TransRe
We value risk.

TransRe Europe S.A.

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

As at 31 December 2022

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About this document

This document is the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") for TransRe Europe S.A. ("TRE" or "the Company") as at 31 December 2022.

This SFCR covers TRE on a solo basis. TRE's reporting and presentational currency is US dollars ("US$").

Directors' statement

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the SFCR in all material respects in accordance with the Commissariat aux Assurances ("CAA") Rules and the Solvency II Regulations (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 mentioned in the report, the information contained herein is based on facts and knowledge as at the reference date of the report.

We are satisfied that:

- throughout the financial year in question, TRE has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the CAA Rules and the Solvency II Regulations as applicable to TRE; and
- it is reasonable to believe that, at the date of publication of this SFCR, TRE has continued to comply and subsequently will continue to comply in the future.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

Jonathan Hewitt
Dirigeant Agréé

6 April 2023

Executive summary

TRE is a wholly owned subsidiary of Transatlantic Reinsurance Company ("TRC") and provides the TransRe group ("TransRe") with its main platform to write business in Continental Europe and in the Middle East and North Africa region ("MENA").

TRE commenced trading under the name of Guardian Reinsurance Company in January 1977 before being acquired by TRC in 1996. As of 1st July 2019, TRE redomiciled from Zurich to Luxembourg and is regulated by the CAA. TRE has authorisation to transact all types of reinsurance business and operates through its branch offices in Germany, France and Switzerland. In addition to paid up capital of US$ 27m, share premium of US$ 133m and reconciliation reserve of US$ 141m, TRE has the benefit of internal retrocession with TRC and a parental capital support guarantee agreement ("TRC Capital Support Agreement"). TRE benefits from the same financial strength ratings as TRC, being ratings of AA+ by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and A++ by A.M. Best.

TRE is a specialist non-life and life reinsurance company concentrating on providing reinsurance protection for insurance companies not competing with cedants in their own direct markets. Many of TRE's senior management and underwriting teams have long tenure with TransRe and place great value on enduring client relationships.

TRE continues to focus on underwriting excellence and ensuring that opportunities are maximised during this period of relative market hardening, enhancing client relationships and navigating emerging risks and ever-changing political environments.

On 20 March 2022, Alleghany Corporation ("Alleghany"), TRE's ultimate parent and controlling party at the time, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement") with Berkshire Hathaway Inc. ("Berkshire Hathaway") and O&M Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway (the "Merger Sub"). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, the Merger Sub was merged with and into Alleghany, with Alleghany continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway. The transaction closed on 19 October 2022.

Upon closing of the transaction, TRE's ultimate parent undertaking became Berkshire Hathaway.

Business and performance

TRE's strategy is to concentrate foremost on achieving underwriting profitability, not top line growth, and to return excess capital and underwriting profit to the group at the appropriate time to support the wider investment objectives of Berkshire Hathaway.

TRE accesses business through both broker and direct distribution channels and writes a diverse portfolio of treaty reinsurance, avoiding over-dependence on any one class. We adopt a lead approach to our business, combining technical analysis with underwriting expertise and strong cycle management. TRE purchases reinsurance protection either on a group or regional basis, in line with our risk tolerances, to manage volatility within our Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR").

Our business strategy during 2022 highlighted the continuing need to focus even more closely on the underwriting returns generated in a challenging investment environment. We sought to de-risk those areas seen as dilutive and continued to build our portfolio around those lines of business that were responding more robustly to the much changed macro-economic and emerging insurance exposure environment.

Overall, TRE improved its net claim ratio from 116.4% in 2021 to 70.1% in 2022, based on net earned premiums of US$ 83,663k (2021: US$ 76,064k). After deducting acquisition and operating expenses of US$ 26,314k (2021: US$ 25,575k), TRE returned a net underwriting loss of US$ -1,338k (2021: US$ -38,082k). The 2021 claims ratio was dominated by the series of natural catastrophe events that occurred in Western Continental Europe (e.g., convective storms and floods). Although in 2022 TRE was affected by the major French summer hailstorm events, the improved claims ratio is due to the benefit of positive loss reserve development on the run-off portfolio.

The fixed income investment market in 2022 was characterised by sharply rising bond yields, linked primarily to the inflationary effects of the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Covid induced supply and demand imbalances. With a portfolio concentrated in fixed income securities, TRE registered a total net combined investment loss of US$ -53.1m for the year (2021: combined gain of US$ 5.7m).

TRE's assets continue to be prudently invested to ensure it has access to funds at short notice, if required. With the aim of insulating the portfolio from further interest rate volatility, TRE's investment portfolio underwent a de-risking process towards the end of the year, involving the sale of large portions of its corporate bonds, and longer-term securitisation and sovereign holdings in the portfolio and re-investing the proceeds principally in short-dated government bonds. The rebalancing has continued in the first quarter of 2023 and has resulted in a significant reduction in the sensitivity of the portfolio's valuation to movements in market interest rates. As at 31 December 2022, the investment portfolio was approximately 95.9% invested in fixed income securities (2021: 93%), with the balance invested in collective investment undertakings and cash.

At the year end, the average duration of the portfolio was 2.9 years (2021: 4.5 years) and its average credit quality had increased to AA+ (2021: AA), with no assets below investment grade (BBB-) (2021: nil). Benefitting from elevated yields at the short end of the yield curve in particular, the portfolio's market yield at the year end was 3.7% (2021: 0.8%).

Ukraine / Russia

On 24th February 2022, Russia began a military invasion of Ukraine, in a major escalation of the Russo-Ukrainian conflict that had begun in 2014. TRE is continually reviewing its exposures to this ongoing, live conflict with a particular focus on potential contagion events and escalation across aviation war, marine war, political risk, trade credit and political violence portfolios. Whilst TRE does not have any direct exposure to Russia in its investment portfolio, management continues to monitor the impact of the conflict on the portfolio.

TRE has no live treaty business to either Russia or Ukraine domiciled cedants. TRE ensures that business underwritten contains appropriate sanctions clauses and has implemented additional controls to ensure new or renewed treaty business, as well as special acceptances for business exposed to risks in the region, is appropriately scrutinized.

For policy renewals at 1 January 2023, appropriate exclusionary language has been incorporated into the relevant lines of business; this also limits our exposure to a geographic escalation of the conflict.

The inflationary impact of the conflict, arising from disruptions to fuel and other supply chains, has contributed to sharply rising bond yields in all markets in which TRE invests, with negative consequences for TRE's investment performance during the year.

Inflation

After three decades of low and relatively stable inflation, the fiscal stimulus provided in response to Covid-19, the supply shortages and the increase in the energy prices drove soaring inflation, the management thereof jumped to the top of central banks' priorities.

While increased inflation was incorporated in market expectations for 2022, the market did have to adjust and adapt to the additional pressure determined by the "higher for longer" effect, exacerbated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

System of governance

TRE has an established governance framework and internal control system in a manner that is proportionate to the nature, extent, and complexity of the risks inherent to its activity. The adequacy of this framework and system is in line with regulatory requirements.

The Board of Directors (the "Board") maintains ultimate responsibility for the oversight of TRE. The Board delegates authority for day-to-day management of the business to certain functions and committees. The Board and the committees operate under the guidance of formal terms of reference, which are agreed by the Board.

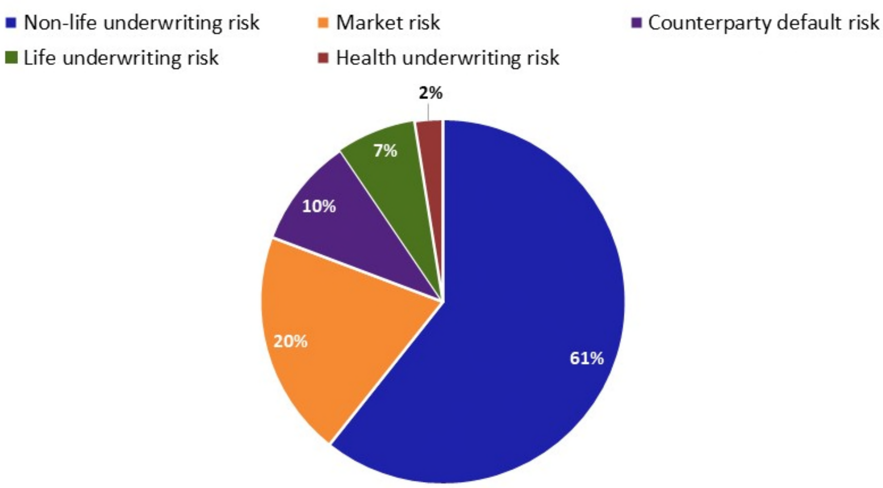
TRE adopts an approach to remuneration which supports and encourages appropriate behaviour that is aligned with TransRe's vision and values and Alleghany's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

The members of the Board possess the skills, knowledge and experience required to undertake their roles and responsibilities for overseeing TRE.

Risk profile

TRE underwrites a diversified portfolio of property and casualty reinsurance as well as life reinsurance, across multiple regions and classes. TRE's SCR risk profile before the impact of diversification is shown in the below chart.

Figure 1: Basic SCR by risk type before the impact of diversification



As shown in the chart, non-life underwriting risk, encompassing non-life premium and reserve risk, makes up the largest portion of the SCR risk profile.

To help mitigate underwriting risks, TRE maintains a disciplined underwriting philosophy that is supported by risk appetites reflecting TRE's portfolio and risk management tolerances.

TRE benefits from a comprehensive retrocession programme that provides protection for TransRe globally as well as TRE specifically.

TRE undertakes detailed stress and scenario testing on an annual or ad-hoc basis. Scenario tests are used to test the company's resilience against shocks from both its underwriting and non-underwriting activities. The results of the analysis show that TRE is strongly capitalised and it would require an extreme event to breach its SCR. TRE's underwriting risk profile is therefore resilient to severe shocks and is within the Board's approved risk appetite. For additional information on the SCR sensitivity to different risks, please refer to section C.7.

Climate Risks

Climate risks may potentially have an impact on TransRe and TRE's risk profile. Climate risks present wide-ranging exposures to society, business, the financial system and the (re)insurance industry, while also providing opportunities to create solutions for growth. These risks and opportunities impact underwriting of both first-party (e.g., property) and third-party (e.g., casualty) lines of business, as well as investments and other operational areas. TransRe and TRE incorporate climate risks in its underwriting, risk and capital management, modelling, pricing, portfolio construction and planning frameworks. For more details on Climate change and risks please refer to section C.6.

Valuation for Solvency II purposes

Assets and liabilities, including technical provisions, are valued in TRE's regulatory balance sheet according to Solvency II rules and related guidance, giving valuations which differ from those in the financial statements, under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Luxembourg ("Lux GAAP").

As at 31 December 2022, TRE's excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency II rules was US$ 310.5m (2021: US$ 346.1m) compared to US$ 322.9m (2021: US$ 376.6m) reported in the financial statements under Lux GAAP.

Section D provides a description of the methods, bases and assumptions employed in valuing assets and liabilities in the regulatory balance sheet, together with an analysis of material differences between Lux GAAP and Solvency II valuation bases.

Capital management

Under Solvency II, the own funds of an insurance entity are placed into Tiers 1, 2 or 3 based on their ability to absorb losses, Tier 1 being the most able to do so. Below is a summary of the own funds held by TRE and a comparison to TRE's regulatory capital requirements (the amount of capital the firm is required to hold).

Figure 2: Own funds by tier and capital requirements

Tier	Instruments	At 31 December (US$'000s)	
		2022	**2021**
Tier 1	Ordinary share capital	27,000	27,000
	Share premium account	132,959	132,959
	Reconciliation reserve	141,020	168,257
Tier 2	Not applicable	-	-
Total own funds to cover Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR")		**300,979**	**328,216**
Tier 3	Deferred tax assets	4,568	11,268
Total own funds to cover Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR")		**305,547**	**339,484**
MCR		44,219	53,804
SCR		162,485	215,218
MCR coverage ratio		**681%**	**610%**
SCR coverage ratio		**188%**	**158%**

Overall TRE held eligible own funds of 188% (2021: 158%) of its SCR and 681% (2021: 610%) of its MCR at 31 December 2022.

The SCR decreased by US$ -52.7m from US$ 215.2m as at 31 December 2021 to US$ 162.5m at 31 December 2022; and the eligible own funds to cover its SCR decreased by US$ -33.9m from US$ 339.5m to US$ 305.5m during the same period.

The increase in the SCR coverage ratio is driven by a number of factors:

- Non-life underwriting risk charge decreased as a result of:
  - Increase in discount rate reduced the capital charges on reserve risk component;
  - Increase in QS cession decreased the charges on non-life catastrophe risk and non-life premium risk & reserve risk;
- Market risk charge decreased as a result of the de-risking of the investment portfolio.
- Counterparty risk charge decreased due to the rating upgrade of TRE's major counterparty, i.e., TRC.

There have been no instances of non-compliance with the MCR and SCR in the current period.

TRE’s SCR ratio is reviewed regularly to ensure TRE maintains regulatory capital consistent with its stated capital appetite.

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Company information

TransRe Europe S.A.:	1, avenue du Bois L-1251 Luxembourg Firm Reference Number: B235795 Legal Entity Identifier: 213800QMSSWIO7459N54 **Branch offices** TransRe Europe S.A., Luxembourg, Zurich Branch Sihlstrasse 38, 8001 Zurich (Switzerland) Firm Reference Number: CHE-282.098.466 TransRe Europe S.A., Munich Branch Promenadeplatz 8, 80333 Munich (Germany) Firm Reference Number: HRB 253912 TransRe Europe S.A., Paris Branch 52 rue de la Victoire, 75009 Paris (France) Firm Reference Number: 879 465 193 R.C.S. Paris
External auditors:	Ernst & Young S.A. 35E avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg
Regulator:	Commissariat aux Assurances 11, rue Robert Stumper, L-2557 Luxembourg

TRE is a Société Anonyme under the Luxembourg law, limited by shares, with its registered office in Luxembourg. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRC, which is a reinsurance company domiciled in New York, USA. TRE provides the TransRe group with its main platform to write business in Continental Europe and the MENA region.

TRE has been headquartered in Luxembourg since 1 July 2019. TRE commenced underwriting risks under the name of Guardian Reinsurance Company effective from 1 January 1977. Guardian Reinsurance Company was acquired by TRC from Guardian Royal Exchange plc, London, UK, in 1996 and renamed to TransRe Zurich Ltd. Upon re-domiciliation to Luxembourg the Company was renamed to TransRe Europe S.A.

TRE operates through branch offices in Zurich, Munich and Paris.

As at 30 September 2022 the TransRe Europe S.A. (DIFC Branch) within the Dubai International Financial Centre ("DIFC") and licenced by the Dubai Financial Services Authority ("DFSA") was closed and the run-off was integrated into the Zurich branch.

On 20 March 2022, Alleghany, TRE's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party at the time, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger with Berkshire Hathaway, and O&M Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub was merged with and into Alleghany, with Alleghany continuing as the surviving corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway. The transaction closed on 19 October 2022.

Upon closing of the transaction, TRE's ultimate parent undertaking became Berkshire Hathaway, a company incorporated in Delaware, USA.

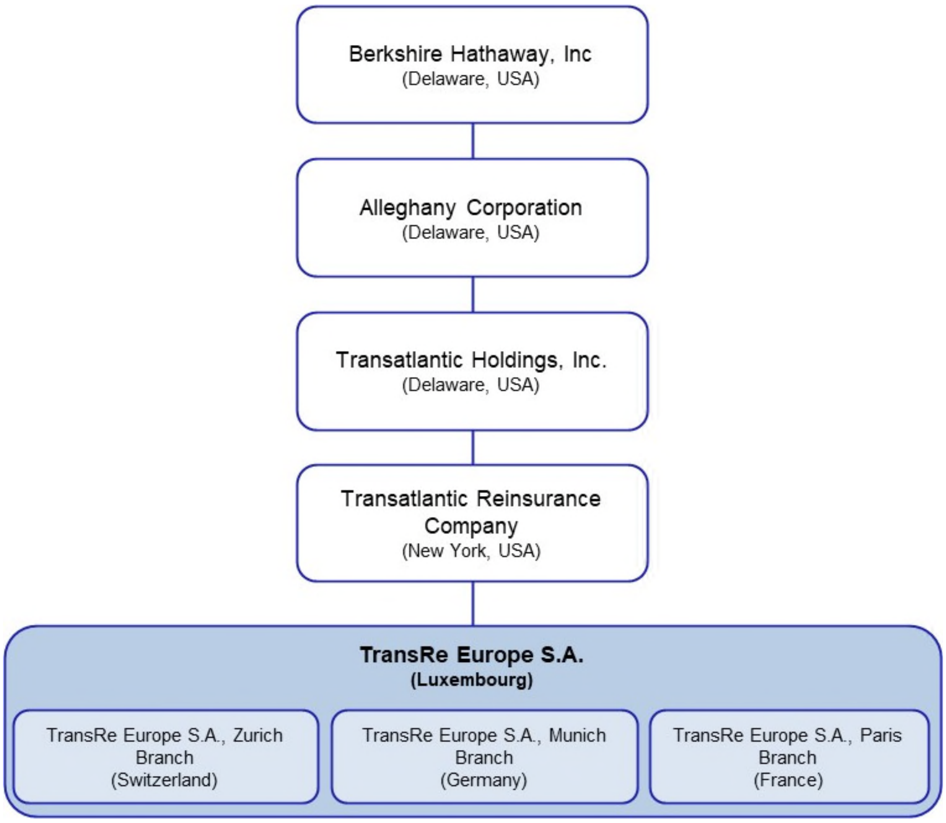
In addition to TRC and Berkshire Hathaway, Transatlantic Holdings, Inc. (“TRH”), incorporated in Delaware, USA and Alleghany, also incorporated in Delaware and TRH’s immediate parent, are indirect parents and holders of qualifying holdings in TRE.

As of the close of business on 8 March 2023, Mr Warren E. Buffett held approximately 31.6% of the aggregate voting power of the common stock of Berkshire Hathaway outstanding and entitled to vote and 15.6% of the aggregate economic interest.

Other than Warren E. Buffet, Berkshire Hathaway, TRC, TRH and Alleghany, there are no other holders of qualifying holdings in TRE. TRE has no related undertakings as defined in Article 212 of the Solvency II Directive. The Berkshire Hathaway group of insurance companies is subject to group supervision and the lead supervisor is the Nebraska Department of Insurance, Nebraska, USA.

A simplified group structure chart is shown below.

Figure 3: Organisational structure chart



All subsidiaries of Berkshire Hathaway shown above are 100% owned and controlled.

TRE offers reinsurance through treaty reinsurance arrangements covering non-life property and casualty as well as life lines of business on either a proportional or non-proportional basis. It underwrites a broad range of risks within those classes in multiple territories, thus maintaining a diversified portfolio without over-dependence on a single line of business. TRE also benefits from shared functions made available through TransRe’s support and global operational infrastructure.

The core reinsurance portfolio of property and casualty treaties provides protection to cedants based globally albeit predominantly in Continental Europe and the Middle East, across a diverse range of classes. The protection provided includes coverage for a wide range of business events, enabling TRE to better navigate underwriting cycles in multiple classes of business.

TRE benefits from the same financial strength ratings as TRC, being ratings of AA+ by Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and A++ by A.M. Best.

Market commentary

The planned improvements to terms and conditions across most of our lines of business were largely realised during 2022 and, in several cases, exceeded with original insurance rate improvement outpacing reinsurance rates in most lines. Speciality lines, in particular, experienced further rate momentum as a result of the Russia/Ukraine conflict, although aviation primary rate improvement was surprisingly muted. Pressure remained on signings with a reduction in some other orders as cedants took the opportunity to retain more in an improved pricing environment.

Capacity remains available for most classes, except catastrophe XOL, but only at the right price.

Following five successive years of catastrophe XOL losses, 2022 saw a succession of severe hailstorms in France in June with great swathes of the country impacted and another major US hurricane making landfall in Florida in September. This resulted in a rapid firming of catastrophe XOL rates, not just in the US but also in Europe. This pricing dynamic was further compounded by many US companies actively seeking more vertical cover as a result of inflationary pressure on loss costs and exposures.

European reinsurers saw their US$ denominated exposures increase meaningfully due to the strength of the US$ at precisely the moment that balance sheets were hit hard with unrealised losses from their bond and equity portfolios due to rising interest rates. However, TRE's exposures are predominately denominated in Euro.

Man-made large loss activity was dominated by the tragic events in Ukraine. There remains considerable uncertainty about final outcomes with several legal battles over coverage already underway. The aviation contingent leasing market saw an unprecedented level of possible loss following the "confiscation" of over 500 leased aircraft in Russia. Loss estimates range between US$3bn and US$15bn with legal battles expected to continue for many years. Aviation war and political violence written within the so-called "marine composite" market was also impacted which led to a significant restructuring of those covers in the second half of the year. Clearly the conflict is live with uncertainty over when and how it will end, so close attention is being paid to all potential sources of loss.

TRE continues to see strong interest from clients in finding solutions for these new challenges and we have led several of the newly restructured programmes. This extends also to emerging risks, including cyber. TRE's underwriters are fully integrated within TransRe's global cyber team which enables us to provide an enhanced level of service and insights to our client base. We remain very conscious of the threat that a poorly understood and constructed cyber portfolio would pose to the balance sheet. Following ransomware losses in 2020/21, cyber primary rates have continued to show significant increases. In 2022 we also saw a greater effort by several leading players to address the issue of systemic risk with tighter wordings. Unfortunately, strong rates also attracted additional capital, including capital into the Insurtech space. Whilst we sought to cautiously grow our footprint to capture the improved premium rates, we did so with cedants that shared and attempted to address our systemic concerns.

Strategy and portfolio

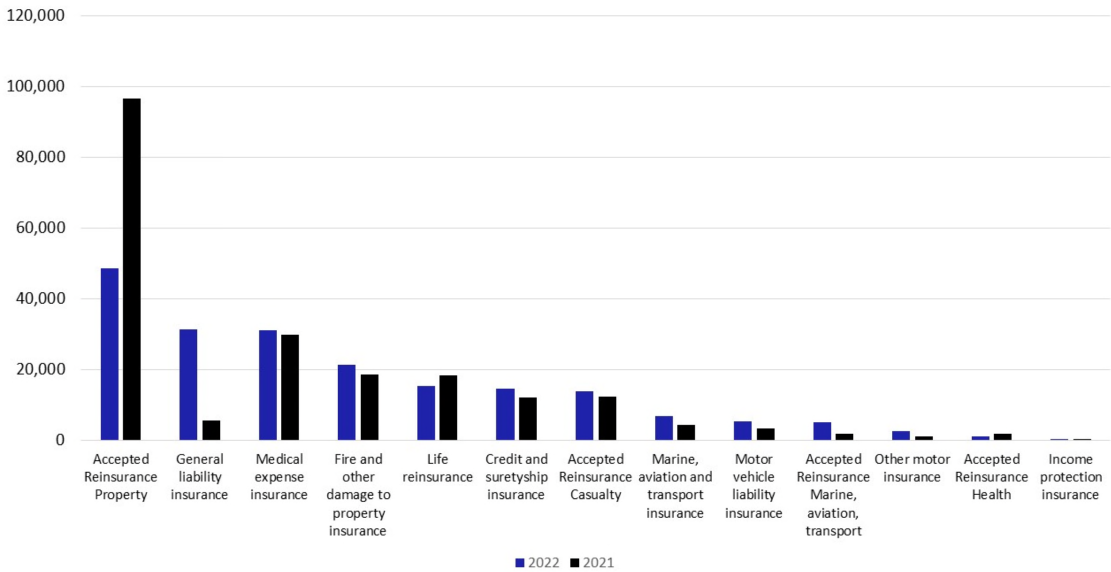
TRE's strategy is to concentrate foremost on achieving underwriting profitability, not top line growth, and continue to be aligned with the TransRe group objective of being a global reinsurer of choice, maximising the benefits of local presence and global service, with the ability to write all products in all territories.

TRE also recognises that should there be a market turning event, the strategy and business plan may rapidly change, due to sudden limitations in available capacity or third-party capital.

In the current challenging investment environment, TRE's focus on underwriting profitability is paramount. Additionally, TRE is mindful of the impact that the particularly uncertain inflationary environment could have on pricing, claims and the investment portfolio.

Premium income distribution by line of business and distribution by domicile of cedant is shown in Figures 4 and 5.

Figure 4: Solvency II line of business (gross earned premium US$'000s)



No significant new classes of business were undertaken in the current financial period. Premium volumes in some lines varied from plan, depending on the expected profitability and contribution to TRE's business development.

Figure 5a: Geographical domicile of cedants 2022 (gross earned premium US$'000s)

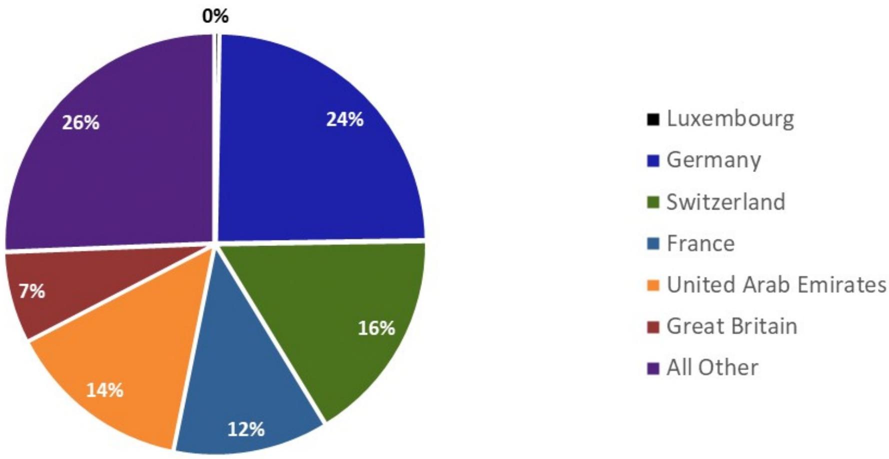
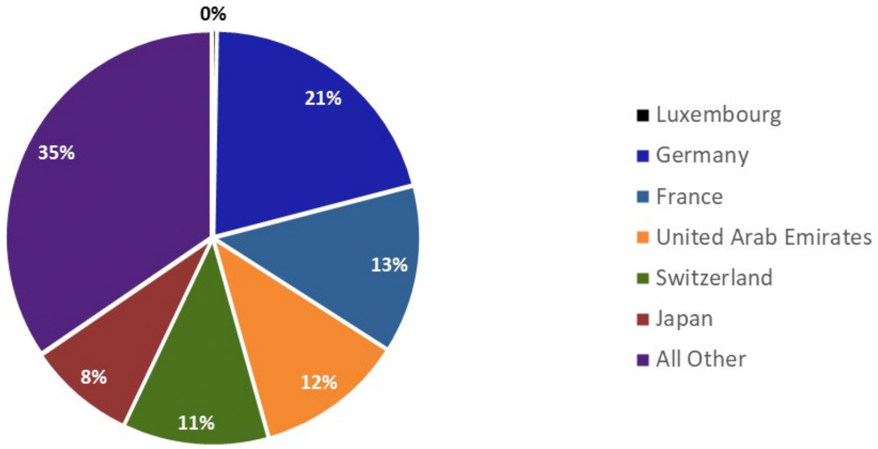


Figure 5b: Geographical domicile of cedants 2021 (gross earned premium US$'000s)



A.2 Underwriting performance

In 2022, TRE earned US$ 196,479k (2021:US$ 205,130k) of gross premium income and US$ 83,663k (2021: US$ 76,064k) of net premium income. TRE writes a diverse book of business with no single class dominating the overall portfolio. On a net basis, accepted non-proportional reinsurance property was the largest component, accounting for 17.6% (2021: 26.3%), general liability insurance for 14.9% (2021: 3.0%) and medical expense for 14.9% (2021: 17.6%). These were followed by fire and other damage to property insurance, life reinsurance and credit and suretyship insurance.

The TRE claims ratio for the period was 70.6% (2021: 135.8%) on a gross basis and 70.1% (2021: 116.4%) on a net basis. The total net underwriting result for the period under review was US$ -1.3 million (2021: US$ -38.1million).

Following the successive years of catastrophe XOL losses (in particular by the convective storms Volker, Wolfgang and Xero and the floods Bernd), TRE reduced its exposure on property non-proportional reinsurance. At the same time the volume in casualty lines of business (e.g., general liability insurance, etc.) was increased through new international treaties benefiting from improved market conditions.

The improved net claims ratio is a result of reduced exposure on property non-proportional reinsurance, although TRE was hit by the succession of severe hailstorms in France in June. Having operated for over 40 years, TRE's legacy reserves continue to run-off favourably.

Top five underwriting performance by line of business

The table below summarises the performance of TRE's top five Solvency II lines of business. Figures are presented on both a gross assumed basis and on a net basis after all outwards reinsurance, including intragroup retrocession described in Section B1.

Figure 6a: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (gross) 2022

Gross (US$'000s)	Non-Proportional	Proportional	Proportional	Proportional	Life	Other Line of Business	Total
	Accepted reinsurance property	General liability	Medical expense	Fire and other damage to property	Life reinsurance		
Premiums written	48,628	56,771	28,611	23,636	15,171	58,602	231,418
Premiums earned	48,551	31,353	30,968	21,219	15,249	49,139	196,479
Claims incurred	-38,289	-19,180	-29,359	-10,689	-15,410	-26,911	-139,838
Change in other TP	-	-	-	-	1,116	-	1,116
Expenses	-9,933	-20,484	-5,634	-9,455	-1,422	-19,707	-66,635
Underwriting profit/loss	**329**	**-8,312**	**-4,025**	**1,075**	**-467**	**2,521**	**-8,878**

Figure 6b: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (gross) 2021

Gross (US$'000s)	Non-Proportional	Proportional	Proportional	Life	Non-Proportional	Other Line of Business	Total
	Accepted reinsurance property	Medical expense	Fire and other damage to property	Life reinsurance	Accepted reinsurance casualty		
Premiums written	96,804	26,440	18,220	18,180	12,337	31,022	203,003
Premiums earned	96,507	29,806	18,414	18,263	12,305	29,835	205,130
Claims incurred	-208,902	-23,611	-12,068	-18,707	-9,929	-6,938	-280,155
Change in other TP	-	-	-	1,505	-	-	1,505
Expenses	-17,427	-6,803	-8,233	-1,472	-2,817	-14,006	-50,758
Underwriting profit/loss	**-129,822**	**-608**	**-1,887**	**-411**	**-441**	**8,891**	**-124,278**

Figure 7a: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (net) 2022

Net (US$'000s)	Non-Proportional	Proportional	Proportional	Proportional	Life	Other Line of Business	Total
	Accepted reinsurance property	General liability	Medical expense	Fire and other damage to property	Life reinsurance		
Premiums written	14,715	22,610	11,444	9,990	15,171	23,498	97,427
Premiums earned	14,690	12,443	12,426	9,100	15,249	19,756	83,663
Claims incurred	-17,382	-6,482	-11,573	-1,963	-15,410	-7,014	-59,804
Change in other TP	-	-	-	-	1,116	-	1,116
Expenses	-4,045	-6,671	-2,286	-4,263	-1,422	-7,626	-26,314
Underwriting profit/loss	**-6,717**	**-710**	**-1,434**	**2,874**	**-467**	**5,116**	**-1,338**

Figure 7b: Underwriting performance by SII line of business (net) 2021

Net (US$'000s)	Non-Proportional Accepted reinsurance property	Proportional Medical expense	Proportional Fire and other damage to property	Life Life reinsurance	Non-Proportional Accepted reinsurance casualty	Other Line of Business	Total
Premiums written	20,098	11,173	7,910	18,180	5,157	10,740	73,258
Premiums earned	19,978	13,424	8,468	18,263	5,144	10,787	76,064
Claims incurred	-56,002	-9,928	-2,643	-18,707	-3,176	380	-90,076
Change in other TP	-	-	-	1,505	-	-	1,505
Expenses	-7,995	-3,954	-4,347	-1,472	-1,423	-6,384	-25,575
Underwriting profit/loss	**-44,019**	**-458**	**1,478**	**-411**	**545**	**4,783**	**-38,082**

Accepted reinsurance property

TRE's non-proportional accepted reinsurance property book consists mainly of property catastrophe business with ceding companies domiciled in Continental Europe. The exposure was reduced as a result of successive years of losses arising from so-called secondary perils to which the reinsurance market had not adequately responded. The major events in 2022 were the European winter storms that occurred within the first quarter and the succession of severe hailstorms in France in June. In 2021, this line was significantly impacted by a series of natural catastrophe events in particular convective storms in June and the floods in July. The net claims ratio for the period was 118.2% (2021: 280.3%). Aside from the reduction in exposure from 2021 to 2022, the variation in premium reflects reinstatement premiums received in 2021.

General liability

TRE grew the general liability insurance line through new international proportional treaties mainly with large international ceding companies, providing reinsurance cover for a wide range of underlying occupancies and classes e.g., general liability and financial lines. The net claims ratio was 52.1% (2021: 33.0%).

Medical expense

TRE's medical expense line of business remained stable on the prior year's level, with premium earned of US$ 31.0m (2021: US$ 29.8m) on a gross basis. Ceding companies are mainly domiciled in the Middle East e.g. United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Oman. Although the medical expense business is short-tail, TRE was informed about increased loss experience that resulted in an increase of reserves. The net claims ratio for the period was 93.1% (2021: 74.0%).

Fire & other damage to property

TRE increased the business volume on fire and other damage to property insurance mainly through new business written. This portfolio contains property risks as well as agricultural treaties. The biggest treaties cover fire risks in Switzerland and Germany and agricultural risks in Italy. TRE benefited from favourable loss development on run-off business. The net claims ratio for the period was 21.6% (2021: 31.2%).

Life reinsurance

The majority of TRE's life reinsurance portfolio is in run-off, consisting of treaties written with ceding companies in the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Israel. The net claims ratio for the period was 93.7% (2021: 94.2%).

Other lines of business

Other lines of business include credit and suretyship, casualty, marine, aviation and transport (proportional and accepted non-proportional reinsurance) and motor lines of business. The underwriting result of US$ 5.1m was driven by positive loss development on prior underwriting years.

Figure 8a: Underwriting performance by material geographical area (net) 2022

Net (US$'000s)	Home Country	Germany	Switzer-land	France	United Arab Emirates	Great Britain	Other countries	Total
Premiums written	279	29,129	10,338	13,690	8,117	13,461	22,414	97,427
Premiums earned	221	20,491	6,573	12,917	9,529	13,461	20,472	83,663
Claims incurred	-1,072	-7,729	-1,082	-14,791	-7,180	-12,542	-15,408	-59,804
Change in other TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,116	1,116
Expenses	-85	-8,577	-4,780	-1,393	-2,810	-758	-7,911	-26,314
Underwriting profit/loss	**-936**	**4,185**	**711**	**-3,267**	**-462**	**161**	**-1,730**	**-1,338**

Figure 8b: Underwriting performance by material geographical area (net) 2021

Net (US$'000s)	Home Country	Germany	France	Switzer-land	United Arab Emirates	Japan	Other countries	Total
Premiums written	316	18,069	11,078	-332	9,335	16,780	18,012	73,258
Premiums earned	226	18,205	10,925	-1,065	10,680	16,920	20,172	76,064
Claims incurred	-405	-59,265	-14,869	24,391	-7,026	-14,815	-18,087	-90,076
Change in other TP	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	1,505
Expenses	-93	-4,204	-2,072	-3,991	-4,541	-996	-9,677	-25,575
Underwriting profit/loss	**-272**	**-45,265**	**-6,016**	**19,335**	**-886**	**1,109**	**-6,087**	**-38,082**

Germany

This comprises business assumed with large and medium-sized insurance companies domiciled in Germany. The business covers a wide range of lines of business written. In 2022, TRE benefited from positive reserve development on run-off treaties.

Switzerland

Business assumed with ceding companies domiciled in Switzerland consists mainly of property and property cat business but also casualty business such as credit and suretyship.

France

Business assumed with large and medium-sized insurance companies domiciled in France covers a wide range of lines of business. The French business was affected by the hailstorm events in June.

United Arab Emirates

This comprises business originated from the Dubai branch and various medical expense business. The negative result was mainly due to the reserve deterioration on medical expense treaties.

Great Britain

Most of the Great Britain business is life business which has been in run-off for years. The business is developing in line with expectations.

Other countries

TRE underwrites business on a global basis with a wide distribution of territories and classes of business. This also includes Spain, Italy, Israel and other countries in the MENA region.

For more details and the breakdown of premiums, claims and expenses by geographical spread please refer to Quantitative Reporting Template (“QRT”) S.05.02.01 in Appendix 2.

A.3 Investment performance

Financial investments

Excluding cash and deposits to cedants, TRE’s investment portfolio is made up of direct investment in fixed income securities (95.9%% of the portfolio by market value at 31 December 2022; 2021: 96.4%) and investment funds. The fixed income portfolio consists of US$ financial investments (53%), EUR (44%) and CHF (3%), which earned combined net interest income of US$ 5.0m during the period.

Total investment return

Total investment return includes investment income (comprising interest and the amortisation of any discount or premium on debt securities for the period), realised gains and losses net of interest payable, investment expenses and impairment losses on financial assets.

Interest income is recognised as accrued based on the effective interest method. Acquisition costs related to the purchase of bonds are capitalised and expensed over the duration of the investment.

The total investment return on TRE’s portfolio during 2022 was US$ -53,124k (2021: US$ 5,665k) with the total value of the portfolio decreasing to US$ 516,535k as at 31 December 2022 from US$ 639,480k at the start of the year. As a result of central banks concern over rising inflation, base rates were adjusted by 425bps (FED) and 250bps (ECB). With rising yields the fixed income portfolio registered capital losses in each asset class.

As at 31 December 2022 the book yield for the fixed income portfolio decreased to -9.55% (2021: 0.82%).

TRE’s investment portfolio has been rebalanced and de-risked, by substantially reducing holdings in corporate bonds and long-dated fixed income securities, with reinvestment in shorter dated government bonds which continued in 2023. At 31 December 2022, the portfolio’s average duration had fallen to 2.9 years (2021: 4.5 years).

Figure 9a: Investment portfolio performance for 2022

Asset Category (US$’000s)	Income	Gains/ (losses)	Net income/gain or (loss)	Total SII Value (as at 31 December 2021)
Cash and deposits to cedants	855	-	855	121,728
Corporate Bonds	995	-7,573	-6,578	163,465
Government Bonds	2,298	-34,817	-32,519	252,084
Collateralised securities	1,744	-13,833	-12,089	79,594
Collective Investments Undertakings	139	-2,078	-1,939	21,392
Total	**6,032**	**-58,301**	**-52,269**	**638,263**

Figure 9b: Investment portfolio performance for 2021

Asset Category (US$'000s)	Income	Gains/ (losses)	Net income/gain or (loss)	Total SII Value (as at 31 December 2021)
Cash and deposits to cedants	322	-	322	129,978
Corporate Bonds	2,086	2,358	4,444	297,946
Government Bonds	88	238	326	204,961
Collateralised securities	473	152	625	113,738
Collective Investments Undertakings	142	127	269	22,834
Total	**3,112**	**2,875**	**5,987**	**769,458**

Whilst TRE does not have any direct exposure to Russia in its investment portfolio, management continues to monitor the impact of the conflict on the portfolio.

Securitisations

TRE's fixed income investment portfolio includes the following securitisation:

Government-backed securitisations

US Federal Agency mortgage-backed securities comprised 15.4% of TRE's portfolio at 31 December 2022 (2020: 17.6%).

Securitisations that are not government-backed

TRE's fixed income investment portfolio contains neither asset backed securities ("ABS") nor commercial mortgage-backed security ("CMBS") (2021: ABS 0%, CMBS 0.2%).

A.4 Performance of other activities

TRE does not receive any income other than from its underwriting and investment activities. TRE has no financial or operating lease arrangements.

A.5 Any other information

TRE does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its business and performance.

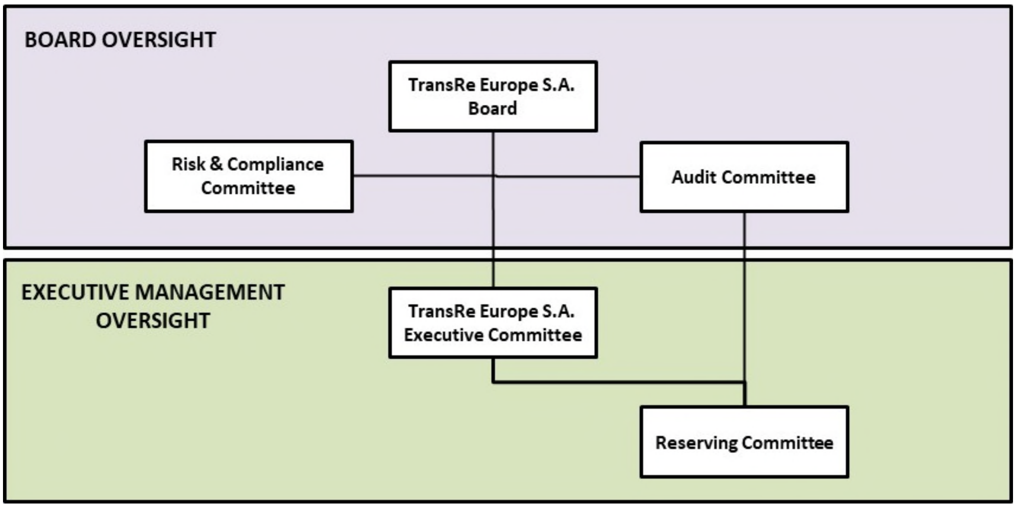
B. System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

TRE's governance structure reflects its membership of a large international group of companies, while ensuring that it maintains robust local governance arrangements.

The structure of TRE's key governance bodies is shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Governance oversight and reporting lines at 31 December 2022



The Board maintains ultimate responsibility for overseeing the running of TRE. Its responsibilities include:

- setting, promoting and demonstrating TRE's culture, vision and values;
- setting TRE's business strategy and monitoring performance against its business plan;
- approving TRE's risk appetite and tolerances;
- reviewing the adequacy and appropriateness of TRE's reserves;
- maintaining oversight of TRE's compliance with relevant laws and regulation;
- maintaining oversight over the effectiveness of TRE's corporate governance framework and internal control framework;
- supervision of management.

Decisions are adopted by a majority vote of the directors' present or represented at such meeting.

The Company is led by Independent Non-Executive Directors ("INED"), Non-Executive Directors ("NED") and the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). The CEO oversees the company's activities under the supervision of the INEDs and NEDs.

The Board collectively possesses appropriate qualification, experience and knowledge about insurance and financial markets, system of governance, financial and actuarial analysis, regulatory framework and requirements, business strategy and business model.

Members of the Board are appointed for a duration of one year and are re-elected or resign during the annual general meeting of shareholders.

The members of the Board at 31 December 2021 are identified in Figure 11.

Figure 11: Board members and committee memberships

Board Member	Role	Committees
Paul Bonny	Non-executive Chair, Class A-Director	
Matthew Mahoney	Non-Executive Director, Class A-Director	Audit (Internal Audit Key Function Holder)
Julian Spence	Independent Non-Executive Director, Class A-Director	Chair of Audit, Risk & Compliance
Emmanuel Clarke	Non-Executive Director, Class A-Director	Chair of Risk & Compliance
Pierre-Michaël de Waersegger	Independent Non-Executive Director, Class B-Director	Audit, Risk & Compliance
Jonathan Hewitt	Executive Director, CEO. Class B-Director	Risk & Compliance

As provided in the Articles of Association, the Board meets at least four times a year. Additional meetings can be requested by the chairman or by any Director,

The Board may create one or several committees such as the audit and risk & compliance committees. The composition and the powers of such committee(s), the terms of the appointment, removal, remuneration and duration of the mandate of its/their members, as well as its/their rules of procedure are determined by the Board. The Board shall be in charge of the supervision of the activities of the committee(s).

Risk & Compliance Committee

The Risk & Compliance Committee's responsibilities include:

Risk

- providing oversight and challenge to the effectiveness of TRE's Risk Management function, Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") framework and risk management culture, including the adherence to the Board agreed appetites and tolerances, engagement with TRE's key business functions and progress embedding ERM in TRE;
- discussing and reviewing guidelines and policies governing the process by which the management of TRE and the relevant operations of TRE assess, monitor and manage TRE's exposure to risk; and
- monitoring the effectiveness of TRE's risk management and internal control systems, including financial, operational and compliance controls, and making any recommendations to the Board.

Compliance

- monitoring the effectiveness of TRE's internal control systems and compliance controls and reporting any recommendations to the Board;
- providing oversight and challenge to the effectiveness of TRE's Compliance Function and approving the Compliance Monitoring and Training Plan and overseeing progress against it;
- monitoring and adapting to changes in Laws and Regulations; and
- such other duties that may from time to time be requested by the Board.

The Risk & Compliance Committee meets at least four times per year.

Audit Committee

The objectives of the Audit Committee include:

- monitoring and reviewing the effectiveness of TRE's Internal Audit function;
- approving the annual Internal Audit Plan and overseeing progress against it;
- reviewing Internal Audit reports and findings and monitoring the status of actions and recommendations;

- monitoring the integrity of the financial statements of TRE and any formal announcements relating to TRE's financial performance;
- reviewing TRE's internal financial controls;
- making recommendations to the TRE Board in relation to the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the external auditor and approving the remuneration and terms of engagement of the external auditor;
- approving the external audit plan and overseeing progress against it; and
- reviewing and monitoring the external auditor's independence and objectivity and the effectiveness of the audit process.

The Audit Committee meets at least four times per year.

Executive Committee

TRE's Executive Committee is led by the CEO and reports to the Board. It is responsible for:

- management and oversight of the day-to-day business;
- development and execution of TRE's strategy;
- financial management, risk management and compliance oversight;
- operational performance (including performance of third-party outsourcers) and change management;
- agreeing and recommending to the Board the annual budget and business plan;
- monitoring underwriting and investment performance; and
- ensuring the effectiveness of the three lines of defence model and ultimately, TRE's internal control framework.

The Executive Committee reports to the Board through the CEO as a standing agenda item.

The Executive Committee meets at least four times per year.

Reserving Committee

TRE's Reserving Committee is led by the CFO and reports to the Executive and Audit Committees. It is responsible for:

- establishing, recommending and maintaining oversight of the reserving strategy;
- maintaining oversight on the reserving policy to ensure it is fit for purpose;
- considering the performance of previously set reserves against actual outcomes and investigating where material differences are identified;
- Reviewing and questioning the quarterly reserving process and the material assumptions therein;
- Subject to any recommendations, endorsing the actuarially proposed reserve to the Board;
- maintaining oversight of interaction on reserving with the external auditors; and
- such other duties that may from time to time be requested by the Board.

The Reserving Committee will meet at least quarterly. Outside these meetings the Reserving Committee will meet as the Chair shall require.

Key functions

TRE fulfils the requirements of the Solvency II directive regarding the key functions of risk management, compliance, internal audit and actuarial with four suitably qualified individuals.

The key functions have their own teams and reporting lines. Each key function reviews its resource needs on at least an annual basis and the key function holder is responsible for ensuring the key function has the necessary authority, resources and operational independence.

All key functions report to the Board or a committee of the Board. Further information on the authority, resources and operational independence of the key control functions is included in Sections B3 (Risk Management function), B4 (Compliance function), B5 (Internal Audit function) and B6 (Actuarial function).

Figure 12: Key functions

Key Function	Holder
Risk Management System	Head of Risk
Compliance	Head of Legal & Compliance
Internal Audit	Non-Executive Director responsible for Internal Audit
Actuarial	Head of Actuarial

Remuneration policies and practices

Approach to remuneration

TRE adopts an approach which supports and encourages appropriate behaviour that is aligned with TransRe's vision and values and Alleghany's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Assessment of performance

Reviews are performed by line managers and reviewed by senior management and Human Resources. This is a key component of the appraisal process to ensure TRE performance is linked to rewards.

Financial and non-financial criteria are considered when assessing an individual's performance. A key element of an individual's performance assessment is his/her adherence to the Alleghany Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and compliance with policies and procedures.

Fixed and variable components of remuneration

Remuneration is made up of two key elements, fixed and variable. The fixed element is base salary. The variable element includes an annual bonus and, in some instances, deferred compensation. Base salary, bonus and deferred compensation are reviewed annually taking the previous assessment of performance into consideration.

There are no entitlements to share options or shares.

Benefits

The TRE Executive Committee considers all elements of the benefit package (including pension, private medical, health and life insurance) offered to employees. The benefits are designed to be competitive and to provide health and retirement benefits.

There are no supplementary pensions or early retirement schemes for the members of the Board.

Material transactions with shareholders

TRE benefits from a quota share treaty with TRC as reinsurer (the "TRC Quota Share", effective for all new or renewed non-life business on or after 1 July 2019). TRE has furthermore an excess of loss whole account retrocession agreement with TRC as reinsurer (the "TRC Whole Account XL") which covers losses on the non-life reinsurance book of business (per risk or event).

In addition to the above, TRC entered into the TRC Capital Support Agreement in favour of TRE. Under the TRC Capital Support Agreement, TRC agrees to maintain TRE's regulatory capital in an amount greater than TRE's SCR.

Other than the TRC Quota Share, TRC Whole Account XL, TRC Capital Support Agreement and the outsourcing arrangements described in Section B7, TRE does not have any material transactions with the shareholders, members of the management body or those who can exert significant influence over the business.

TRE has assessed the nature and scale of complexity of its business against its governance structure and considers its system of governance to be adequate.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

TRE 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 company or hold a key function.

The members of the Board collectively possess appropriate qualifications, experience and knowledge about at least:

- insurance and financial markets;
- business strategy and business model;
- system of governance;
- risk management;
- financial and actuarial analysis; and
- regulatory framework and requirements.

TRE ensures that senior management and key function holders are at all times fit and proper persons.

In deciding whether a person is fit and proper, TRE must be satisfied that the person has:

- the personal characteristics (including being of good repute and integrity);
- the level of competence, knowledge and experience; and
- the qualifications required.

Any breaches of the fit and proper requirements are internally reported to the Head of Risk and the Head of Legal & Compliance. TRE's Head of Legal & Compliance is responsible for notifying the relevant regulator of the change in circumstances and any remedial action that is being undertaken by TRE.

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

Training and competency

TRE's training and competency ethos is designed to promote learning and development within TransRe and to ensure that TRE employs personnel with the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary for the discharge of their responsibilities.

TransRe actively encourages staff to further develop and pursue professional qualifications. Development is the responsibility of each staff member.

In addition to the above, all staff who possess professional qualifications are expected to maintain Continuing Professional Development points in line with their relevant professional body requirements.

B.3 Risk management system including the ORSA

TRE's ERM framework has been developed to enable the Board and senior management to understand and appropriately manage and mitigate the risks associated with its objectives over the short, medium and longer term in a manner that is commensurate with TRE's risk profile and business arrangements.

The ERM framework seeks to engender a culture of no significant surprises, ensure adequate tools are available to manage the most important risks to TRE, improve decision-making and support the achievement of TRE's business objectives. In summary, the purpose of TRE's ERM framework is to:

- actively sponsor and foster a risk aware culture across TRE, supporting staff in making risk management-based judgements, encouraging effective management of exposures within TRE's stated risk appetite;
- ensure a clear, coherent risk strategy that includes policies, standards, risk appetites and clarity of ownership for risks;
- ensure risk is considered in key business decisions;
- ensure risk taking activities are consistent with TransRe's broader risk management vision and appetites;
- ensure that the 'three lines of defence' model operates effectively;

- implement risk strategies and policies that align with TransRe's and TRE's strategic and operational objectives;
- ensure risks and emerging risks are identified, understood and assessed on a forward-looking basis to allow management to take proactive steps; and
- sustain a robust Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process that informs management's view of risk and capital.

TRE's ERM framework is supported by a comprehensive set of risk policies and guidelines to help ensure adequate processes and procedures are in place to manage all types of risk, which are supported by a comprehensive suite of management information. The framework is aligned with the regulatory requirements under the Solvency II regime as adopted by CAA and good business practice.

By adopting this approach, TRE believes it can effectively identify, measure, monitor, manage and report risks at an individual/contract level and at an aggregated level on an ongoing basis.

TRE senior management and risk owners identify key risks to the business, as part of a rolling risk identification and assessment programme. Risk causes and consequences, together with mitigating controls, are identified for each risk. Key risks, owners and mitigating controls are recorded in a risk register; which is presented to management (and ultimately the Board) on a quarterly basis for review and discussion.

The risks recorded in the register form part of TRE's ORSA process and are key inputs in the development of TRE's internal audit programme. The Risk & Compliance Committee receives regular reports from TRE's Head of Risk which consider key risks to TRE, aggregations and exposures across the key ERM pillars.

TRE's Risk Management function is integrated into TRE, TransRe and Alleghany through the governance reporting lines to TRE's CEO, the Risk & Compliance Committee and TransRe's Head of Risk (International) and involvement in key decision-making forums. In addition, the Risk Management function's roles and responsibilities include:

- working alongside other key control functions and ensuring existing control activities and reports are developed into the risk and control reporting framework;
- coordinating with the key control functions to ensure internal policies, controls and procedures for identifying and managing key risks are documented in sufficient detail to allow for effective compliance, testing and auditing;
- coordinating documentation of the key internal policies, procedures and controls for the management of risks identified in the risk register; and
- providing input and challenge into the development of realistic stress and reverse stress tests for TRE.

By adopting such an approach, TRE ensures that ERM is a key consideration in the decision-making process.

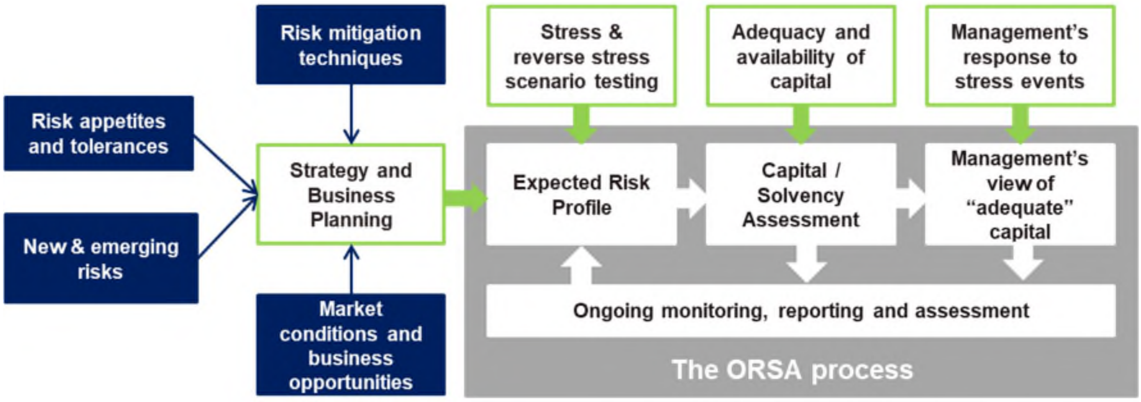
Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The ORSA process considers TRE's own solvency assessment against its risk profile, business objectives and capital management strategy in comparison to its regulatory solvency requirement in order to determine whether additional capital is required. The ORSA also considers the impact on TRE should it be subject to significant losses arising from both insurance and non-insurance events. The ORSA considers what actions TRE management would undertake to mitigate the impact of these extreme events. Furthermore, as part of the ORSA process, TRE considers the amount of capital it should maintain to meet its contractual liabilities to "ultimate".

TRE produces an ORSA report on at least an annual basis. The ORSA is considered a key management tool and is linked to TRE's business planning and strategy, risks TRE is exposed to and the associated capital.

The ORSA process can be diagrammatically represented as follows:

Figure 13: TRE’s ORSA process



The ORSA process provides TRE with a mechanism to assess the risks it faces and to determine the necessary level of capital required to ensure TRE meets its strategic and business objectives. The ORSA is TRE’s view of its exposure to underwriting and non-underwriting risks and its solvency position and its conclusions are documented in an ORSA report. The ORSA aims to assess, in a continuous and forward-looking manner, the overall solvency needs of TRE, whilst being mindful of its risk profile and business environment.

The Board and senior management provide input and review the scenarios considered within the ORSA stress tests. In addition, senior management has identified a number of triggers that would result in the ORSA being re-run at any point during the year; these triggers are tracked by the Risk Management function and are reported to the Risk & Compliance Committee every quarter. In addition to the tracking of the ORSA triggers, every quarter the ORSA capital target against eligible own funds is presented to the Risk & Compliance Committee; this aids senior management in monitoring TRE’s capital adequacy.

The Risk Management function coordinates the relevant processes with subject matter experts across the business and prepares the ORSA report for review and discussion by the Executive Committee, the Risk & Compliance Committee and ultimately the Board. Once the report is reviewed, the ORSA and the amount of capital TRE intends to maintain, based on its expected risk profile, is approved by the Board and the ORSA report is shared with the CAA.

B.4 Internal control system

Within TRE, there is a robust internal control system that includes:

- the corporate governance framework, procedures and controls;
- a financial control framework;
- independent control functions which comprise the Actuarial, Compliance and Risk Management functions; and
- independent assurance provided by the Internal Audit function.

The financial control framework is designed to ensure that:

- risks relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework have been identified and documented;
- TRE is in compliance with Sarbanes Oxley requirements of its ultimate parent company; and
- there are sufficient and effective controls in place (both manual and automated) to mitigate these risks and to prevent or detect material misstatements in the financial statements and disclosures.

The statutory financial statements are subject to rigorous controls in the production and review leading up to publishing. The actuarial liabilities are produced using best practice actuarial practices that are subject to independent review with the financial statements subject to internal review and external audit review. The financial statements are presented to the Board for sign-off prior to publishing.

In addition to the above, TRE's Internal Audit function, through planned and commissioned reviews of TRE's processes, provides an independent opinion on the internal control framework of TRE's business.

Compliance function

TRE's Compliance function seeks to promote an organisational culture committed to integrity, ethical conduct and compliance with the law. The function sets standards, policies and procedures that provide reasonable assurance that TRE acts in a manner consistent with its local compliance and regulatory obligations and within TransRe's overarching compliance requirements.

The Compliance function is headed up by TRE's Head of Legal & Compliance who has a direct reporting line to the CEO of TRE and TRC's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO"). The Head of Legal & Compliance is responsible for ensuring that TransRe's compliance mission is implemented, coordinated and enforced within TRE and reports any compliance violations or issues to the CCO.

TRE's Compliance function reports on a quarterly basis to the Executive Committee and Risk & Compliance Committee, as well as to TransRe's group compliance department. The Compliance function is responsible for reporting to senior management any breaches of, or non-compliance with, its policy or any other relevant policy, rules and regulations. The Compliance function has sufficient authority to carry out its functions on its own initiative without obstruction from management and other staff members.

In order to underline independency, the Compliance Officer has direct and unrestricted access to the Executive Committee, Board of Directors or Group Compliance.

The Compliance function's responsibilities include:

- advising the Board on compliance with CAA Rules and related law and regulation;
- providing training and guidance regarding applicable law and regulation and TransRe's and TRE's policies and clearly communicating ethical guidance;
- assessing the possible impact of any changes in the legal and regulatory environment on the operations of TRE;
- identifying and assessing compliance risks relevant to TRE and managing the control environment that mitigates those risks;
- checking compliance with the data privacy law, anti-discrimination regulation and group directives;
- follow-up of changes in the group code of conduct and local implementation;
- undertaking compliance monitoring and making recommendations to improve the effectiveness of compliance practices; and
- identifying TRE compliance training needs and working with TransRe's Corporate Compliance Department and Human Resources to implement effective compliance training programmes.

B.5 Internal Audit function

The TRE Internal Audit function is led by the TransRe Director of Internal Audit, based in New York, USA under the oversight of the TRE Internal Audit key function holder. Internal Audit is an independent function that provides objective challenge and assurance over TRE. Internal Audit supports TRE in accomplishing its objectives by bringing a systematic, disciplined approach to evaluate and improve the effectiveness of risk management, control, and governance processes. Those carrying out the Internal Audit function do not assume any other key functions.

The Internal Audit function is supervised by the Audit Committee and the TRH Audit Committee, with ultimate oversight provided by the TRE Board and TRH's Audit Committee. A rolling three-year audit plan is submitted annually to the Audit Committee and TRH Audit Committee for approval. Results of internal audits are distributed to TRE's senior management, the Audit Committee and to TRH's Audit Committee. Outstanding internal audit actions are tracked, and progress reported to the Audit Committee and TRH Audit Committee.

B.6 Actuarial function

The TRE Head of Actuarial is responsible for the overall management and day-to-day leadership of the TRE Actuarial function and has a direct reporting line to the CEO of TRE and to the TransRe group Chief Actuary.

The Actuarial function is responsible for:

- coordinating the calculation of technical provisions;
- ensuring the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- assessing the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- comparing best estimates against experience;
- informing the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- expressing an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- expressing an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system.

The Actuarial function reports on a quarterly basis to the Reserving Committee. In addition, an annual internal Actuarial Function Report is provided to the Board.

B.7 Outsourcing

Outsourcing management

For each outsourcing arrangement, a TRE manager (the "Outsourcing Owner") is identified in TRE's outsourcing register. The Outsourcing Owner is responsible for identifying whether the activity to be outsourced is critical or important, carrying out pre-contract due diligence including know your counterparty ("KYC") checks and agreeing the terms of the engagement. The Outsourcing Owner is also responsible for the ongoing oversight and management of outsourcing arrangements.

TRE's Head of Legal & Compliance maintains the outsourcing register.

Outsourcing of critical or important operational functions

Details of outsourcing in respect of TRE's critical or important operational functions are set out in Figure 14.

Figure 14: Outsourcing of critical or important operational functions

Outsourcing	Jurisdiction
Certain intra-group services and support services are provided by TRC.	New York, USA
TRE outsources the day-to-day activities of its Internal Audit function to TRC, as described in Section B5.	New York, USA
TRE's day-to-day investment management activities were outsourced to New England Asset Management Limited ("NEAM"), a member of the Berkshire Hathaway group. NEAM's performance is monitored by Alleghany's and TransRe's treasury and investment management functions, both based in New York, USA with further oversight provided by TRE's CFO. Previously, TRE's investment management activities were outsourced to BlackRock Investment Management (Netherlands) B.V.	Ireland

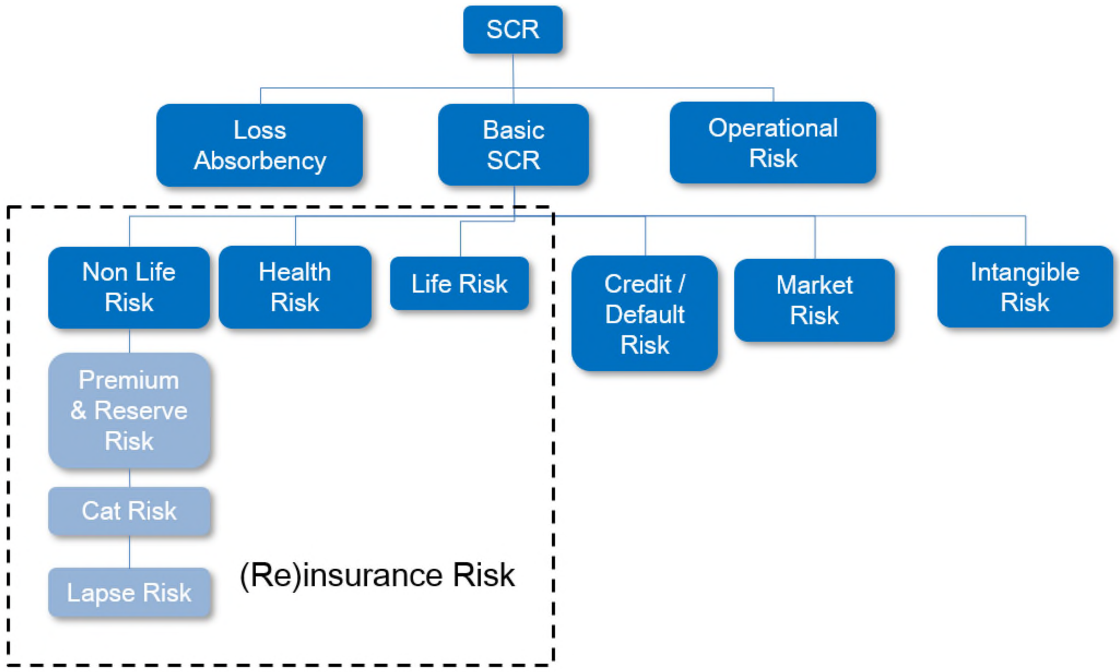
B.8 Any other information

TRE does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its system of governance.

C. Risk profile

TRE is a wholly owned subsidiary of TRC and provides specialist non-life and life reinsurance. Under Solvency II, TRE's SCR is calculated using the Standard Formula for all components. The Standard Formula is a risk-based capital requirement that covers underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk and operational risk in a formulaic way and can be diagrammatically represented as follows:

Figure 15: Standard Formula risk modules



Each of the key risk categories and key risks relevant to TRE are described in further detail below.

C.1 Reinsurance / underwriting risk / life risk

TRE underwrites a diversified portfolio of property and casualty as well as life reinsurance across multiple regions and classes.

Key underwriting risks to which TRE is exposed include:

- Premium / underwriting risk
  - underwriting outside of appetite;
  - excess exposures in certain classes and/or territories;
  - underwriting below the technical price or without adequate risk transfer;
- Retrocession risk
  - failure to follow retrocession procedures and guidelines, or design and operation of retrocession programmes;
- Reserve risk
  - inadequate reserving due to flaws in the provisioning/reserving methodology or in the application of the methodology, inadequate Incurred But Not Reported ("IBNR") and inadequate Incurred But Not Enough Reported ("IBNER");
- Catastrophe Risk
  - excessive aggregation/catastrophe risks in a single region/location;
- Lapse risk
  - uncertainty arising from the risk of loss or adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities as a result of the discontinuance of reinsurance policies.

TRE maintains a number of risk mitigation techniques and approaches to manage the risks associated with its underwriting risk profile. Further information on the monitoring and approach is provided below.

Premium / underwriting risk management and mitigation techniques

TRE maintains a clear underwriting philosophy that is supported by risk appetites and tolerances set at the aggregate level as well as at individual class and per risk. These are in turn supported by procedures and controls in relation to pricing, rigorous risk selection criteria and the ability to underwrite a diverse range of risks across multiple classes and geographies.

TRE assesses and mitigates these risks by having in place a number of key controls and processes, including:

- exposures assessed and tracked against risk tolerances; and
- performing a range of extreme events and stress tests.

TRE utilises a third-party catastrophe model to model the occurrence and severity of events for windstorm, hurricane, earthquake and flood. The model uses actual exposure sets of in-force policies as a proxy for future exposures which is further enhanced by monitoring trends and claims development.

Ongoing reviews of underwriting activities, including quarterly underwriting performance reviews, pricing adequacy reviews and rate monitoring supplement the oversight framework. The adequacy of the risk mitigation techniques is considered as part of the ORSA process that is discussed further above.

TRE's main risk concentration continues to relate to natural catastrophe exposure in Europe.

Retrocession risk management

TRE benefits from a comprehensive retrocession programme that provides protection for TransRe globally as well as TRE specifically. Risks associated with retrocession are managed and mitigated by ensuring that all retrocession placements are subject to approval and must comply with TransRe's group-wide retrocession procedures (which include minimum credit quality and counterparty limits approved by the Alleghany Reinsurance Security Committee) and delegated retrocession purchasing authorities.

TRE benefits from protection provided by two special purpose vehicles ("SPV") arrangements:

- a series of reinsurance sidecars (referred to as Pangaea); and
- two collateralised catastrophe bonds, referred to as "Bowline Re 2019" (US$ 250m) and "Bowline Re 2022" (US$ 165m). Both bonds provide the TransRe group with protection for predominantly US and Canadian natural catastrophe risks.

These arrangements focus on protecting TransRe and TRE from excessive natural catastrophe losses. Liabilities are fully collateralised (when not using rated paper) with assets that meet, as a minimum, the aggregate limit of the SPVs' obligations, with liabilities measured in a manner consistent with the CAA Rules.

Reserve risk management

Reserve risk is managed by TRE's Actuarial function with oversight provided by the Reserving Committee and ultimately the Board. Key controls to manage this risk include:

- a comprehensive annual reserve study;
- quarterly reserve reviews;
- reserving risk management information that includes major activity reports, high cost claim alerts, major loss memos and retrocession transaction alerts; and
- independent validation of reserves.

Risk sensitivity for underwriting risks

TRE undertakes detailed stress and scenario testing on an annual and ad-hoc basis with the results presented at the Risk & Compliance Committee and at the Board and as part of its ORSA process.

As part of the ORSA process, the current and projected solvency position over the business planning period are calculated following adverse stresses at different return periods for the material underwriting risks (each risk's stress is considered individually) in addition to multiple losses arising from non-correlating events (for example market risks and underwriting risks or a series of underwriting events). Consideration is also given to a material deterioration in TRE's reserves, including adverse development in both claims ratios and IBNR. The results of this analysis showed that in 2022, the most material impact on the SCR continues to arise from the reserve deterioration event. The analysis undertaken indicates TRE is strongly capitalised and it would take an extreme event to breach the SCR. TRE's underwriting risk profile is therefore resilient to severe shocks and events and is within the Board approved risk appetite. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Processes for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

As a subsidiary of a globally active reinsurance company, TRE benefits from a robust risk management framework enabling effective oversight of TRE's risk profile via various governance committees throughout TRE, TransRe and Alleghany, the ORSA process, TRE's risk register and the stress and scenario testing TRE performs.

In relation to Reserve Risk, TRE's Actuarial function conducts quarterly reserve reviews of its portfolio to determine appropriate reserve levels and expected IBNR adequacy. TRE's reserves are also subject to review by TransRe's group actuarial function. Finally, as part of the annual statutory audit, TRE's reserves are subject to independent review.

C.2 Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss or adverse change in TRE's financial situation resulting from changes in the value of its assets and its financial obligations caused by the volatility of market prices of assets and liabilities including financial instruments. Market risk arises from movements in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign exchange exposure (currency risk), equity investments and changes in valuation processes.

Figure 16: Standard Formula market risk sub-modules

The Board reviews, at least annually, TRE's investment strategy which is based on four key principles, to:

1. preserve capital;
2. increase surplus;
3. maintain liquidity; and
4. optimise after tax total return on investments, subject to 1 to 3 above.

TRE's investment strategy forms the basis for the investment mandate given to TRE's investment manager. The mandate includes limits on certain classes and types of investments, restriction on investments in certain industries, sector and geographical limits and a prohibited list of companies which would result in excessive concentration of underwriting and investment risk. The execution of TRE's investment strategy is subject to ongoing monitoring and oversight by the TRE CFO and the Board.

TRE is exposed to the following key market risks:

Interest rate risk

Movements in interest rates affect the amount and timing of cash flows for TRE and the fair value of fixed income securities. As interest rates rise, the fair value of fixed income portfolios declines and conversely, as interest rates decline, their fair value rises. To minimise this risk, TRE adheres to investment policy guidelines developed by the Board in line with TRE's strategy and TransRe's overall objectives. These guidelines direct TRE to invest in high-quality issuers and, in particular, the strategy is to position its fixed income portfolio based on its view of future interest rates and the yield curve and balanced with liquidity requirements.

Spread risk

This risk relates to the potential financial loss TRE may suffer due to a change in the spread that a fixed interest security trades at relative to a comparable government bond.

Equity Risk

The potential financial loss arising from the reduction in the value of the investment portfolio due to changes in prices of equities, mutual funds and equity-linked capital market instruments. The Company's exposure to equity risk is immaterial.

Currency risk

Assets backing the surplus and liabilities of TRE are typically maintained in currencies matching the currencies of its technical provisions, other liabilities and share capital (denominated in US dollars) thereby mitigating the potential impact of foreign exchange and interest rate risk on TRE's solvency position.

Market risk management and mitigation techniques

TRE maintains a number of risk mitigation techniques and approaches to manage market risk. Key techniques and controls in place include:

- investment risk and underwriting risk accumulation reporting, including issuer accumulations;
- mandates and guidelines provided to external investment managers, which include:
  - regulatory compliance;
  - duration;
  - benchmark portfolio;
  - credit quality;
  - sector limitations;
  - issuer limitations; and
  - currency;
- Board mandate and oversight;
- stress testing; and
- market risk analyses, including extreme market and currency stress tests (+/-300bps movement).

TRE's split by assets classes is as follows:

Figure 17a: Asset breakdown as at 31 December 2022

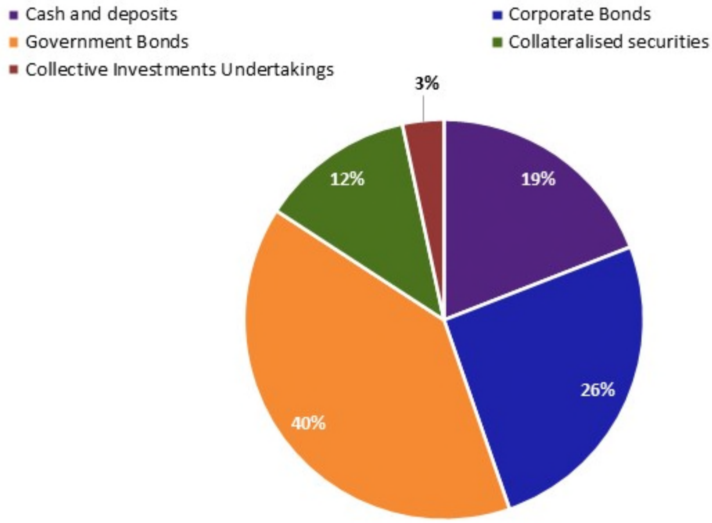
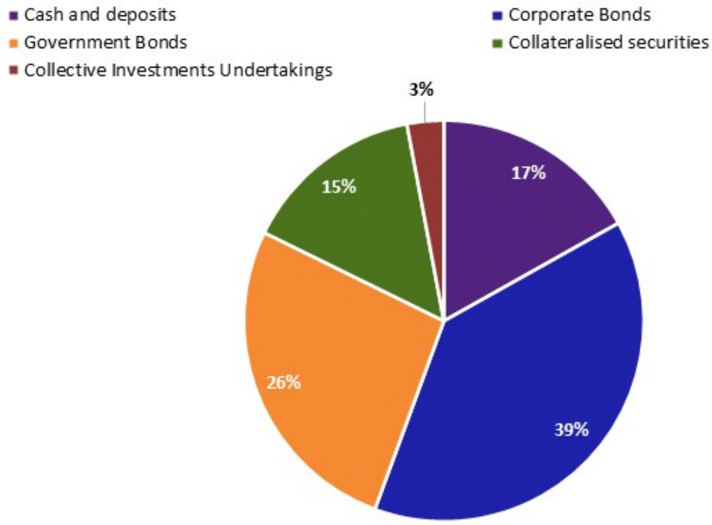


Figure 17b: Asset breakdown as at 31 December 2021



The credit quality of TRE's investment portfolio is split as follows:

Figure 18a: Credit quality of portfolio (excluding cash and deposits) – as at 31 December 2022

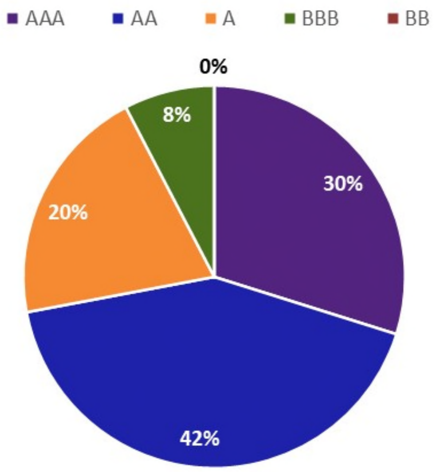
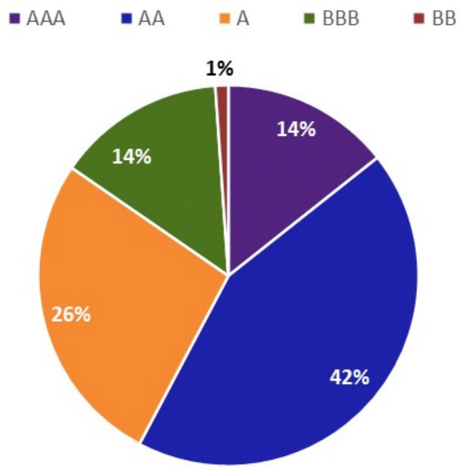


Figure 18b: Credit quality of portfolio (excluding cash and deposits) – as at 31 December 2021



As at 31 December 2022, 30% of TRE's investment portfolio was rated AAA (2021: 14%) and 42% was rated AA (2021: 42%). These movements are due to the re-structuring of the portfolio with a focus to investment in short-term government bonds.

Risk sensitivity for market risks

TRE performs stress and scenario testing as part of its approach to managing market risk. Results are presented at the Board and considered as part of the ORSA process.

TRE's ORSA process, includes recalculating the solvency position and the projected solvency position over the business planning period following adverse stresses, including a 300bps change in interest rates in both directions and a prolonged economic downturn.

Under all of these scenarios, the analysis indicated that TRE was strongly capitalised and was able to withstand these extreme shocks without breaching its SCR. Sensitivity analysis is provided in further detail in section C7.

Prudent person principle

When making investment decisions, TRE considers the risks associated with the investments, including the potential impacts of any economic shock, their liquidity and their treatment under the CAA Rules.

TRE's investment principles underpin its investment strategy. The strategy is ultimately approved by the Board and is reviewed on an ongoing basis by the Board and TRE's CFO. Assets covering the technical provisions must be invested in assets that meet the criteria set out in the investment mandate and must be appropriate to the nature and duration of TRE's reinsurance liabilities. TRE does not permit investment in any asset category that is not included in its investment mandate. TRE does not hold any derivatives.

All assets, in particular those covering the MCR and the SCR, are invested in liquid and highly rated assets that aim to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole. All assets are held in TRE designated portfolios which ensures their availability to TRE only.

Processes for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRE benefits from ongoing oversight of its investment portfolio by TransRe's Treasury function, supplemented by oversight provided by TRE's CFO. Furthermore, the extreme stress tests incorporated into the ORSA process, TRE's risk register and the annual and ad-hoc stress and scenario testing that TRE performs supplement these controls.

TRE's investment managers are provided with an investment mandate and are subject to quarterly compliance attestations confirming they have operated in accordance with the mandate.

Assets are managed in such a way as to limit excessive reliance on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings, or geographical area that would represent an excessive accumulation of risk to the portfolio as a whole.

C.3 Counterparty default (credit risk)

Credit risk is assumed whenever TRE is exposed to a loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations to TRE, including the failure to perform them in a timely manner. This includes default by brokers, retrocessionaires, customers and investment counterparties. Included within this category is the management of the credit risk associated with the intragroup retrocessions described in Section B1.

There has been no change in TRE's credit risk appetite or approach during 2022.

Brokers / intermediaries / retrocessionaires

Similar to other insurance and reinsurance companies, TRE has a concentration risk with brokers and intermediaries, as they represent a major conduit of business to TRE. All brokers, intermediaries and retrocessionaires are subject to ongoing review.

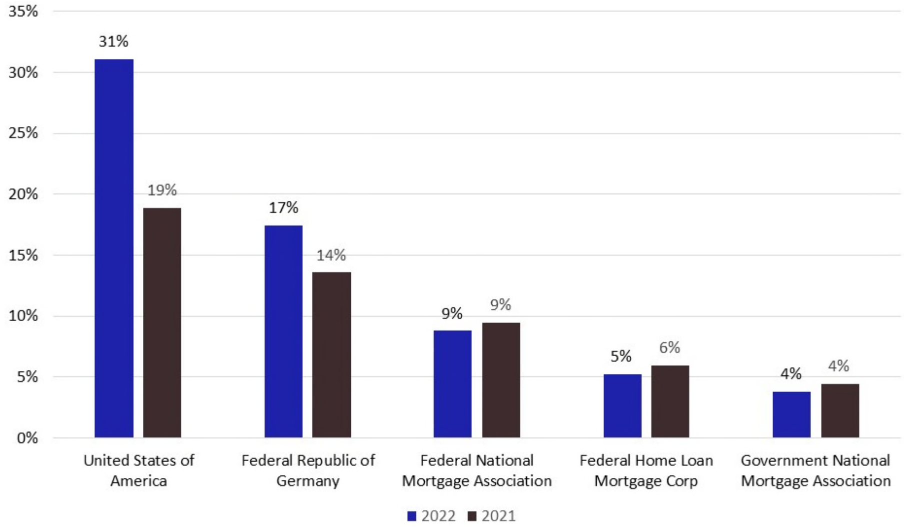
Prior to transacting with brokers, cedants or ceded reinsurers for the first time, a KYC check is carried out.

Retrocessionaires must go through a credit and security assessment which is overseen by Alleghany's Reinsurance Security Committee and TransRe's Global Risk Management function ("GRM") based in New York. Once approved, they are placed on TransRe's approved Security List. All prospective markets and proposed programme limits are reviewed against the Security List prior to placement and in some cases require specific GRM approval prior to placement. The Security List designates separate short-tail and long-tail programme limits for each retrocessionaire.

Investment counterparties

TRE maintains a diversified highly rated investment portfolio in its three functional currencies: US$, EUR and CHF. TRE's main investment exposure being to US and German Government Bonds, as well as US government-backed Federal Agencies.

Figure 19: Top five portfolio issuer exposures as at 31 December 2022 and 2021



TRE's credit risk management strategies include setting and monitoring the credit rating requirements for its investments. Adherence with these requirements helps to ensure investments are selected in a way that enables the effective management of the risk of counterparty default to an acceptable level in line with TRE and TransRe approved risk appetite and tolerances. The credit management strategy also takes into account the exposure to credit spreads.

Use of External Credit Rating agencies

To aid the monitoring of compliance with the credit rating requirements of TRE's credit risk management strategy and to minimise the risk of counterparty failure arising from external parties, TRE has established limits that its external investment manager must adhere to, accompanied by key risk indicators which are consistent with its investment strategy, risk appetite and tolerances. These indicators take into account, but do not rely solely on, the financial security rating and credit rating assigned by external rating agencies.

TRE uses external credit assessments primarily to review the credit quality:

- of assets in its investment portfolios; and
- of its retrocessionaires.

TRE and TransRe do not rely solely on one rating agency and give consideration to a range of views provided by rating agencies as well as their own market knowledge and intelligence provided by professional investment managers.

TRC Whole Account XL and TRC Quota Share

The retrocessions provided by TRC represent TRE's largest credit risk. To manage this risk, the adequacy of TRC capital is monitored on an ongoing basis, with regular updates provided by the GRM function. This is further supplemented by the presence of TransRe Group's CFO & COO being a Non-Executive Director of TRE.

Cash held at banks

As part of TRE's commitment to paying claims in a timely manner, TRE maintains cash deposits at local banks domiciled within the EU and Switzerland. Amounts held at these institutions vary throughout the year and are based on cashflow forecasting and expected claims payment patterns, as well as TRE investment strategy.

Key controls

Key controls to mitigate credit risk include:

- investment risk and underwriting risk reporting;
- approved retrocessionaire lists; and
- mandates and guidelines provided to external investment managers, which include:
  - regulatory compliance;
  - duration;
  - benchmark portfolio;
  - credit quality;
  - sector limitations; and
  - issuer limitations.

Risk sensitivity for credit risks

The sensitivity of the solvency ratio to credit defaults or rating downgrades of TRE's counterparties has been considered as part of the risk management system (which includes the credit risk associated with the TRC Whole Account XL and TRC Quota Share). The analysis demonstrated that TRE is resilient to a range of events including severe counterparty rating downgrades.

Prudent person principle applied to credit risks

Counterparties are selected taking into account their credit rating and reputation and, where appropriate, advice from professional investment managers. Credit ratings are used as a way of identifying and managing counterparty credit risk and TRE ensures only counterparties with sufficiently high credit ratings are used. TRE does not rely on a single rating agency; instead, it uses a number of agencies combined with its own analysis. TRE seeks to avoid excessive counterparty exposures.

Retrocessionaires are selected from a group wide approved retrocessionaires list, with all other retrocessionaires not on the list subject to individual review and approval by either GRM or the Alleghany Reinsurance Security Committee.

Processes for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRE is able to leverage its membership of a globally active reinsurance group to continually monitor and assess the effectiveness of its controls. The Risk Management function reviews the risks and effectiveness of controls on a regular basis as well as TRE's risk profile, presenting the outcome of the review to the Risk & Compliance Committee. Information is provided to key fora to enable the monitoring of reinsurance recoverable and excessive counterparty exposures to be tracked and action taken to enhance existing processes where appropriate.

Furthermore, TRE benefits from the additional oversight provided by both the TransRe Counterparty & Credit Risk Committee and Alleghany's Reinsurance Security Committee, which approves counterparties and monitors the credit quality of the retrocessionaires on TransRe's Security List.

In addition, reports showing counterparty exposures (both investment and retrocession) are provided to the Board for oversight and review.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk would arise if TRE did not have sufficient financial resources available to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due or could secure them only at excessive cost.

As at 31 December 2022, TRE continued to maintain assets in high quality liquid investments held in functional currencies matching TRE's net liabilities. Key controls to mitigate this risk include:

- quarterly asset/liability assessment;
- quarterly case reserving exercise;
- Board monitoring;
- quarterly balance sheet review; and

- half-yearly profitability reviews.

Prudent person principle as applied to liquidity risks

Assets are prudently invested taking into account the liquidity requirements of the business and the nature and timing of TRE's reinsurance liabilities. TRE manages its liquidity risk by maintaining a diversified liquid investment portfolio.

Risk sensitivity for liquidity risk

TRE has carried out stress and scenario testing as part of its approach to managing liquidity risk. Results have been reviewed by the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Board. TRE does not consider liquidity to be a material risk.

Process for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRE has established a liquidity risk framework which includes the establishment of a liquidity risk appetite. Adherence to the appetite is reviewed every quarter with TRE reviewing its ability to meet its short and medium term financial commitments in a timely manner in both normal and stressed conditions.

Expected profit included in future premiums ("EPIFP")

As of 31 December 2022 the EPIFP is US$ 51,204k (2021: 29,148k).

C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risk is diverse in nature and permeates all business activities but remains a distinct form of risk in its own right. Operational risk within TRE is divided into the following key risk areas:

- regulatory and legal – the risk of legal or regulatory sanctions or loss caused by a failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations, internal policy and standards of best practice;
- financial crime, including internal and external fraud – the risk that the firm might be used as a vehicle for financial crime;
- cyber threats / data breaches and data privacy – the risks associated with unauthorised access to TRE's systems caused by internal and external security breaches;
- financial & accounting – the risks associated with financial reporting and integrity of financial information;
- people – the risk that people do not follow TRE's procedures, practices and/or rules, thus deviating from expected behaviour in a way that could damage TRE;
- business continuity management – the risk associated with the failure to appropriately manage unforeseen events;
- IT system - the risks associated with IT systems including processing and system failures;
- model risk – the risk that the output from the models used by TRE is incorrect or flawed due to errors in the design or operation or management's failure to understand the models' limitations;
- outsourcing – failures relating to the outsourcing of key activities;
- external events and other changes – failure to react to changes in the external business environment.

TRE does not have any material concentrations to operational risk. There has been no change in TRE's operational risk appetite or approach during 2022.

Each quarter, TRE's Directors and senior managers identify the key risks, causes and consequences together with relevant mitigating controls, within their ownership and span of control. The results of the assessment are recorded in TRE's risk register and reviewed by the Risk & Compliance Committee.

TRE maintains an Operational Risk policy that sets out TRE's approach to mitigating operational risks.

Key controls

Key mitigating controls include:

- Risk & Compliance Committee oversight of key operational risk metrics;
- quarterly reviews by risk owners assessing the effectiveness of mitigating controls;
- policies and procedures, the group's code of conduct, penetration and attack testing, business continuity plans and succession planning;
- service level agreements;
- personnel training, oversight and appraisals; and
- underwriting audits.

Risk sensitivities for operational risk

TRE carries out stress and scenario testing as part of its approach to managing operational risk. Results are presented to the Risk & Compliance Committee and considered as part of the ORSA process.

Within TRE's ORSA process, current and projected solvency positions over the business planning period are re-calculated following a range of adverse operational risk stresses to ensure that under a range of modelled scenarios, TRE is able to withstand these stresses without breaching its SCR.

Process for monitoring the effectiveness of risk mitigation techniques

TRE and TransRe have established an operational risk framework that monitors and records:

- key risks facing TRE, including mitigating controls and their effectiveness;
- operational risk events and losses;
- the environment in which TRE operates; and
- emerging risks and the mitigating steps taken to monitor and address them.

The framework is supported by a range of policies and procedures and a strong corporate culture that encourages early notification of operational events or losses. This enables the business to learn from operational events or near misses and to continually enhance its risk management framework.

C.6 Other material risks

Sustainability and Resilience (including risks associated with Climate Change):

Sustainability considerations continue to attract attention, evaluation, and scrutiny in the (re)insurance community and the broader economy.

TransRe established its Task Force on ESG in 2019 (the "Task Force"), then converted into the Sustainability and Resilience Committee in January 2022. This interdisciplinary, international Committee includes representatives from underwriting, risk management, legal/regulatory, investments, actuarial, modelling/analytics, claims, operations and marketing/communications functions. The Committee meets quarterly and reports to TransRe's Corporate Risk Management Committee as well as the TransRe Board of Directors.

Climate-related financial risks risk can broadly be categorised into three main drivers of risk: physical risks, transition risks and liability risks. TransRe and TRE take the risks associated with climate change seriously, and TransRe's global catastrophe modelling team has considered the long term effects of climate change on our catastrophe models. We believe the financial risks associated with climate change can be appropriately mitigated against, with the correct understanding of the longer-term risks associated with our underwriting and investment portfolios. We have employees within TransRe, from a diverse range of disciplines, investigating and assessing the impact of climate change across a range of areas including our underwriting and investment portfolios, as well as considering the impact on the day to day running of the business.

TRE's ORSA process considers these risks and TransRe's enterprise risk management process incorporates a framework for the identification, assessment, monitoring and mitigation of Climate Change risks.

Franchise/reputation risk:

TRE recognises that its long-term success depends on its relationship with clients, brokers, credit rating agencies, regulators and capital providers and on the strength of the reputation of TransRe and its affiliates.

Group risk:

As a wholly owned subsidiary of a large international group, there is a risk TRE could be adversely affected by the actions of another company within the group.

Emerging risks:

On an ongoing basis, TransRe and TRE undertake horizon scanning with a view to identifying new and emerging risks. Annually, TransRe holds a Global Emerging Risk Forum with senior level executives and employees from across the world attending. Where new and emerging risks are identified, these are tracked and reported to key fora.

C.7 Any other information

Risk Sensitivity

TRE's SCR coverage ratio as at 31 December 2022 is 188% (2021: 158%). The below table shows the absolute change in the coverage ratio under several hypothetical scenarios.

Figure 20: SCR coverage ratio sensitivity analysis

Scenario	Change to coverage ratio
Exchange rates: +10%	3%
Exchange rates: -10%	-3%
Interest rates: +1%	-9%
Interest rates: -1%	11%
Credit spreads: +1%	-10%
Credit spreads: -1%	7%
Catastrophe loss: US$ 100m net of all reinsurance	-49%

TRE does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its risk profile.

D. Valuation for solvency purposes

This section of the report provides a description of the material bases, methods and assumptions used to value assets, technical provisions and other liabilities under CAA Rules. It also includes descriptions of how the bases, methods and assumptions under the CAA Rules differ from those applied for valuation purposes in the financial statements.

TRE's Solvency II assets and liabilities are presented on an economic basis consistent with the "fair value" accounting concept. Valuations represent amounts for which assets and liabilities could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

TRE prepares its statutory financial statements in accordance with Lux GAAP – statutory valuation is used where consistent with the economic basis. Assets and liabilities measured at cost or amortised cost in TRE's financial statements have been revalued to economic value. Solvency II also requires specific valuation approaches for some assets and liabilities; these have been followed.

TRE exercises judgement in selecting each of its accounting policies. The Luxembourg law on "Accounts of insurance and reinsurance undertakings" from 8 December 1994 (as amended from time to time) requires management to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent when preparing the financial statements, and TRE has followed a consistent approach in selecting its valuation approaches for Solvency II. These judgements and estimates are based on management's knowledge as well as current factors and circumstances that may impact business performance, together with appropriate predictions of future events and actions. Actual results may differ from those estimates, possibly significantly. To the extent that actual experience differs from the assumptions used, TRE's financial position, results of operations and cash flows could be materially affected.

The following sections describe the approaches used by TRE for valuing its assets and liabilities.

D.1 Assets

The material classes of assets shown on TRE's regulatory Balance Sheet, their Solvency II values and corresponding values shown in TRE's financial statements (all in US$) are summarised in the table below.

Figure 21: Summary assets as at 31 December 2022

US$'000s	Solvency II	Financial statements	Difference
Deferred tax asset	4,568	-	4,568
Investments (including accrued interest)			
Government bonds	252,084	260,003	-7,919
Corporate bonds	163,465	164,454	-989
Collateralised securities	79,594	79,594	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	21,392	21,367	25
Reinsurance recoverable			
Non-life excluding health	243,971	315,411	-71,441
Health similar to non-life	13,830	20,909	-7,080
Deposits to cedants	84,648	84,648	-
Total receivables			
Reinsurance receivables	29,555	101,410	-71,855
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	11,371	11,371	-
Cash and cash equivalents	37,080	37,080	-
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	812	812	-
Total assets	**942,368**	**1,097,058**	**-154,690**

The following sections provide further details on the specific valuation policies that TRE has applied to produce its Solvency II balance sheet, explaining the differences between these and the financial statement values set out within the table above.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax balances are determined by reference to the differences between the regulatory balance sheet and the values ascribed for statutory and tax purposes.

A positive value is only ascribed to deferred tax assets where it is probable that future taxable profits will lead to the realisation of that deferred tax asset. This assessment takes into account time limits that apply to the carry forward of unused tax losses or credits.

Deferred tax balances are recognised and valued in relation to all assets and liabilities that are recognised for solvency or tax purposes. Deferred tax balances are not discounted.

On the Solvency II balance sheet, deferred tax is recognised and valued as follows:

- all temporary differences between the assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position and their tax base are included within the calculation; and
- deferred tax assets or liabilities are accounted for using the balance sheet liability method and assets are recognised to the extent that realising the related tax benefit through future taxable profits is likely.

The recognition and valuation of deferred tax assets or liabilities is carried out by reference to the statutory balance sheet rather than the regulatory balance sheet.

The differences between the financial statements and regulatory balance sheet represent the excess of assets over liabilities between the two valuation methods and have been calculated to unwind at an expected tax rate of 27%.

Financial instruments

Recognition and derecognition of investments

A financial asset is initially recognised on the date TRE becomes committed to purchase the asset at its fair value plus directly related acquisition costs. A financial asset is de-recognised when TRE's rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or where the risks and rewards of ownership have been substantially transferred by TRE.

Fair value of investments

TRE defines fair value as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between willing, able and knowledgeable market participants as at the measurement date.

Fair value sources and use of pricing vendors

TRE uses NEAM to provide pricing and fair values of its investments.

Although TRE outsources the portfolio valuation function to its pricing vendor and investment manager, TRE is responsible for ensuring that the valuation methods and assumptions they employ provide reliable fair values.

TRE's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgement. In making the assessment, TRE considers factors specific to the asset. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, the investment's level in the fair value hierarchy is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the measurement of the investment's fair value.

Impairment

TRE assesses the valuation of its investment portfolio on a regular basis. Impairments are considered if the market value is significantly below the cost value. An investment is further analysed based on qualitative principles e.g. rating downgrade of the issuer of the security, credit default, haircut on the principle, etc.

Valuation differences between the Solvency II and Lux GAAP balance sheets

TRE considers its policy on the fair value of investments, as described above, to be consistent with the hierarchy of valuation methods required for Solvency II for both assets and liabilities within the balance sheet. All investments in TRE's investment portfolio as at 31 December 2022 are carried at fair value.

On a statutory basis, fixed income securities are valued based on amortised costs, the investment fund is valued based on the lower of the initial cost value or current market value. The amortisation of discount and premium on fixed income securities is recognised under the net investment income.

Additionally, the value of investments in the Solvency II balance sheet includes interest accrued since the last coupon payment, while the statutory financial statements disclose accrued interest separately.

Fair value sources and use of pricing vendors

TRE uses New England Asset Management to provide fair value pricing of its investments.

Although TRE outsources the portfolio valuation function to its pricing vendor and investment accountant, TRE is responsible for ensuring that the valuation methods and assumptions they employ provide reliable fair values.

Reinsurance recoverable

For the differences in the valuation methodology between Lux GAAP and Solvency II see Section D2.

(Re)insurance and intermediaries receivables and payables

Insurance and reinsurance receivables and payables are recognised on a Solvency II basis once notified as due for payment. These include amounts due to and from insurers, retrocessionaires, agents and brokers. Receivables and payables are recognised at the amount expected to be received or paid when due. Due to the short-term nature of TRE's (re)insurance receivables and payables, amounts are not discounted on either a Lux GAAP or Solvency II basis.

The presentation of (re)insurance receivables and payables on the Solvency II balance sheet differs from TRE's statutory financial statements. (Re)insurance receivables and payables for financial reporting purposes include estimated premiums and commissions, which are included in technical provisions in the Solvency II balance sheet as they are not yet due.

Other receivables (trade not insurance)

The valuation and presentation of TRE's other receivables and payables, in the Solvency II balance sheet, is consistent with the treatment for TRE's statutory financial statements. TRE's other receivables are considered to be short term and therefore do not need to be discounted.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and on demand deposits with banks. Cash balances held in accounts with investment fund managers and custodians are treated as cash equivalents.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

TRE presents its financial statements and Solvency II reporting in US dollars, which is TRE's primary functional currency. TRE applies a consistent policy for translating transactions and balances in currencies other than the relevant currency of presentation between its financial statements and Solvency II reporting.

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. For TRE gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-US$ currencies, are recognised in the income statement.

Leasing arrangements

TRE had no operating or financial leasing arrangements during 2022 or 2021.

D.2 Technical provisions

TRE holds technical provisions to represent the current amount it would have to pay for an immediate transfer of its obligations to another insurer. The technical provisions are comprised of two key elements:

- Best estimate liabilities ("BEL") are the probability weighted average of future cash flows, discounted back to the relevant balance sheet date using risk free discount rates. These include all the relevant cash inflows and outflows to meet the requirements of the policies TRE is obligated to at the valuation date.
- The risk margin represents an allowance for the cost of capital necessary to support the policies TRE is obligated to at the valuation date over their lifetime. It is calculated by taking 6% of future capital requirements attributable to the policies and discounting back to the relevant balance sheet date using risk free discount rates.

TRE calculates its technical provisions using the sum of the best estimate liability and risk margin, therefore:

$$\textit{Technical Provisions} = \textit{Best Estimate Liability} + \textit{Risk Margin}$$

Segmentation into lines of business

BELs are segmented into twelve lines of business for non-life insurance obligations (with additional segmentation for non-proportional reinsurance accepted), three lines of business for health insurance obligations pursued on a similar basis to non-life insurance (with additional segmentation for non-proportional reinsurance accepted) and one line of business for life reinsurance. TRE has no non-life nor life annuities and therefore there is no line of business disclosed for this category.

Lines of business for financial reporting purposes under Lux GAAP are mapped to Solvency II lines of business according to "sub-department" classification in TRE's technical accounting system. The mapping is subject to allocations for certain sub-departments, which include private and commercial motor and multi-class lines of business. Except for these allocations, the sub-departments and Solvency II lines of business are in one-to-one correspondence.

Figure 22: Technical provisions by Solvency II line of business as at 31 December 2022

Solvency II line of business (US$'000s)	Gross Best Estimate	Recoverable	Net	Risk Margin	Net TPs
Medical expenses insurance	21,317	-12,494	8,823	907	9,730
Income protection insurance	396	-123	273	28	301
Motor vehicle liability insurance	8,833	-1,905	6,928	712	7,640
Other motor insurance	3,627	-1,560	2,067	212	2,279
Marine, aviation and transport insurance	12,110	-3,322	8,789	903	9,692
Fire and other damage to property insurance	34,097	-12,539	21,559	2,215	23,774
General liability insurance	63,740	-7,671	56,069	5,761	61,830
Credit and suretyship insurance	21,410	-9,153	12,257	1,259	13,517
Non-proportional health reinsurance	4,921	-1,213	3,708	381	4,089
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	68,804	-14,212	54,591	5,609	60,201
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	5,574	-2,458	3,116	320	3,437
Non-proportional property reinsurance	263,051	-191,152	71,899	7,388	79,287
Life reinsurance	12,696	-	12,696	1,304	14,000
Total	**520,576**	**-257,800**	**262,775**	**27,000**	**289,775**

Technical provisions basis, methodologies and key assumptions

Basis

TRE uses the Lux GAAP financial reporting framework as the starting basis for determining the Solvency II technical provisions.

The following sections outline the key methodologies and assumptions in determining the technical provisions. Where relevant, adjustments to the Lux GAAP basis to move to the Solvency II basis are highlighted.

Figure 23: Lux GAAP to Solvency II reconciliation as at 31 December 2022

Solvency II line of business (US$'000s)	Assumed	Ceded	Net
Lux GAAP Technical Provisions	**645,120**	**-336,321**	**308,799**
Reserving margins	-16,047	10,505	-5,542
Future premiums & acquisition costs	-71,855	39,609	-32,246
Future other expenses	12,439	-	12,439
Legally obliged unincepted business	-904	1,319	416
Future reinsurance	-	250	250
Discounting	-48,177	26,785	-21,392
Counterparty default		52	52
Solvency II Best Estimate	**520,576**	**-257,800**	**262,775**
Risk margin	-	-	27,000
Solvency II Technical Provisions	**520,576**	**-257,800**	**289,775**

Figure 24: Lux GAAP to SII reconciliation of gross technical provisions for top 5 Solvency II lines of business as at 31 December 2022

Solvency II Line of Business Gross (US$'000s)	Reinsurance property (Non-prop)	General liability (Prop)	Medical expense (Prop)	Fire and other damage to property (Prop)	Life reinsurance	Other*	Total
Lux GAAP technical provisions	**296,061**	**110,753**	**31,589**	**40,191**	**12,642**	**153,884**	**645,120**
Reserving margins	913	-8,524	-804	-1,610	-	-6,022	**-16,047**
Future premiums & acquisition costs	-15,784	-28,518	-10,910	-5,638	-	-11,005	**-71,855**
Future other expenses	2,170	3,566	2,017	1,266	44	3,376	**12,439**
Legally obliged unincepted business	-9,850	4,156	-	2,821	10	1,960	**-904**
Future reinsurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Discounting	-10,457	-17,692	-575	-2,933	-	-16,519	**-48,177**
Counterparty default	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Solvency II best estimate	**263,051**	**63,740**	**21,317**	**34,097**	**12,696**	**125,674**	**520,576**
Risk margin	7,388	5,761	907	2,215	1,304	9,425	**27,000**
Solvency II technical provisions	**270,438**	**69,501**	**22,224**	**36,313**	**14,000**	**135,100**	**547,576**

*Included within "other" are non-proportional casualty which has gross Lux GAAP technical provisions of US$ 79,573k (SII best estimate: US$ 68,804k), credit and suretyship of US$ 25,916k (SII best estimate: US$ 21,410k) and marine, aviation and transport (proportional and non-proportional) of US$ 24,940k (SII best estimate: US$ 17,684k) and motor (motor vehicle liability and other classes) of US$ 16,731k (SII best estimate: US$ 12,460k).

Figure 25: Lux GAAP to SII reconciliation of net technical provisions for top 5 Solvency II lines of business as at 31 December 2022

Solvency II Line of Business Net (US$'000s)	Reinsurance property (Non-prop)	General liability (Prop)	Medical expense (Prop)	Fire and other damage to property (Prop)	Life reinsurance	Other*	Total
Lux GAAP technical provisions	**75,525**	**78,072**	**12,630**	**23,773**	**12,642**	**106,158**	**308,799**
Reserving margins	1,892	-4,279	-503	72	-	-2,725	-5,542
Future premiums & acquisition costs	-4,542	-13,821	-5,105	-2,702	-	-6,075	-32,245
Future other expenses	2,170	3,566	2,017	1,266	44	3,376	12,439
Legally obliged unincepted business	-1,331	752	-	504	10	480	416
Future reinsurance	250	-	-	-	-	-	250
Discounting	-2,085	-8,237	-217	1,359	-	-9,495	-21,392
Counterparty default	21	16	-	4	-	11	52
Solvency II best estimate	**71,899**	**56,069**	**8,823**	**21,559**	**12,696**	**91,730**	**262,775**
Risk margin	7,388	5,761	907	2,215	1,304	9,425	**27,000**
Solvency II technical provisions	**79,287**	**61,830**	**9,730**	**23,774**	**14,000**	**101,155**	**289,775**

BEL calculation method

The BEL is calculated as the sum of the following two components:

Claims provision

TRE holds a claims provision that relates to claims events that are already incurred, regardless of whether these claims have been reported or not. The provision includes all cash flows associated with future benefits, expenses and premiums related to the claim events. TRE considers the expected incidence and cost of future claims, including infrequent, high severity claims and latent claims. The best estimate claims provision is calculated as:

- the best estimate of outstanding losses, and any expenses in loss adjustment (Loss Adjustment Expenses, “LAE”);
- plus the best estimate of incurred-but-not-reported claims (“IBNR”) based on earned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid non-contingent acquisition costs that have been incurred;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid contingent commission on earned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid other expenses that have been incurred;
- less the best estimate of unpaid premiums that have been earned.

Further information on the calculation of these items is discussed in the following sections.

Premiums provision

TRE holds a premium provision for events which may happen in the future that fall within the contract boundary. The provision includes all cash flows associated with all future premiums, claims and expenses related to these events. TRE considers the expected incidence and cost of future claims, including infrequent, high severity claims and latent claims. The best estimate premium provision is calculated as:

- the best estimate of IBNR claims based on unearned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid non-contingent acquisition costs that have not been incurred;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid contingent acquisition costs based on unearned premiums;
- plus the best estimate of unpaid other expenses based on unearned premiums;
- less the best estimate of unpaid premiums that have not been earned.

Further information on the calculation of these items is discussed in the following sections.

Methodologies for loss reserves and IBNR

The methods employed to estimate loss reserves include the following:

Paid loss development, incurred loss development methods

In the loss development methods, paid and incurred losses are projected to the time period by which the liabilities are extinguished (known as the ‘ultimate’ time period) by applying appropriate development factors to the inception-to-date paid and incurred losses to date.

Paid Bornhuetter-Ferguson (“BF”) and incurred BF methods

In the Bornhuetter Ferguson methods, estimates of unpaid and unreported losses based on earned premiums (on an ultimate basis) are calculated by multiplying earned or ultimate premiums for each contract by an expected loss ratio (“ELR”) and an estimated percentage of unpaid or unreported losses. The percentages of unpaid or unreported losses are derived from the loss development factors described below.

In establishing reserves for IBNR losses, three key actuarial judgements are used to project losses:

- Loss development factors (“LDF”) – these are used to arrive at the ultimate amount of losses incurred for each underwriting year based on reported loss information. These factors, which are calculated initially based on historical loss development patterns (i.e. the emergence of reported losses over time relative to the ultimate losses to be paid), may then be adjusted for current trends.

- Loss trend factors (“LTF”) – these typically focus on any underlying trends which may progress through the projection into the future, such as provisions for inflation, including social inflation (awards by judges and juries which increase progressively in size at a rate exceeding that of general inflation) and trends in court interpretations of coverage.
- Expected loss ratios (“ELR”) – for the latest underwriting years these generally reflect the ELRs from prior underwriting years adjusted for LTFs, as well as the impact of changes in rating strength and other quantifiable factors.

These methods yield an indication of the ultimate losses for each underwriting year. The IBNR reserve is then determined by subtracting the reported losses from the indicated ultimate losses.

Estimates of reserves for IBNR claims take into account a number of assumptions with respect to factors that will affect ultimate losses. The techniques TRE uses (described above) are employed to estimate ultimate losses, including the delay between the claim being reported to the insurer, and the insurer reporting the claim to TRE. Expert judgement is employed to select the most appropriate method, particularly when the delays previously identified within the data fluctuate between claims.

During the loss settlement period, additional facts regarding individual claims and trends will emerge. As these facts and trends emerge, it usually becomes necessary to refine and adjust the loss reserves upward or downward; and even then the ultimate net liability calculated by TRE may be materially different from the original estimates. There is potential for significant variation in the development of loss reserves when actual costs differ from those costs implied using the assumptions employed in the process of setting reserves.

Methodologies for expired and unexpired periods of coverage

With respect to expired periods of coverage, IBNR amounts calculated under Lux GAAP are intended to reflect undiscounted best estimates of unpaid and unreported obligations, without margins for prudence.

With respect to unexpired periods of coverage, the valuation of technical provisions under Solvency II includes future cash flows with respect to premiums, losses (including claims management costs) and acquisition costs. Consequently, differences arise between the valuation of technical provisions in the Lux GAAP financial statements of TRE and the corresponding valuation of technical provisions for Solvency II.

The estimation of unpaid and unreported losses arising from unexpired periods of coverage is based on the same principles underlying the corresponding calculations for expired periods of coverage. TRE estimates ultimate losses for each contract by multiplying:

- ultimate premiums calculated for each contract, by
- the expected loss ratio; and
- an estimated percentage of unpaid or unreported losses.

The percentages of unpaid or unreported losses are derived from loss development factors and the indicated IBNR reserve is then determined by subtracting the reported losses from the indicated ultimate losses.

Future premiums & acquisition costs

Under Lux GAAP, unpaid premiums and acquisition costs are shown separately on the balance sheet at the accounting date as insurance and reinsurance receivables or payables.

Under Solvency II, the cash flows in respect of future claims are reduced by the amount of expected future premium cash inflows and increased by the amount of expected future acquisition costs cash outflows.

Future other expenses

Under Lux GAAP, unpaid other income or expenses are shown separately on the balance sheet at the accounting date as other receivables or payables as appropriate.

Under Solvency II, technical provisions are increased by the amount of expected future cash outflows in respect of other expenses. TRE estimates the reserves for other expenses, as:

- other acquisition costs;
- claims management costs;
- general administration costs;
- overhead costs; and
- investment management costs.

Undiscounted best estimates of unpaid other expenses are then allocated by contract and Solvency II line of business and discounted back to the valuation date using risk free rates.

The starting point for the calculation of the future other expense cash flows is historical data for the payment of other expenses by calendar period. TRE calculates paid claims management costs and investment management costs, expressed as percentages of paid and incurred losses, and paid other acquisition costs, general administration costs and overhead costs, expressed as percentages of linear combinations of paid and written premiums. Best estimates of unreported claims management costs and investment management costs are then calculated by multiplying the relevant percentages by linear combinations of outstanding and IBNR losses. Best estimates of unreported other acquisition costs, general administration costs and overhead costs are calculated by multiplying the relevant percentages by linear combinations of accrued and unreported premiums.

Legally obliged unincepted business

At any given time, TRE may have contracts that have been written but have not yet incepted (i.e. the cover has not yet commenced). For example, a contract that was bound on 27 December 2022 which incepts on 1 January 2023 would be included within legally obliged unincepted business at 31 December 2022.

Under Lux GAAP, the valuation of insurance reserves does not include legally obliged unincepted contracts.

Under Solvency II, cashflows arising from these contracts are included within the premium provision. The calculations of technical provisions relating to legally obliged unincepted business use the same principles as the calculations for existing business; estimates of ultimate losses for each contract are obtained by multiplying ultimate premiums by an expected loss ratio for the forthcoming underwriting year. Expected loss ratios for forthcoming underwriting years are generally calculated based on the expected loss ratios from prior underwriting years, with adjustments to allow for loss trend factors and other quantifiable factors.

Events not in data

TRE accounts for events not in data (“ENID”) using a scenario approach, based on the business profile and data available.

TRE has more than 40 years of credible claims experience, which is used to derive assumptions. This historical claims experience contains many significant natural and man-made catastrophe losses.

Natural and man-made catastrophe scenarios, with associated severities and return periods, are established using expert judgement through discussions with underwriters and the catastrophe modelling team.

These scenarios, along with the historic data, are used in the selection of actuarial assumptions underlying the calculation of technical provisions for both solvency purposes and for the valuation in financial statements. As a result, ENID are implicitly included in underlying reserving patterns.

The specific ENID claim and premium provisions are split out using calculated factors for each line of business.

Discounting

Technical provisions are not discounted under Lux GAAP.

Under Solvency II, TRE calculates best estimates separately for obligations in different currencies using the relevant risk-free term structures of interest rates prescribed by EIOPA. The set of currencies for which spot discount curves are provided by EIOPA form a subset of the complete table of currencies defined in the accounting system of TRE. Where, for a given currency, spot discount curves are not provided by EIOPA, the spot discount curve for US dollars is used by default or, if deemed material to the calculation of fair values, the relevant term structure determined according to the methodology specified in the Solvency II technical specifications.

The allocation of unpaid cash flows to different currencies with respect to premiums, losses, acquisition costs and other expenses is estimated for each contract based on corresponding historical allocations of inception-to-date cash flows and accruals, and other relevant information.

Development factors of paid premiums, losses and acquisition costs are used to separate expected future cash flows into incremental amounts in future calendar periods. Incremental expected cash flows are then discounted at the risk-free discount rate applicable for the relevant maturity at the accounting date. Discounting estimates of unpaid other expenses for the time value of money is based on development patterns of paid premiums for other acquisition costs, general administration costs and overheads; and paid losses for claims management costs and investment management costs.

Counterparty default

TRE does not adjust the technical provisions calculated under Lux GAAP for potential counterparty default.

Under Solvency II, the calculations of ceded technical provisions are adjusted to reflect the potential for default events, which are defined to occur whenever counterparties fail to meet all of their obligations in full, whether arising from insolvency or dispute. The adjustment, which is given by the expected present value of the change in cash flows underlying the amounts recoverable, is calculated by multiplying:

Probability of default *x* *Loss given default*

These are defined as follows:

- Probability of default — cash flows are adjusted to reflect the likelihood of default at different time periods, considering that cumulatively, counterparties are more likely to default as time moves on. The distribution of the time of default is assumed to have an exponential distribution, calibrated according to credit quality and the corresponding probability of default over one year. The derivation of credit quality is based on official credit ratings corresponding to those attributed by a commercial rating agency such as A.M. Best, S&P, Moody's and Fitch, where such credit ratings are available. Where more than one official credit rating is available for a counterparty, the second-highest credit quality step is used.
- Loss given default — this is the estimated impact of the default. Unless reliable estimates of these losses are available, the adjustment is calculated using an assumed loss of 50%. TRE does not adjust the amounts recoverable to allow for deposits or collateralisation arrangements.

Risk margin

The risk margin is calculated as the present value of future SCRs, multiplied by the prescribed rate for the cost of capital of 6% per annum, as determined by Solvency II regulation.

The following risks from the SCR are projected into the future:

- insurance risk (both reserve and premium risk) with respect to obligated business, whether incepted or not;
- counterparty default risk;
- operational risk; and
- unhedgeable or unavoidable market risk.

The cost of capital at each time period is discounted back to the valuation date using the risk free rate.

Reinsurance arrangements within the technical provisions

Under Solvency II, TRE reflects the value of reinsurance agreements where risk is ceded to a third party (which includes consideration of the counterparty default calculations above) within the technical provisions. This allows TRE to denote a technical provision figure net of reinsurance.

Existing reinsurance

TRE employs both proportional and non-proportional retrocession.

With respect to proportional retrocession, outwards premiums and recoveries are calculated and included on the basis of correspondence, i.e. future premiums are included only to the extent that any associated liabilities are also included in the technical provisions. If a contractual liability does not exist, then the associated future premium cash flows are not taken into account within the valuation of technical provisions under Solvency II.

With respect to existing non-proportional retrocession, the calculation of recoverable is based on the principle of correspondence, but future premiums are subject to contractual minimums.

Uncertainty within the technical provisions

TRE writes a variety of coverages whose major risk factors materially impact the variability of TRE's loss reserves. In particular, TRE's portfolio has exposure to long-tail casualty lines of reinsurance business including some high excess layers of coverage in volatile long-tail classes such as professional indemnity and directors and officers.

At the primary insurance level (i.e. the insurer as opposed to reinsurer level), there are significant risk factors which contribute to the variability and unpredictability of loss cost trends and loss emergence patterns. As a reinsurer, TRE faces additional risk factors arising from its dependence upon the claims reserving and reporting practices of its cedants, which vary greatly by size, specialisation, degree of sophistication, and country of operation, and are subject to change without notice.

It is also inherently more difficult for reinsurers to quantify unpaid liabilities under long-tail coverages because it takes longer for credible loss experience to emerge compared to the initial writer of the risks. Similarly, the loss experience under non-proportional coverages can take relatively longer to emerge. TRE's portfolio includes exposure to high excess liability layers and casualty lines of business, for which loss cost trends are especially difficult to assess. In addition, a reinsurer's loss experience may vary due to a concentration of small risks occurring close together, which can impact several layers of coverage across different lines of business and across different cedants.

The variability in the loss cost trends, the difficulty inherent in estimating developing losses and infrequent but high impact events, and the correlation across reinsurance coverages and cedants all contribute to the risk of material uncertainty and deviation in TRE's loss reserves.

TRE continually assesses the reserve adequacy of IBNR considering the following factors:

- current levels of reserves for reported claims and expectations with respect to reporting lags;
- catastrophe events;
- historical data;
- legal developments; and
- economic conditions, including the effects of inflation.

The actuarial methodologies employed to calculate loss and IBNR development incorporate the inherent lag from the time claims occur to when they are reported to an insurer and to when the insurer reports the claims to their reinsurers. Certain actuarial methodologies may be more appropriate than others in instances where this lag may not be consistent from period to period. Consequently, additional actuarial judgement is employed in the selection of methodologies to best incorporate that potential impact. Information gathered through underwriting and claims audits is also considered.

The estimation of TRE's loss reserves is made more difficult and subjective in view of changing legal and economic environments that impact the development of claims. Such factors, both internal and external, which contribute to the variability and unpredictability of loss costs, include:

- trends relating to jury awards;
- social trends;
- medical inflation;
- worldwide economic conditions;
- tort reforms;
- court interpretations of coverages;
- the regulatory environment;
- sustainability;
- underlying policy pricing;
- terms and conditions; and
- claims handling.

Consequently, quantitative techniques are frequently supplemented by subjective considerations and expert judgement. In addition, TRE is mindful that trends that have affected development of liabilities in the past may not necessarily occur or affect liability development to the same degree in the future. Owing to the inherent uncertainties in the process of establishing these liabilities, the actual ultimate loss from a claim is likely to differ, perhaps materially, from the liability initially recorded.

The uncertainty inherent in estimating IBNR relating to unexpired periods of coverage is exacerbated by the application of the same underlying valuation techniques to the calculation of technical provisions in respect of unexpired periods of coverage, including obligations arising from legally obliged unincepted business.

With respect to unexpired periods of coverage, TRE’s loss reserves include exposure to extreme or exceptional events, both natural and man-made. Unexpired periods of coverage relating to property and casualty reinsurance contracts of TRE cover unpredictable events, including exposures to natural catastrophes such as:

- hurricanes;
- windstorms;
- tornadoes;
- earthquakes;
- floods; and
- other natural disasters;

and man-made catastrophes such as:

- fires;
- industrial explosions;
- marine and aviation accidents
- riots; and
- other man-made disasters, including those that may result from terrorist activity.

Management expects that the loss experience of TRE will include infrequent events of great severity from time to time and the occurrence of losses from such events will cause substantial volatility in the financial results of TRE.

The frequency and severity of catastrophe losses are inherently unpredictable. Insured losses arising out of a single occurrence have the potential to impact a wide range of lines of business.

The severity of catastrophe losses is subject to a high level of uncertainty arising out of extremely complex causation and coverage issues, which can include:

- attribution of losses to different perils;
- potential legal and regulatory developments related to losses; and
- inflation in repair costs owing to the limited availability of labour and materials after the occurrence of catastrophic events.

With respect to discounting for the time value of money, the difficulty inherent in estimating the currency and timing of future cash flows, including tail factors for long-tail classes of business, contribute to the risk of adverse deviation in the technical provisions of TRE.

Sensitivity analysis for technical provisions

The following table considers sensitivities on the key assumptions underlying the technical provisions and shows the percentage change in gross technical provisions for each of these sensitivities.

Figure 26: Technical provision sensitivities as at 31 December 2022

	Exchange Rates		Interest Rates		Reserving Assumptions*	
Key assumptions	10%	-10%	1%	-1%	5%	-5%
Technical provisions	8%	-8%	-2%	3%	11%	-8%

* This sensitivity includes a +/-5% change to the ELR assumptions along with an adjustment of +/- 5% to the tail of the loss development.

Exclusions from technical provisions

There are a number of additional aspects of the Solvency II regime that firms can apply for:

Matching adjustment

TRE does not use the matching adjustment within the calculation of technical provisions.

Volatility adjustment

The volatility adjustment to risk free rates is not used by TRE in the calculation of technical provisions.

Transitional measures to Technical Provisions

TRE does not apply any transitional arrangements to the Solvency II balance sheet.

Transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure

TRE does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure in the calculation of technical provisions.

Changes in assumptions since prior period

There were no changes made to the recognition and valuation bases during the reporting period. Valuation assumptions, however, are updated each quarter to reflect prevailing economic conditions.

D.3 Other liabilities

The material classes of other liabilities shown on TRE's Solvency II balance sheet, their Solvency II values and corresponding values shown in the 2022 financial statements are summarised in the table below.

Figure 27: Other liabilities – Lux GAAP & Solvency II reconciliation as at 31 December 2022

(US$'000s)	Solvency II	Financial Statements	Difference
Deposits from reinsurers	62,984	62,984	-
Reinsurance payables	20,804	60,413	-39,609
Payables (trade, not insurance)	311	311	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	152	5,339	-5,186
Total other liabilities	**84,252**	**129,047**	**-44,796**
Technical provisions	547,576	645,120	-97,544
Total liabilities	**631,827**	**774,167**	**-142,340**

The main valuation differences between Solvency II and financial statement balances presented in figure above are as follows:

- reinsurance payables include technical accruals, but for Solvency II technical accruals are subsumed within technical provisions;
- trade payables include accrued "other expenses" but for Solvency II, accrued "other expenses" are subsumed within technical provisions; and,
- technical provisions differences arise due to the differing treatments of technical accruals and accrued other expenses referred to above.

TRE has no financial or operating lease arrangements.

The following sections provide further details on the specific valuation policies that TRE has applied to produce its Solvency II balance sheet.

(Re)insurance and intermediaries payable

Please see Section D1 (Re)insurance and intermediaries receivable.

Payables (trade not insurance)

Please see Section D1 Other receivables (trade not insurance). The reduction in payables under Solvency II relates to accrued insurance related expenses not yet due, which have been moved to technical provisions (see Figure 22).

Provisions

At 31 December 2022, TRE held no provisions in its Financial Statements or on its Solvency II balance sheet.

Contingent liabilities

TRE does not consider any contingent liabilities exist as at 31 December 2022.

Employee benefits

TRE does not consider any employee benefit liabilities exist as at 31 December 2022.

Aggregation of liabilities

TRE does not aggregate liabilities into material classes other than those reported in the balance sheet QRT (S.02.01.02).

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

TRE does not use any alternative methods to value its assets and liabilities

D.5 Any other information

TRE does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose on its valuation for solvency purposes.

E. Capital management

E.1 Own funds

TRE's own funds comprise ordinary paid-up share capital and the share premium account which are classified as Tier 1 own funds, as well as a reconciliation reserve of US$ 141.0 million which is classified as Tier 1 own funds. As at 31 December 2022, the available own funds of TRE were as follows:

Figure 28: Eligible own funds by tier

Tier	Instruments	At 31 December (US$'000s)	
		2022	2021
Tier 1	Ordinary share capital Share premium account Reconciliation reserve	27,000 132,959 141,020	27,000 132,959 168,257
Tier 2	Not applicable	-	-
Total own funds to cover MCR		**300,975**	**328,216**
Tier 3	Deferred tax assets	4,568	11,468
Total own funds to cover SCR		**305,547**	**339,484**

As at 31 December 2022, TRE had no ancillary own funds.

The reconciliation reserve of US$ 141.0 million is calculated below and is dependent on the level of excess assets over liabilities, the values of Ordinary share capital and share premium account. The reconciliation reserve is not considered to be significantly volatile; however the potential for volatility does exist and is discussed in the sensitivity analyses provided in sections C.7 and D.2 of this report.

Figure 29: Reconciliation Reserve

	At 31 December (US$'000s)	
	2022	2021
Excess of assets over liabilities	**310,541**	**346,135**
Less:		
Ordinary share capital	-27,000	-27,000
Share premium account	-132,959	-132,959
Deferred tax assets	-4,568	-11,268
Restricted Own Fund items	-4,993	-6,651
Reconciliation reserve	**141,020**	**168,257**

Every quarter TRE reviews its own funds against the MCR and SCR requirements. The review is undertaken by the Risk Management function and is presented to the Executive Committee and the Risk & Compliance Committee as part of the ongoing review process. Included in the analysis is a forward-looking review that takes into consideration TRE's three-year planning horizon. TRE's own fund reduced during the year due to the impact from increasing yield curves resulting in valuation declines on the fixed income portfolio.

The overall objective of TRE, in relation to own funds, is to maintain a suitable buffer of Tier 1 capital above the SCR ensuring the levels of own funds within TRE are within its risk appetite.

As part of TRE's ORSA process (see Section B) a number of stress tests are undertaken to determine the impact on TRE's own funds and whether they would deteriorate below the required Tier 1 buffer.

TRE has a range of actions at its disposal, which are designed to mitigate the impact of any extreme or unusual scenarios causing its capital position to deteriorate. These include:

- the ability to call on additional capital under a the TRC Capital Support Agreement with its parent company TRC;
- revisions to the TRE business plan, such as changes to the composition of business; and

- the purchase of additional retrocession.

As set out in TRE's Articles of Association, the Board has the ability to cancel any dividend or other distribution at any time before actual payment if they consider that payment of the dividend or other distribution would cause TRE to fail to meet any applicable capital or solvency requirement, including its SCR.

Below is an explanation of material differences between the net assets in TRE's 2022 Financial Statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes:

Figure 30: Lux GAAP to Solvency II Reconciliation as at 31 December 2022

	(US$'000s)	Description
Lux GAAP net assets	**322,891**	
Change in:		
Investments	-8,883	Adjustment on valuation of investments
(Re)insurance receivables and other receivables	-71,855	Estimated premium and contingent commission reserve not yet due moved to TPs
(Re)insurance recoverable	-78,520	Adjustment from reinsurer's share of statutory insurance reserves to Solvency II TPs
(Re)insurance payables	39,609	Estimated premium and contingent commission reserve not yet due moved to TPs
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	5,186	Accrued non-insurance related expenses not yet due moved to TP's
Technical provisions	124,544	Adjustment from statutory insurance reserves to Solvency II TPs
Deferred tax assets / liabilities	4,568	Pre-tax change in net assets
Risk margin	-27,000	Inclusion of Solvency II risk margin
Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities	**310,541**	

The principal differences between Lux GAAP and Solvency II own funds are due to differences in technical provisions and the inclusion of the risk margin. The differences in (re)insurance payables and receivables and other payables are due to the removal of estimated premium, accruals and/or contingent commission reserves, which are contained within the Solvency II technical provisions.

Please see Section D1 for further information on the valuation of assets under Solvency II, Section D2 for a reconciliation between the Lux GAAP and Solvency II technical provisions and Section D3 for other liabilities.

A reduction to own funds (via the reconciliation reserve) is made for any restricted own fund items within a ring-fenced fund. TRE has deposits to cedants a portion of which represents ring-fenced funds. Given their immateriality, TRE estimates the surplus assets in such deposits, and deducts them from eligible own funds as an adjustment to own funds for ring-fenced funds.

TRE has not applied to use any transitional measures for the calculation of own funds.

There are no matching, volatility or transitional adjustments to the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure, or transitional measures on technical provisions.

TRE does not voluntarily disclose any other solvency ratios other than those reported on the own funds QRT (S.23.01).

E.2 SCR and MCR

TRE uses the Solvency II Standard Formula ("SF") to calculate its SCR.

Figure 31: Solvency II capital requirements as at 31 December

	2022 (US$'000s)	2021 (US$'000s)
Eligible Own Funds to cover SCR	305,547	339,484
Eligible Own Funds to cover MCR	300,979	328,216
Minimum Capital Requirement	44,219	53,804
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	147,192	196,165
Operational risk	15,294	19,053
Solvency Capital Requirement	**162,485**	**215,218**
Market risk	39,181	47,857
Counterparty default risk	19,060	28,003
Life underwriting risk	13,647	32,596
Health underwriting risk	4,865	9,060
Non-life underwriting risk	118,460	154,418
less Diversification	-48,022	-75,769
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement:	**147,192**	**196,165**
Non-life catastrophe risk	37,019	54,424
Non-life premium & reserve risk	102,333	131,118
Non-life lapse risk	17,209	11,093
less diversification	-38,101	-42,217
Non-life underwriting risk:	**118,460**	**154,418**

TRE's SCR amounted to US$ 162.5 million as of 31 December 2022 (US$ 215.2 million as of 31 December 2021).

The reduction in the SCR is driven by the following factors:

- Non-life underwriting risk charge decreased as a result of:
  - Increase in discount rate reduced the capital charges on reserve risk component;
  - Increase in QS cession decreased the charges on non-life catastrophe risk and non-life premium risk & reserve risk;
- Market risk charge decreased as a result of the de-risking of the investment portfolio.
- Counterparty risk charge decreased due to the rating upgrade of TRE's major counterparty, i.e., TRC.

TRE does not use any undertaking specific parameters in the calculation of the SCR.

Simplifications have been used only where specified in the Solvency II Delegated Acts. The simplifications used by TRE are listed below:

- Article 107: simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect for reinsurance arrangements or securitisation;
- Article 111: simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect; and
- Article 112: simplified calculation of the risk adjusted value of collateral to take into account the economic effect of the collateral.

These simplifications relate to the counterparty default risk module.

No other simplifications are used by TRE in the calculation of the SCR.

The final amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement is still subject to supervisory assessment.

Calculation of the MCR

In order to calculate the MCR, TRE uses the net written premiums on a Solvency II basis split by Solvency II line of business. Written premiums are defined in Article 1(11) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 as the premiums due to be received by the undertaking during the period under consideration regardless of whether such premiums relate in whole or in part to insurance or reinsurance cover provided in a different time period.

The inputs applied to the calculation of the MCR are made up of the technical provisions (excluding the risk margin) and net written premiums over the last year (for line of business), together with the prescribed minimum (or “absolute floor”) and the most recently calculated SCR.

TRE’s linear MCR falls below the SCR corridor of between 25% and 45% of the SCR. Accordingly TRE’s MCR has been adjusted upwards to equal 25% of its SCR, as required by Solvency II.

There have been no changes to TRE’s business or operations, which would have resulted in a material change to the MCR or SCR calculation.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR

TRE does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module to calculate the SCR.

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

TRE does not use an internal model.

E.5 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR

There have been no instances of non-compliance with the MCR and SCR by TRE.

E.6 Any other information

TRE does not consider there to be any other material information to disclose regarding capital management.

Appendix 1: Abbreviations used in this report

A.M. Best	A.M. Best Company, Inc. and/or its affiliates
Alleghany	Alleghany Corporation
BEL	Best Estimate Liabilities
Berkshire Hathaway	Berkshire Hathaway Inc.
BF	Bornhuetter-Ferguson
bps	Basis points (0.01%)
CAA	Commissariat aux Assurances
CCO	Chief Compliance Officer (New York)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Covid-19	2019 Novel Coronavirus
DFSA	Dubai Financial Services Authority
DIFC	Dubai International Financial Centre
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ELR	Expected Loss Ratio
ENID	Events not in Data
EPIFP	Expected Profit included in Future Premiums
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
EU	European Union
Fitch	Fitch Ratings, Inc., Fitch Ratings, Ltd. and its subsidiaries
GRM	Global Risk Management
IBNER	Incurred but not Enough Reported
IBNR	Incurred but not Reported
INED	Independent Non-Executive Director
IT	Information Technology
KYC	Know Your Counterparty
LAE	Loss Adjustment Expenses
LDF	Loss Development Factors
Lux GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in Luxembourg
LTF	Loss Trend Factors
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
MENA	Middle East and North Africa region
Merger Agreement	Agreement and Plan of Merger between Alleghany Corporation and Berkshire Hathaway
Merger Sub	O&M Acquisition Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Berkshire Hathaway
Moody's	Moody's Investors Service, Inc., Moody's Analytics, Inc. and/or their affiliates
NEAM	New England Asset Management Limited
NED	Non-Executive Director
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template
S&P	Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC and/or its affiliates
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SF	Standard Formula
SFCR	Solvency and Financial Condition Report

SII	Solvency II Directive
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicles
TPs	Technical Provisions
TransRe	Collective term for TRH, its subsidiaries, branches and representatives
TRC	Transatlantic Reinsurance Company
TRC Capital Support Agreement	The capital support guarantee agreement described in Section B1
TRC Quota Share	The quota share reinsurance agreement described in Section B1
TRC Whole Account XL	The whole account excess of loss reinsurance agreement described in Section B1
TRE	TransRe Europe S.A.
TRH	Transatlantic Holdings, Inc.
US or USA	United States of America
US$	United States of America Dollar

Appendix 2: Public Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs)

Templates		
S.02.01.02	Balance Sheet	Relevant element
S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business – Non-life	Other information
S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business – Life	Other information
S.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country – Non-life	Other information
S.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country – Life	Other information
S.12.01.02	Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions	Relevant element
S.17.01.02	Non-Life technical Provisions	Relevant element
S.19.01.21	Non-Life insurance claims	Other information
S.23.01.01	Own funds	Relevant element
S.25.02.21	Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula	Relevant element
S.28.01.01	Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity	Relevant element

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	0
R0040	Deferred tax assets	4,568
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	0
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	516,535
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	0
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	0
R0100	*Equities*	0
R0110	*Equities - listed*	0
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	0
R0130	*Bonds*	495,143
R0140	*Government Bonds*	252,084
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	163,465
R0160	*Structured notes*	0
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	79,594
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	21,392
R0190	*Derivatives*	0
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	0
R0210	*Other investments*	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	*Loans on policies*	0
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	0
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	0
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	257,800
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	257,800
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	243,971
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	13,830
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0320	*Health similar to life*	0
R0330	*Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0340	*Life index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0350	Deposits to cedants	84,648
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	0
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	29,555
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	11,371
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	0
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	37,080
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	812
R0500	**Total assets**	942,368

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	533,576
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	505,626
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0540	*Best Estimate*	481,246
R0550	*Risk margin*	24,380
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	27,949
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0580	*Best Estimate*	26,634
R0590	*Risk margin*	1,316
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	14,000
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	0
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0630	*Best Estimate*	0
R0640	*Risk margin*	0
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	14,000
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0670	*Best Estimate*	12,696
R0680	*Risk margin*	1,304
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0710	*Best Estimate*	0
R0720	*Risk margin*	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	0
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	0
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	0
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	62,984
R0790	Derivatives	0
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	0
R0830	Reinsurance payables	20,804
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	311
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	0
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	152
R0900	**Total liabilities**	631,827
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	310,541

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Non-life

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		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	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
	Premiums written																	
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	28,611	164	0	5,877	4,077	10,542	23,636	56,771	18,097	0	0	0					147,774
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													1,103	13,700	5,041	48,628	68,473
R0140	Reinsurers' share	17,167	96	0	3,518	2,445	6,316	13,646	34,160	10,747	0	0	0	669	7,901	3,413	33,913	133,990
R0200	Net	11,444	68	0	2,359	1,632	4,227	9,990	22,610	7,350	0	0	0	434	5,800	1,628	14,715	82,257
	Premiums earned																	
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	30,968	165	0	5,369	2,593	6,725	21,219	31,353	14,437	0	0	0					112,828
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													1,088	13,704	5,059	48,551	68,402
R0240	Reinsurers' share	18,542	96	0	3,213	1,555	4,023	12,119	18,909	8,548	0	0	0	658	7,903	3,388	33,862	112,816
R0300	Net	12,426	69	0	2,156	1,039	2,701	9,100	12,443	5,889	0	0	0	430	5,801	1,671	14,690	68,415
	Claims incurred																	
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	29,359	82	0	3,376	2,019	2,284	10,689	19,180	5,164	0	0	0					72,153
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													526	9,403	4,057	38,289	52,275
R0340	Reinsurers' share	17,785	87	0	2,593	1,319	2,393	8,726	12,699	3,770	0	0	0	156	7,141	2,439	20,927	80,034
R0400	Net	11,573	-5	0	783	701	-109	1,963	6,482	1,394	0	0	0	370	2,262	1,618	17,362	44,394
	Changes in other technical provisions																	
R0410	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													0	0	0	0	0
R0440	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0500	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	2,286	109	0	1,076	493	1,335	4,263	6,671	3,606	0	0	0	86	465	456	4,045	24,892
R1200	**Other expenses**																	0
R1300	**Total expenses**																	24,892

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

Life

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	Total
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
	Premiums written									
R1410	Gross								15,171	15,171
R1420	Reinsurers' share								0	0
R1500	Net								15,171	15,171
	Premiums earned									
R1510	Gross								15,249	15,249
R1520	Reinsurers' share								0	0
R1600	Net								15,249	15,249
	Claims incurred									
R1610	Gross								15,410	15,410
R1620	Reinsurers' share								0	0
R1700	Net								15,410	15,410
	Changes in other technical provisions									
R1710	Gross								-1,116	-1,116
R1720	Reinsurers' share								0	0
R1800	Net								-1,116	-1,116
R1900	**Expenses incurred**									1,422
R2500	**Other expenses**									0
R2600	**Total expenses**									1,422

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations			Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country
R0010			DE	CH	FR	AE	QA	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	325	43,413	32,988	11,293	17,491	9,888	115,398
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	372	26,475	4,471	23,017	2,492	370	57,198
R0140	Reinsurers' share	418	40,759	27,122	20,621	11,867	6,141	106,927
R0200	Net	279	29,129	10,338	13,690	8,117	4,117	65,670
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	179	21,659	23,544	9,356	20,942	7,381	83,061
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	372	26,440	4,394	23,022	2,475	370	57,072
R0240	Reinsurers' share	330	27,608	21,365	19,461	13,888	4,637	87,289
R0300	Net	221	20,491	6,573	12,917	9,529	3,114	52,844
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	116	9,251	13,339	4,962	16,789	6,390	50,847
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	2,566	18,549	-872	33,035	1,606	-90	54,794
R0340	Reinsurers' share	1,609	20,072	11,386	23,207	11,214	3,893	71,381
R0400	Net	1,072	7,729	1,082	14,791	7,180	2,407	34,261
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R0410	Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0420	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0430	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0440	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0500	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	85	8,577	4,780	1,393	2,810	883	18,529
R1200	**Other expenses**							0
R1300	**Total expenses**							18,529

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Life

		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations			Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country
R1400			GB	JP				
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
	Premiums written							
R1410	Gross	0	13,461	917	0	0	0	14,378
R1420	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R1500	Net	0	13,461	917	0	0	0	14,378
	Premiums earned							
R1510	Gross	0	13,461	984	0	0	0	14,446
R1520	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R1600	Net	0	13,461	984	0	0	0	14,446
	Claims incurred							
R1610	Gross	0	12,542	621	0	0	0	13,163
R1620	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R1700	Net	0	12,542	621	0	0	0	13,163
	Changes in other technical provisions							
R1710	Gross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R1720	Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R1800	Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R1900	**Expenses incurred**	0	758	291	0	0	0	1,049
R2500	**Other expenses**							0
R2600	**Total expenses**							1,049

S.12.01.02

Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance			Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, including Unit-Linked)	Health insurance (direct business)			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life insurance)
				Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees		Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees					Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees			
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**									0	0						
R0020	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									0	0						
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																
	Best estimate																
R0030	**Gross Best Estimate**									12,696	12,696						
R0080	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default									0	0						
R0090	Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re									12,696	12,696						
R0100	**Risk margin**									1,304	1,304						
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																
R0110	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole									0	0						
R0120	Best estimate									0	0						
R0130	Risk margin									0	0						
R0200	**Technical provisions - total**									14,000	14,000						

S.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												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	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0050	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																	
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
	Best estimate																	
	Premium provisions																	
R0060	Gross	3,346	10	0	-1,638	947	836	1,351	-4,595	4,147	0	0	0	-238	-873	-510	-11,847	-9,064
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	2,120	17	0	-708	626	758	1,139	-463	3,081	0	0	0	-200	-776	-505	-9,065	-3,976
R0150	**Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions**	1,226	-6	0	-930	321	77	212	-4,132	1,066	0	0	0	-37	-97	-5	-2,782	-5,088
	Claims provisions																	
R0160	Gross	17,971	385	0	10,471	2,679	11,275	32,747	68,335	17,263	0	0	0	5,159	69,677	6,084	274,898	516,944
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	10,374	106	0	2,613	934	2,563	11,400	8,134	6,072	0	0	0	1,413	14,988	2,963	200,216	261,776
R0250	**Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions**	7,597	279	0	7,858	1,745	8,711	21,347	60,201	11,192	0	0	0	3,746	54,689	3,121	74,682	255,168
R0260	**Total best estimate - gross**	21,317	396	0	8,833	3,627	12,110	34,097	63,740	21,410	0	0	0	4,921	68,804	5,574	263,051	507,880
R0270	**Total best estimate - net**	8,823	273	0	6,928	2,067	8,789	21,559	56,069	12,257	0	0	0	3,708	54,591	3,116	71,899	250,080
R0280	**Risk margin**	907	28	0	712	212	903	2,215	5,761	1,259	0	0	0	381	5,609	320	7,388	25,696
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
R0290	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole																	
R0300	Best estimate																	
R0310	Risk margin																	
R0320	**Technical provisions - total**	22,224	424	0	9,545	3,839	13,013	36,313	69,501	22,670	0	0	0	5,302	74,413	5,894	270,439	533,576
R0330	**Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total**	12,494	123	0	1,905	1,560	3,322	12,539	7,671	9,153	0	0	0	1,213	14,212	2,458	191,152	257,800
R0340	**Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total**	9,730	301	0	7,640	2,279	9,692	23,774	61,830	13,517	0	0	0	4,089	60,201	3,437	79,287	275,775

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Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020 Accident year / underwriting year: Underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
	Year	Development year											In Current	Sum of years
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	year	(cumulative)
R0100	Prior											11,643	11,643	11,643
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,414	2,954	1,958	1,712		1,712	8,038
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	778	5,241	927	4,938			4,938	11,884
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	1,001	1,383	1,243	2,103				2,103	5,730
R0190	-6	0	0	0	1,350	2,940	2,154	3,559					3,559	10,004
R0200	-5	0	0	4,962	8,411	4,031	1,919						1,919	19,322
R0210	-4	0	120,332	68,298	18,756	6,016							6,016	213,403
R0220	-3	25,150	248,193	89,213	31,816								31,816	394,372
R0230	-2	3,150	31,217	31,803									31,803	66,169
R0240	-1	28,750	103,411										103,411	132,161
R0250	0	-3,541											-3,541	-3,541
R0260												Total	195,379	869,182

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

(absolute amount)

		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
	Year	Development year											Year end (discounted
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	data)
R0100	Prior											49,390	47,316
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,091	25,647	19,723	19,647		18,389
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	26,526	23,952	20,142	13,889			12,954
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	13,819	13,442	11,129	6,090				5,733
R0190	-6	0	0	0	16,085	16,364	13,473	6,811					6,343
R0200	-5	0	0	45,420	28,261	22,866	18,256						16,302
R0210	-4	0	112,211	49,341	28,551	20,501							18,715
R0220	-3	378,282	195,668	100,485	60,256								56,634
R0230	-2	112,714	129,742	102,370									97,966
R0240	-1	193,720	134,442										129,013
R0250	0	96,098											88,377
R0260												Total	497,743

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Own Funds

	Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	27,000	27,000		0	
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	132,959	132,959		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0070	Surplus funds	0	0			
R0090	Preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	141,020	141,020			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	4,568				4,568
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	0	0	0	0	0
R0220	**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**	0				
R0230	**Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions**	0				
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	305,547	300,979	0	0	4,568
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0				
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	0			0	0
	Available and eligible own funds					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	305,547	300,979	0	0	4,568
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	300,979	300,979	0	0	
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	305,547	300,979	0	0	4,568
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	300,979	300,979	0	0	
R0580	**SCR**	162,485				
R0600	**MCR**	44,219				
R0620	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**	188%				
R0640	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**	681%				

	Reconcilliation reserve	C0060
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	310,541
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	
R0730	Other basic own fund items	164,527
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	4,994
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	141,020
	Expected profits	
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	0
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	51,204
R0790	**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**	51,204

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	Market risk	39,181		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	19,060		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	13,647		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	4,865		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	118,460		
R0060	Diversification	-48,022		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	0		
R0100	**Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**	147,192		

	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100
R0130	Operational risk	15,294
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
R0200	**Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on**	162,485
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	
R0220	**Solvency capital requirement**	162,485
	Other information on SCR	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	

	Approach to tax rate	C0109
R0590	Approach based on average tax rate	Not applicable

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

USP Key

For life underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
9 - None

For health underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk
3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk
9 - None

For non-life underwriting risk:
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk
7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk
8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk
9 - None

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

	Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0010
R0010	MCR_{NL} Result	43,952

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	8,823	9,586
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	273	68
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	6,928	1,895
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	2,067	1,479
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	8,789	2,259
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	21,559	8,485
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	56,069	7,533
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	12,257	8,693
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance	3,708	434
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	54,591	5,321
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	3,116	1,627
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance	71,899	14,113

	Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0040
R0200	MCR_{L} Result	267

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
R0210	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits		
R0220	Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits		
R0230	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations		
R0240	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	12,696	
R0250	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		

	Overall MCR calculation	C0070
R0300	Linear MCR	44,219
R0310	SCR	162,485
R0320	MCR cap	73,118
R0330	MCR floor	40,621
R0340	Combined MCR	44,219
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	3,569
R0400	**Minimum Capital Requirement**	44,219