines of business. Consequently, all the valuations in this section relate to Non-Life Insurance Undertaking Class 2 (sickness).

D.1 Assets

Reconciliation of Assets per statutory accounts to Solvency II Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2022	Statutory accounts value €	Removal of Premium written but not earned	Solvency II value €
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	2,648	-	2,648
Deposits other than cash equivalents	11,077,166	-	11,077,166
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	4,481,824	(3,994,788)	487,036
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	263,146	-	263,146
Cash and cash equivalents	4,428,430	-	4,428,430
Total assets	20,253,214	(3,994,788)	16,258,426

Assets have been invested in accordance with the prudent person principle. The above table shows a summary of assets in both the balance of assets in the statutory accounts and the Solvency II Balance Sheet. The difference in Insurance and receivables relates to Premium written but not yet earned of €3,994,788 which is included as an asset for the Statutory Accounts but is netted against the technical provisions for the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

D.2 Technical Provisions

The technical provisions comprise the Best Estimate of the Liabilities and the Risk Margin.

Both Dental and Vision Insurance is a relatively low volatile class of business in that there is no potential for large claims, there are no liability claims, and development is very “short-tailed”. As a result, DeCare Dental Insurance is not subject to the same volatility of risks as faced by other insurers in the general insurance market.

There is however still a reasonable chance that the eventual outcome could still differ from our estimate of reserves across all policy types and accident years. This is as a result of:

- The inherent uncertainty in claims development including changes in the settlement patterns and changes in the underlying claim frequency
- Future increases in fees for service providers that may affect claims payment related to business already written and bound but not allowed for in our estimate

- The tendency for claims to deteriorate over time for reasons that are not apparent from the data including :
 - External environment and economic factors including such as Dental insurance inflation and legal changes in the healthcare sector and
 - The inherent uncertainty in changing reporting and settlement channels from the individual insured to the dentist

The table below outlines the difference between the technical provisions recorded in the statutory accounts and the technical provisions recorded in the Solvency II balance sheet

Reconciliation of technical provisions per statutory accounts to Solvency II Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022									
Technical Provisions	Statutory accounts value €	Removal of margins	Allowance for future profits in UPR	Removal of Premium written but not earned	Expenses	ENID'S	Allowance for Discounting	Risk Margin	Solvency II value €
Technical Provisions	5,486,066	(180,461)	(1,871,403)	(3,994,788)	757,451	50,000	(7,599)	133,579	372,845

The risk margin is an addition to the best estimate Liabilities to ensure that the technical provisions as a whole are equivalent to the amount that insurance undertakings would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the insurance obligations.

The technical provisions represent a realistic estimate of the company's future obligations with an allowance for some deviation for plausible changes in estimation in the form of the risk margin.

The expected profits in annual premiums already received €36,319 on a discounted basis.

There are no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period

D.3 Other Liabilities

Details of other liabilities are shown in the table below. There is no difference between the statutory balance sheet and the Solvency II balance Sheet in this category.

Reconciliation of other liabilities per statutory accounts to Solvency II Balance Sheet at 31 December 2022	Statutory accounts value €	Solvency II value €
Insurance & intermediaries payables	35,810	35,810
Payables (trade, not insurance)	801,284	801,284
Total Other liabilities	837,094	837,094

D.4 Alternative methods of valuation

No Alternative methods of Valuation have been used

D.5 Any Other Information

Methodology and our assumptions

A number of adjustments are then made to the booked reserves in order to obtain the Solvency II technical provisions. Key points to note in relation to the methodology and our assumptions are as follows:

Removal of Margin. There is a small amount of €0.18 million above the best estimate produced as at 31 December 2022 by Willis Towers Watson which is subtracted from the DeCare undiscounted held claims reserves. This ensures the technical provisions are sufficient. There is a small amount removed from the unearned premium reserve due to the different earning applied to the premiums in the limited number of cases of deferred benefits.

Cash-flows and discounting. Cash-flows have been discounted using the EUR risk free yield curve as at 31 December 2022 as published by EIOPA.

Solvency II classes of business. All business written by DeCare has been classified as to medical expense insurance, non-SL health risk, Solvency II line of business.

Inclusion of unearned business (or Removal of Future Profits). The expected claims on unearned business are calculated using an IELR of 51% for employer facilitated products, 57% for employer paid products, 58.5% for flex products and 51.5% for individual and 50% for vision products. These ratios have been selected with reference to the IELRs underlying our review of best estimate reserves as at 31 December 2022.

Inclusion of bound but not incepted business (BBNI policies). Although there are groups that notified DeCare of their intention to renew or purchase policies at a future start date neither party would be bound until the insurance contract comes into place and the premium is received i.e., there would be no contracts signed and DeCare could in theory cancel the policy before the effective date. DeCare are not aware of any premium being received before the contact date. As such, no adjustments in relation to BBNI business were included.

Removal of premium written (not overdue) payable monthly / Not Yet Paid. The premium provision has been adjusted for monthly payable premiums which although written has not been paid by the policyholder. The premiums due have also been reduced to reflect this.

Events not in data (“ENIDs”). Given the quick development of the claims, we have based the allowance for ENIDs on the scenario of a backlog in reported claims from a dental provider that is excluded from the data at the review date. We have used an amount of €50,000 for this purpose. The ENID allowance is split between the claims provision and the premium provision in proportion to DeCare’s held reserves.

Expenses. Unallocated expenses relate entirely to the cost associated with running off the premium provision. This includes a breakdown of each expense item and the percentage assumed to relate only to meeting insurance obligations in a single year. Given the short-term nature of DeCare’s liability, we believe only a single year expenses assessment is appropriate in nature. Using this assessment, a percentage of the cost associated with only the existing contracts is calculated. The unallocated expenses associated with the claims provision are sufficiently small due to the quick reporting and settlement pattern as to be covered by the total booked reserves.

Reinsurance and reinsurance bad debt. Given that DeCare does not purchase any reinsurance, no allowance has been made for reinsurance recoveries and no adjustment has been made for reinsurance bad debt. Hence the gross technical provisions and the net technical provisions are identical for DeCare.

Other adjustments. No other adjustments have been made.

Risk Margin

The Risk margin has been calculated by approximating future Solvency Capital Requirements (“SCRs”) using a proportional approach based on the ratio of the best technical provisions at that future year to the best estimate at the valuation date. This is based on Method 2 as set out in Guideline 61- Methods to calculate risk margin contained in EIOPA’s Final Report on the Guidelines on valuation of technical provisions. We Consider that this method is commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the business of DeCare.

The SCR used as at 31 December 2022 to calculate the risk margin is based on the SCR calculated for DeCares regulatory returns but amended to only include underwriting risk and operational risk (and exclude all other risks such as market risk and non-reinsurance counterparty risk).

The annual cost of capital is taken to be 6% of the capital estimated at each future point, discounted to the valuation date using the same risk-free yield curve as that used to determine the best estimate technical provisions excluding risk margin.

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own funds

The Company is a single shareholder entity whose shares are fully paid up. It has no debt financing, nor does it have any plans to raise debt or issue new shares in the short or medium term.

The Company's own funds are primarily invested in cash deposits in bank accounts. While there is no intention to change the class of asset in which DeCare is investing, the company will continue to monitor the credit ratings and the returns been offered by the credit institutions with the view to switching if advantageous

DDII's ordinary shares have full voting, dividend, and capital distribution rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

There is a difference of €1,118,433 between DDII's equity as shown in its audited financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency II purposes. A reconciliation of the difference is shown below:

The eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement is € 15,048,487. This is comprised entirely of Tier 1 Basic Own Funds

None of the Company's own funds are subject to transitional arrangements and the Company has no ancillary own funds. No deductions are applied to own funds and there are no material restrictions affecting their availability and transferability

There are no deferred tax assets on the Balance Sheet of the Company and there is no loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes used in the SCR calculation

As at 31 December 2022	€
Total Equity in financial statements	13,930,054
Risk Margin	(133,579)
Removal of Margins	180,461
Events not in Data	(50,000)
Solvency II Expenses	(757,451)
Allowance for Future Profits in UPR	1,871,403
Allowance for Discounting	7,599
Solvency II-Basic Own Funds	15,048,487

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The table below sets out DDII's pillar 1 capital position as at 31 December 2022. It should be noted that this is still subject to supervisory assessment

As at 31 December 2022	€
Own Funds	15,048,487
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	3,944,879
Minimum Capital requirement (MCR)	2,700,000
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	3.81
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	5.57

The Company uses EIOPA's Solvency II Standard Formula for the purposes of calculating the SCR. The components of the SCR are:

Category	Before Diversification	Diversification	After Diversification
Counterparty risk	€646,584	-€168,414	€478,170
Health Risk	€1,961,669	-€510,951	€1,450,718
Market Risk	€2,272,553	-€591,926	€1,680,627
Operational Risk	€335,364	-	€335,364
Total	€5,216,170	-€1,271,291	€3,944,879

Movements between 31 December 2021 and 2022 SCR Components				
Category	Dec-21	Dec-22	Movement €	Movement %
Counterparty	598,076	478,170	(119,906)	-20.0%
Health	1,235,404	1,450,718	215,314	17.4%
Market	1,809,013	1,680,627	(128,386)	-7.1%
Operational	275,814	335,364	59,550	21.6%
Total SCR	3,918,307	3,944,879	26,572	0.7%

Counterparty

- The counterparty risk has decreased significantly due to the transfer of cash to fixed term deposit accounts that are assessed under market risk. Cash decreased from €5.3 million as of 31 December 2021 to €3.8 million as at 31 December 2022. The overall decrease in counterparty default risk is partially offset by an increase due to increases receivables which increased from €0.6 million as of 31 December 2021 to €0.7 million as of 31 December 2022.

Health

- Health risk has increased significantly due to the increase in the claim provision and premium earned driven mostly by increased exposure

Market

- Market risk has decreased due to the changes in investments held. There are now only assets denominated in Euro and no assets denominated in USD which removes all currency risk, which has a significant effect on market risk.
- This decrease is partially offset by increases in concentration risk, interest rate risk and spread risk as a result of an increase in investments
- The Interest rate risk also increases due to the increase in the spot rates used as at 31 December 2022. The impact is limited due to the short-term nature of the assets and liabilities

Operational

- Operational risk has increased significantly due to a higher level of premium earned in 2022 and forecast to be earned in 2023.
- There is no allowance for lapse risk in either the 2022 or 2021 SCR as the DeCare policy conditions do not allow for mid-term cancellations. In practice other than very minor changes in personnel in Group customers and the death of individual policyholders, there has been no history of lapses and the likelihood of future lapses is considered remote

Key assumptions/points to note

- No allowance has been included for health catastrophe capital charge, other catastrophe capital charge or lapse risk due to the type of business and limits in place
- All non-cash assets are invested in short-term bonds, and we have assumed all future liabilities will be met within the next year. Hence the interest rate charge is limited as it measures the risk of an increase or decrease in the term structure of the interest rates used
- Counterparty default risk - All of DeCare's Type 1 default risks relate to cash at bank. Type 2 assets include all debtor amounts due but excludes unearned premium written but not yet received and are not overdue
- Undertaking Specific Parameters have not been considered.

The Linear MCR is calculated by applying the specified factor for medical expenses of 4.7% to both the net technical provisions as at 31 December 2022 and the net written premium in 2022. The final MCR is then calculated with reference to the cap (45%) and floor (25%) of the calculated SCR in addition to the minimum MCR for a non-life insurer not writing non-proportional reinsurance) of €2.7m.

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

The Company is not using the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

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

The Company uses EIOPA's Solvency II Standard Formula for the purposes of calculating the SCR. No Internal Model is used

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

The company has complied with the Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement

E.6 Any Other Information

There is no additional information that needs to be included in this report

Appendix 1 QRT's

S.02.01.02 Balance Sheet

	Solvency II value €000's
	C0010
Assets	
Intangible assets	R0030
Deferred tax assets	R0040
Pension benefit surplus	R0050
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070
Property (other than for own use)	R0080
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090
Equities	R0100
Equities - listed	R0110
Equities - unlisted	R0120
Bonds	R0130
Government Bonds	R0140
Corporate Bonds	R0150
Structured notes	R0160
Collateralised securities	R0170
Derivatives	R0180
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0190
Other investments	R0200
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0210
Loans and mortgages	R0220
Loans on policies	R0230
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0240
Other loans and mortgages	R0250
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0260
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0270
Non-life excluding health	R0280
Health similar to non-life	R0290
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0300
Health similar to life	R0310
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0320
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0330
Deposits to cedants	R0340
Insurance and intermediaries' receivables	R0350
Reinsurance receivables	R0360
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0370
Own shares (held directly)	R0380
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0390
Cash and cash equivalents	R0400
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0410
Total assets	R0420
	R0500

	Solvency II value €000's
	C0010
Liabilities	
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510 373
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520
TP calculated as a whole	R0530
Best Estimate	R0540
Risk margin	R0550
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560 373
TP calculated as a whole	R0570
Best Estimate	R0580 239
Risk margin	R0590 134
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610
TP calculated as a whole	R0620
Best Estimate	R0630
Risk margin	R0640
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650
TP calculated as a whole	R0660
Best Estimate	R0670
Risk margin	R0680
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690
TP calculated as a whole	R0700
Best Estimate	R0710
Risk margin	R0720
Contingent liabilities	R0740
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750
Pension benefit obligations	R0760
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780
Derivatives	R0790
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820 36
Reinsurance payables	R0830
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840 801
Subordinated liabilities	R0850
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880
Total liabilities	R0900 1,210
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000 15,048

S.05.01.01 Balance Sheet Non-Life (direct business/accepted proportional reinsurance and accepted non-proportional reinsurance)

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance) €000's											Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance					
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	Total
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	11,868																11,868
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	0																0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130																	0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	0																0
Net	R0200	11,868																11,868
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	11,106																11,106
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	0																0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230																	0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	0																0
Net	R0300	11,106																11,106
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	5,078																5,078
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	0																0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330																	0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	0																0
Net	R0400	5,078																5,078
Changes in other technical provisions																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	0																0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	0																0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430																	0

Reinsurers' share	R0440	0														0
Net	R0500	0														0
Expenses incurred	R0550	3,741														3,741
Administrative expenses																
Gross - Direct Business	R0610	579														579
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0620	0														0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0630															0
Reinsurers' share	R0640	0														0
Net	R0700	579														579
Investment management expenses																
Gross - Direct Business	R0710	0														0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0720	0														0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0730															0
Reinsurers' share	R0740	0														0
Net	R0800	0														0
Claims management expenses																
Gross - Direct Business	R0810	319														319
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0820	0														0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0830															0
Reinsurers' share	R0840	0														0
Net	R0900	319														319
Acquisition expenses																
Gross - Direct Business	R0910	855														855
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0920	0														0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0930															0
Reinsurers' share	R0940	0														0
Net	R1000	855														855
Overhead expenses																
Gross - Direct Business	R1010	1,988														1,988
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R1020	0														0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R1030															0
Reinsurers' share	R1040	0														0
Net	R1100	1,988														1,988
Other expenses	R1200															157
Total expenses	R1300															3,898



S.17.01.02 Non- Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance €000's								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010									
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050									
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM										
Best estimate										
Premium provisions										
Gross	R0060	- 902								
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140									
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	- 902								
Claims provisions										
Gross	R0160	1,141								
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240									
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	1,141								
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260	239								
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	239								
Risk margin	R0280	134								
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions										
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290									
Best estimate	R0300									
Risk margin	R0310									
		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance €000's								
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100
Technical provisions - total										
Technical provisions - total	R0320	373								
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330									
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340	373								

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance €000's			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance €000's				Total Non-Life obligation
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010								
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0050								
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM									
Best estimate									
Premium provisions									
Gross	R0060								- 902
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140								
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150								- 902
Claims provisions									
Gross	R0160								1,141
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240								
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250								1,141
Total Best estimate - gross	R0260								239
Total Best estimate - net	R0270								239
Risk margin	R0280								134
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions									
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290								

Best estimate	R0300								
Risk margin	R0310								
		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance €000's			Accepted non-proportional reinsurance €000's				Total Non-Life obligation
		Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
		C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions - total									
Technical provisions - total	R0320								373
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	R0330								
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0340								373

19.01.21 Non- Life Insurance Claims Information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	
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Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) €000's
(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +				
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110				
Prior	R0100												R0100	20,924	
N-9	R0160	3,399	957	31									R0160	0	4,387
N-8	R0170	2,356	365	16									R0170	0	2,737
N-7	R0180	2,484	592	20									R0180	0	3,096
N-6	R0190	3,364	561	28									R0190	0	3,953
N-5	R0200	2,945	503	25									R0200	0	3,474
N-4	R0210	2,681	500	6									R0210	0	3,187
N-3	R0220	2,986	482	75									R0220	0	3,543
N-2	R0230	2,289	629	72									R0230	72	2,990
N-1	R0240	3,371	613										R0240	613	3,984
N	R0250	4,096											R0250	4,096	4,096
													R0260	4,781	56,372

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions €000's
(absolute amount)

Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +			
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300			
Prior	R0100												R0100	
N-9	R0160												R0160	
N-8	R0170												R0170	
N-7	R0180												R0180	
N-6	R0190		25										R0190	
N-5	R0200	681	23										R0200	
N-4	R0210	624	20										R0210	
N-3	R0220	666	21										R0220	
N-2	R0230	770	60										R0230	
N-1	R0240	1010	88										R0240	86
N	R0250	1089											R0250	1,056
													R0260	1,141

S.23.01.01 Own Funds

	Total €000's	Tier 1 – unrestricted €000's	Tier 1 - restricted €000's	Tier 2 €000's	Tier 3 €000's
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35					
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	635	635	0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0	0	0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0	0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0	0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0	0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0	0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	10,148	10,148		
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0	0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0			0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	4,265	4,265	0	0
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	0			
Deductions					
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0	0	0	
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	15,048	15,048	0	0
Ancillary own funds					
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0		0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0		0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0		0	0
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0		0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0		0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0		0	0
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0		0	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0		0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0		0	0
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0		0	0
Available and eligible own funds					
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	15,048	15,048	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	15,048	15,048	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	15,048	15,048	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	15,048	15,048	0	0
SCR	R0580	3,945			
MCR	R0600	2,700			
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	381%			
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	557%			
	C0060				
Reconciliation reserve					
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	15,048			
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0			

Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges
 Other basic own fund items
 Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds
Reconciliation reserve
Expected profits
 Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business
 Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)

R0720	0	
R0730	4,900	
R0740	0	
R0760	10,148	
R0770	0	
R0780	0	
R0790	0	

S.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement

Market risk

Counterparty default risk

Life underwriting risk

Health underwriting risk

Non-life underwriting risk

Diversification

Intangible asset risk

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Operational risk

Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions

Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC

Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on

Capital add-on already set

Solvency capital requirement

Other information on SCR

Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module

Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part

Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds

Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios

Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304

	Gross solvency capital requirement €000's	USP €000's	Simplifications €000's
	C0110	C0090	C0100
R0010	2,273		
R0020	647		
R0030	-		
R0040	1,962		
R0050	-		
R0060	-1,271		
R0070	-		
R0100	3,610		

	C0100
R0130	335
R0140	
R0150	
R0160	
R0200	3,945
R0210	-
R0220	3,945
R0400	
R0410	
R0420	
R0430	
R0440	

S.28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	C0010 €000's
MCR _{NL} Result	R0010 569

	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole €000's	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months €000's
	C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020 239	11,868
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	C0040
MCR _L Result	R0200

	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole €000's	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk €000's
	C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250	

Overall MCR calculation

	C0070 €000's
Linear MCR	R0300 569
SCR	R0310 3,945
MCR cap	R0320 1,775
MCR floor	R0330 986
Combined MCR	R0340 986
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350 2,700
	C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400 2,700