THE ONELIFE COMPANY S.A.

SOLVENCY & FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

The **OneLife** is composed of **The OneLife Holding S.à r.l. (the** Parent Company) and its subsidiary, **The OneLife Company S.A.** (the Company). It is an insurance group whose sole and only insurance entity as of 31 December 2022 is **The OneLife Company S.A.**, an insurance company licenced in Luxembourg.

This **Solvency & Financial Condition Report** (SFCR) is provided by the Company under the Delegated Regulation (UE) 2015/35 from the European Commission dated 10 October 2014, completing the European Parliament and Council Directive on the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II). The current SFCR covers the period from 1 January 2021 until 31 December 2021 (the **Reporting Period**).

When applicable, a summary of material changes since last SFCR issued is included in the current report.

The figures included in the current SFCR are extracted from the Company's audited annual accounts for the year ended 31 December 2022.

The purpose of the SFCR is to satisfy the reporting requirement to the **Commissariat aux Assurances** (CAA or Regulator) under the EU wide regulatory regime for insurance companies, known as Solvency II. This regime requires reporting and disclosure arrangements to be put in place by insurers and some of that is required to be public and published on the Company's public website as the current SFCR [while another document required is purely issued to the CAA (referring to a specific apart confidential report- **Regular Supervisory Report** – RSR]. The elements of the disclosure relate to business performance, governance, risk profile, solvency and capital management. The ultimate Administrative Body that has the responsibility for all these matters is the **Company's Board of Directors** (BoD) with the support of various governance and control functions that it has put in place to monitor and manage the business.

With regards to the business and performance, the Company continues delivering strong financial results despite the negative evolution of the markets experienced due to the economy slowdown. In addition to the performing sales results, the Company also implemented different actions to support profitability and reported a profit of EUR 16,870,168 in 2022 (compared to a profit of EUR 14,128,055 in 2021).

With regards to the system of governance, the Company assesses its system of governance as adequate taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business. The different elements of the risk profile are assessed with a solid risk management methodology that requires intervention of all parties of the Company in order to ensure a complete picture including under simulated stress scenarios.

The Company exclusively applies the Standard Formula to determine its **Solvency Capital Requirements** (SCR), without using simplified calculations and without using undertaking-specific parameters and has described the valuation methods used in section D.

As at 31 December 2022, The OneLife Company S.A., post-dividend solvency II ratio is 143.6 % (31 December 2021 - 134%)

The tiering of basic own funds allows for the following split:

	2022	2021
Tier 1 Unrestricted	96.89%	96.90%
Tier 1 Restricted	3.11%	3.10%
Tier 2	N/A	N/A

SCR of the Company are concentrated on Market risk (equity, spread and currency risk) and on life underwriting risk (lapse risk, collection EURO Funds Versus Unit linked and expense risk).

Finally, the Company complied with its SCR and **Minimum Capital Requirement** (MCR) throughout the Reporting Period and the Company does not foresee a risk of non-compliance with its SCR or MCR during its business planning horizon.

Corporate structure change

Since 26 November 2019, OneLife is owned by APICIL Prévoyance and by APICIL Epargne S.A. (a company incorporated in France) which is entirely owned by APICIL Prévoyance.

On 30 December 2019, the Parent Company received from APICIL Epargne S.A. all the shares of **APICIL Life S.A.** ("APICIL Life"), a life insurance company incorporated in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg under Luxembourg law as a Société Anonyme and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under Number B 160.699. These shares were brought as a contribution in kind for a capital increase at the level of the Parent Company.

On 30 December 2019, the Company and APICIL Life merged through the Company absorbing APICIL Life with effective accounting date as of 1 January 2019.

In 2019, the Company established a branch under registration number 878 395 169 R.C.S. Paris which is located in 51 Rue de Londres, 75008 Paris (France). Such branch is managing the business previously managed by APICIL Life's branch in Paris.

2022 highlights and outlook

In 2022, significant market turbulence resulted from the war in Ukraine, the energy crisis and rising inflation. Despite this market context, the appetite for life assurance products remained strong, especially unit-linked products. OneLife achieved another record year in terms of profitability and inflows.

The Company confirmed its dominant position in the Belgian market and its growing presence in France. The Iberian Peninsula market also made a significant contribution to results thanks to solid institutional partnerships. The Nordic market model was redefined in terms of both the offering and resources, auguring well for strong development in 2023. Lastly, our activities associated with British expatriates continue to develop in a positive direction, with a targeted mobile clientele looking for dedicated solutions.

These robust achievements are the result of the Horizon 24 (H24) strategic plan deployed two years ago, stimulating European distribution by focusing efforts on both product innovation and process efficiency.

In 2022, OneLife continued to develop new solutions, such as in Sweden and Portugal and for professional expatriates, in addition to broadening its financial offering, with an ever-expanding range of investment funds and increasingly specialised expertise in non-traditional assets. We also rolled out SWIFT, the global secure financial messaging system, and commenced the process of interfacing with banking institutions, notably enabling future automation of our data flows. Lastly, beyond the electronic signature already available, we also launched a major digital project enabling a 100% digital and automated experience to be offered from late 2023, by taking advantage of the tried and tested APICIL Group tool already used by our French branch. Feedback from partners via surveys confirmed the pertinence of our Company's developments, with a level of satisfaction and confidence that we will maintain while seeking improvements on an ongoing basis. Innovation, automation and support remain our priorities in order to be able to offer our partners and their clients an experience focused on quality, reliability and simplicity.

2022 was also impacted by regulatory matters. OneLife strengthened its Know-Your-Client (KYC) procedures and periodic review methodology in the context of the fight against money laundering and terrorism financing. We also made new tools available to our partners in order to collate the ESG preferences of their clients. Finally, while data has become the "new black gold" in the business world and cyberattacks are unfortunately legion, OneLife has obtained ISO 27001 certification for information system security. This is a key milestone in protecting all data collected by the Company.

From the human point of view, while COVID had already led to a reorganisation of working practices, we are honoured to have received the Great Place to Work label in 2022, rewarding our efforts in stimulating team spirit, individual accountability and work-life balance – key elements of a resilient, sustainable and successful Company.

Finally, CSR is a major issue for OneLife. The Company therefore conducted in-depth analysis and set up working groups committed to two priority areas, namely employee wellbeing in the workplace and the fight against global warming through low-carbon transition and a committed investment policy. It is in this context that OneLife was awarded the ESR label in 2022, recognising our efforts to implement a CSR strategy supported by a concrete action plan for the years ahead.

Subsequent events

Following the military aggression by Russian forces in Ukraine in February 2022, the Management and Directors implemented a close monitoring of the situation and performed an assessment of the potential impacts. The situation while being dramatic for local population has a limited direct impact on OneLife. There is no need for reviewing the current risk assessment of the Company.

Luxembourg, 03 April 2023

Elio FRATINI
Chief Executive Officer

Philippe BARRET
Chairman of the Board of Directors

List of abbreviations and used terms

AML/CFT:	Anti-Money Laundering / Combat against Financing Terrorism
APICIL Epargne:	APICIL Epargne S.A. (Société de droit français)
APICIL Life:	APICIL Life S.A. (Société d'assurance de droit luxembourgeois)
APICIL Prévoyance:	APICIL Prévoyance (Institution de Prévoyance de droit français)
ARCC:	Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee
BEL:	Best Estimate Liability
BSCR:	Basic Solvency Capital Requirement
Board or BoD:	Refers to The OneLife Company S.A. Board of Directors unless specified otherwise
Company:	The OneLife Company S.A. (Société d'assurance de droit luxembourgeois)
CAA:	Commissariat aux Assurances – Regulator of insurance companies in Luxembourg
CAC:	Client Acceptance Committee
CEO:	Chief Executive Officer- Delegate to the Daily Management
CF:	Control Function
CSR:	Corporate Social Responsibility
DF or Dedicated Funds:	Unit-linked life insurance policies, capital redemption bonds and/or pension plans linked to an individual investment fund whose assets are managed according to the investment strategy selected by the Policyholder(s).
DPO:	Data Protection Officer
ERM:	Enterprise Risk Management
ESR:	Environmental and social responsibility
EXCO:	Executive Committee
FTE:	Full Time Equivalent – referring to employees statistics
GDPR:	General Data Protection Regulation
Group:	APICIL Group
HNWI:	High Net Worth Individuals
HR:	Human Resources department
Iberia:	Iberian Peninsula composed of Spain & Portugal
IC:	Investment Committee
ICA:	In Collective Bargaining Agreement
MBC:	Monitoring Branch Committee
MCR:	Minimum Capital Requirement
Merger:	The merger between APICIL Life S.A. and the Company that was ratified on 30 December 2019 with effective accounting date 1 January 2019
MLRO:	Money Laundering Reporting Officer
NRGC:	Nomination, Remuneration & Governance Committee
OLC:	The OneLife Company
OLH:	The OneLife Holding S.à r.l.
OneLife:	Also referred to as the Group
OPCOM:	Operational Committee
ORSA:	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
Parent Company:	The OneLife Holding S.à r.l.
POC:	Purchasing and Outsourcing Committee
PSC:	Product Steering Committee
PVFP:	Present Value of Future Profits
QRT:	Quantitative Reporting Template

RCC:	Risk & Control Committee
RED:	Risk Event Data
Regulator:	Refers to the CAA
REM:	Risk Exposure Monitoring
RM:	Risk Margin
Reporting Period:	The period from 1 January 2022 until 31 December 2022
RSR:	Regular Supervisory Report (addressed to the Regulator once approved by the BoD)
SCR:	Solvency Capital Requirement
SEAR:	System of Elements Addressing the Risk
SFCR:	Solvency and Financial Condition Report (for publication on the Company's website)
SGAPS:	Société de Groupe Assurantiel de Protection Sociale (France)
SLA:	Service Level Agreement
SMIRCo:	Système de Management Intégré des Risques Communautaires
SMP:	Senior Management Position
T&L:	Tax & Legal Department
ToR:	Terms of Reference
UK:	United Kingdom
UL:	Unit-Linked

Scope and corporate structure

This SFCR is prepared in accordance with requirements derived from the **Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010** (hereafter "EIOPA Regulation") in connection with reporting on Solvency & Conditions Reports to the CAA for the regulated Company, The OneLife Company S.A. In accordance with the requirement of the Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 (hereafter "Solvency II Directive"), all the insurance and reinsurance undertakings must provide some information to the supervisory authorities in the RSR and must publicly disclose some information in the SFCR. All undertakings have to disclose on an annual basis, a report on their solvency and financial condition in which qualitative and quantitative information on business, performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management should be provided or described.

The Company is a life insurance company incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg under Luxembourg law as a "Société Anonyme" on 26 June 1990 and registered with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register under number B 34402. This report is based on the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. The comparative figures presented for the year ended 31 December 2021 are also audited.

The Company is authorised by the CAA to provide life insurances, annuities, pensions and retirement benefits, and reinsurance operations or business of similar nature, and to conduct investment and real estate activity relating to the principal objective. The Company sources and administers its business through its head office in Luxembourg and through distribution partnerships in Luxembourg and other EU countries as well as via its branch in France.

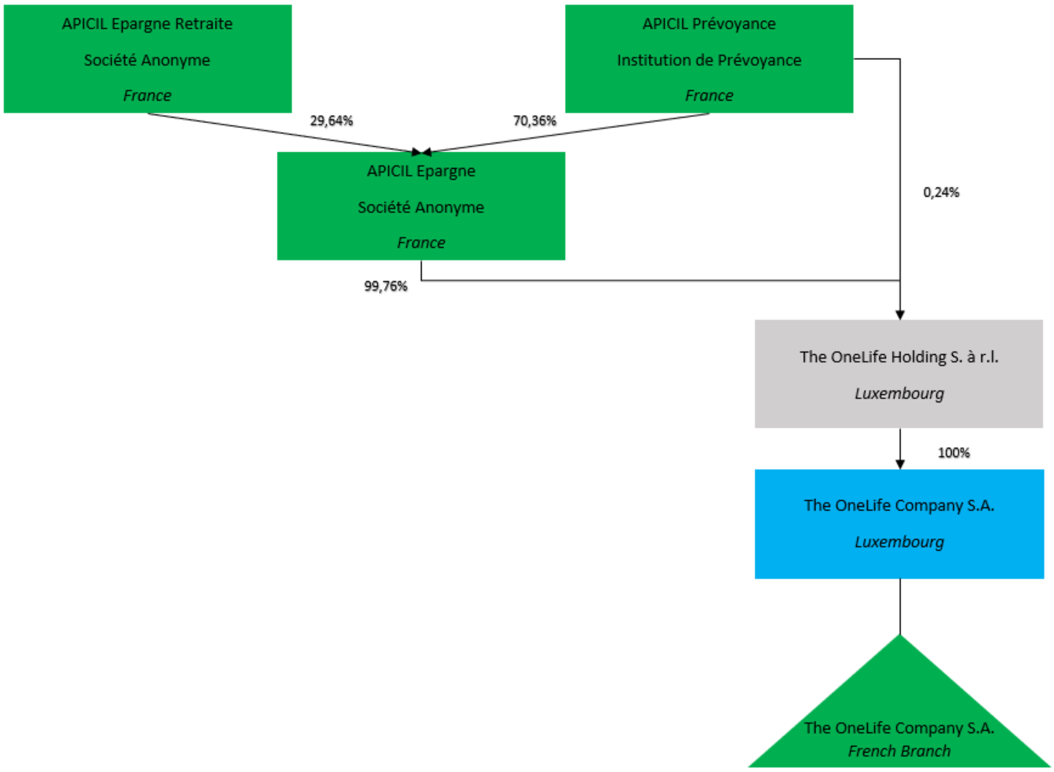
During the reporting period, there were no significant changes to the Company's organisation, business and structure compared to 2021.

The 100% shareholder and parent of the Company is The OneLife Holding S.à r.l. which is incorporated in Luxembourg.

Since 31 December 2019, the Company's accounts are consolidated for APICIL Group within the combined accounts at the level of Société de Groupe Assurantiel de Protection Sociale (France – "SGAPS"). The consolidated accounts and the consolidated Management reports are available at the address of that entity at 38, Rue François Peissel, 69300 Caluire et Cuire (France).

A change of ownership at the Holding level with the existing 2 shareholders took place in 2022 resulting in increasing the ownership of Apicil Epargne to 99.8% (and Apicil Prévoyance diminishing ownership to 0.2%).

The structure of the Group as of 31 December 2022 and as of the date of this report is as follows:



A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A. Business and performance

A.1 Business

This report relates to The OneLife Company S.A., an insurance company located and licenced in Luxembourg.

The Company is regulated by:

Commissariat aux Assurances
7, boulevard Joseph II
L-1840 Luxembourg
GD de Luxembourg
Telephone : (+352) 22 66 11 - 1
Fax : (+352)22 69 10
www.caa.lu

The Company's registered address is at

38 Parc d'Activités de Capellen
L-8308 Capellen
GD de Luxembourg
Telephone : (+352) 45 67 301
www.onelife.com

The external auditor of the Company is:

Deloitte Audit, Société à Responsabilité Limitée
20 Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
L-1821 Luxembourg
GD de Luxembourg
Telephone : (+352) 45 14 51
www.deloitte.lu

As of the date of this report, the Board of Directors is composed of 4 Non-Executive Directors:

Mr. Philippe Barret	Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors (appointed on 2nd January 2019)
Mr. Eric Rosenthal	Director (appointed on 1st February 2022)
Mr. Alain Esquirol	Director (appointed on 2nd January 2019)
Mr. Michel Wolter	Director (Independent) (appointed on 2nd January 2019)

As of the date of this report, Mr. Elio Fratini is the Company's Chief Executive Officer, legal representative, in charge of daily management and Authorized Manager towards the Regulator *(Dirigeant Agréé – ad interim).* He was appointed on 23 December 2022. During the year 2022, the Authorized Manager was Mr Antonio Corpas who deceased at the beginning of 2023.

As of 31 December 2022 and as of the date of this report, the legal representative of the branch in France is Mr. Thierry Jouseau (*Mandataire Général*). He was appointed on 6 June 2019.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

Whenever applicable, the figures presented in this report are derived from Audited Financial Statements for the years ended 31 December 2022 and 2021, which have been prepared in accordance with the Luxembourg law of 8 December 1994 on the accounts of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, as amended (the "Law") and in compliance with the generally accepted accounting policies for the insurance and reinsurance industry in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The accounting policies and the valuation rules are determined and applied by the Board of Directors.

The following significant general rules have been applied:

- the Company is on a going concern basis;
- the valuation methods are consistent from one financial year to the other, except where otherwise stated in the Annual Accounts;
- the prudence principle is followed;
- only realised profits are recognised, with the exception of life insurance business where the risk is borne by the policyholder;
- all foreseeable risks and potential losses which arise during the course of the financial year are taken into account;
- assets and liabilities are valued item by item.

The Annual Accounts cover the yearly period from 1 January until 31 December.

All amounts in this report are labelled in Euro (EUR), if not otherwise stated.

Key figures

In terms of financial performance, the Company continues delivering strong financial results despite the negative evolution of the markets experienced due to the economy slowdown. In addition to the performing sales results, the Company also implemented different actions related to cost efficiency to support profitability.

Thanks to different actions implemented, the Company reported a profit of EUR 16,870,168 in 2022 (compared to a profit of EUR 14,128,055 in 2021).

The earned premium net of reinsurance amounted to EUR 1,430 million (2021: EUR 1,086 million). France, Belgium and Spain were the Company's primary markets with additional core markets being Luxembourg, Denmark and Portugal.

2022 Claims incurred, net of reinsurance, amounted to EUR 676 million (charge). This is lower compared to 2021 when Claims incurred, net of reinsurance, amounted to EUR 701 million (charge).

Caption "Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance" stands at EUR 368 million (income) versus a charge of EUR 1,181 million in 2021. The Company is exposed to financial impacts from variations in the value of the underlying investments caused by changes in interest rates, liquidity, foreign exchange rates and equity exposure.

Unrealised gains on investments decreased to EUR 202 million (2021: EUR 807 million) and unrealised losses on investments increased from EUR 74 million in 2021 to EUR 1,321 million in 2022. These developments reflect the markets and exchange rates evolution over the year.

The investment income of EUR 165 million in 2022 decreased slightly in comparison to EUR 190 million in 2021, on the opposite side, the investment charges of EUR 61 million in 2022 have significantly increased in comparison to EUR 22 million in 2021.

Net operating expenses increased to EUR 78 million from EUR 76 million in 2021 mostly as a result of growing acquisition costs including the change in deferred acquisition costs (+10%). The administrative expenses including the reinsurance profit participation amounted to EUR 48 million slightly decreasing compared to 2021 (-2%).

The Company did not conduct any activities in the field of research and development or repurchase of own shares in 2022.

Key balance sheet figures for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

EUR	2022	2021
Intangible assets	2,131,521	2,922,959
Investments	485,706,683	495,155,438
Investments for the benefit of life insurance policyholders who bear the investment risk	8,145,497,700	8,486,809,381
Debtors	34,907,629	38,517,274
Other assets	80,187,499	128,446,712
Prepayments and accrued income	15,489,129	14,736,021
Total assets	**8,763,920,161**	**9,166,587,785**

EUR	2022	2021
Capital and reserves	**124,611,746**	**115,741,578**
Subscribed capital	50,200,525	50,200,525
Share premium account	18,825,233	18,825,233
Reserves	22,797,052	16,797,053
Profit brought forward	15,918,768	15,790,713
Profit for the financial year	16,870,168	14,128,055
Subordinated liabilities	6,941,019	6,941,019
Technical provisions	419,056,110	441,652,094
Technical provisions for life insurance policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders	8,145,497,700	8,486,809,381
Provisions for other risks and charges	5,875,158	4,869,679
Creditors	61,596,805	110,347,994
Accruals and deferred income	341,623	226,039
Total liabilities	**8,763,920,161**	**9,166,587,785**

Key Profit & Loss figures for the year ended 31 December 2022 and 2021 are:

EUR	2022	2021
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance	1,429,546,117	1,085,763,596
Investment income	165,558,395	190,337,067
Unrealised gains on investments	202,453,529	806,843,325
Other technical income, net of reinsurance	7,587,822	9,270,705
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	-675,674,885	-700,834,871
Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance	368,042,361	-1,181,120,932
Bonuses and rebates, net of reinsurance	-4,806,708	-7,624,305
Net operating expenses	-77,745,002	-75,954,136
Investment charges	-61,189,863	-21,901,431
Unrealised losses on investments	-1,321,127,335	-74,015,018
Other technical charges, net of reinsurance	-15,304,920	-16,458,836
Balance on the technical account - life insurance business	**17,339,511**	**14,305,164**
Other Income	1,063,878	558,362
Other charges, including value adjustments	-29,215	-153
Profit on ordinary activities after tax	**18,374,174**	**14,863,373**
Other taxes not shown under the preceding items	-1,504,006	-735,318
Profit for the financial year	**16,870,168**	**14,128,055**

Personnel of the Company

The average number of persons employed by the Company in full time equivalent (FTE) for the year ending 31 December 2022 amounts to 141 (2021: 139).

The number of persons employed by the Company at the end of year 2022 amounts to 138 headcount, for an equivalent of 131.98 full time equivalent (FTE) (end of 2021: headcount: 137, for an equivalent of 130 FTE)

Categories	Average over the year 2022	At the end of year 2022
Management	54	49
Employees	87	89
Total	**141**	**138**

Principles of personnel remuneration

The remuneration and benefits policy of the Company considers all aspects that promote employee's involvement and motivation. The Company wishes that its remuneration and recognition policy contributes to its social performance and operational excellence. The remuneration policy takes into account the performance and skills development of employees and agreements of equality between men and women. An employee's total remuneration package is determined by the role and position of the individual employee, professional experience, seniority, education, responsibility, job complexity, local market conditions, the results of the Company, the business unit in which the employee is employed and the individual's performance. The Company has also Diversity and Inclusion policy in place, which states that the remuneration and possible career progression of individuals is set with no regard to gender, race, ethnic origin, political views, sexual orientation, age or other discriminatory factors.

Variable remuneration

The Company may reward its employees through variable pay. This is designed to attract, retain and motivate its staff without encouraging the taking of inappropriate risk. Performance based remuneration is awarded in a manner which promotes sound risk management and does not induce excessive risk taking. The variable component of the remuneration is in the form of a discretionary bonus derived from a predetermined bonus pool or a commission (according to the Delegated Regulation "réglement délégué" (EU2015/35), commissions have to be linked to the performance of the employee and such performance has to be based on financial and non-financial aspects)

Pension schemes

The Company has taken out a group insurance, which constitutes the legal vehicle for the benefits that the Company wishes to grant to members within the scheme. The scheme is established according to a legal framework under the state control of the IGSS (General Inspectorate of Social Security). The scheme offers the following benefits:

- retirement benefit : partly funded by Company's contributions
- retirement benefits : partly funded by personal contributions
- lump sum death benefit

- disability pension

Since 2019, the Branch entered into a service level agreement with APICIL entities and most of its resources were transferred to these other entities of the APICIL Group. The few remaining employees were transferred to the Company. As of 31 December 2022, the sole person working for the branch in France is its Manager (*Mandataire Général*), Mr. Thierry Jouseau.

In 2022, no material transactions have been performed with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, and with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body .

A.2 Underwriting performance

Products, markets and distribution

The Company offers unit-linked life assurance and pension policies whose benefits are linked to the value of an investment portfolio. The Company offers a wide range of asset classes and investment strategies and calibrates each solution precisely using an array of fund types, financial products and investment vehicles – providing the flexibility and diversification that allow its clients to optimise risk / return profiles. Under certain conditions, the client (policy holder) can change asset allocation, custodian bank and investment manager during the life of a contract.

More particularly, the Company proposes the following assets in its products

1. External investment funds managed by experienced asset managers;
2. Internal collective funds offering mandated collective management in line with different policyholders' risk profiles;
3. Internal dedicated funds that allow discretionary management, in line with the policyholder's personal objectives;
4. Specialised funds that allow the holding of specific classes of assets without discretionary management.

The business generated via the French branch relates to life assurance activities as per Annex 2 of the Luxembourg law of 7 December 2015 on insurance sector, as amended, and also referred to in Article R 321-1 of the French Insurance Code.

The clients are individuals or legal entities.

The Company develops cross-border estate and financial planning solutions for wealthy clients across Europe, mainly. On an opportunistic basis, expatriates or clients outside of Europe are served as well.

OneLife's customised solutions are based on clients' financial, fiscal, legal and family circumstances. Its open architecture approach provides clients with unit-linked contracts that offer a large choice and great investment flexibility across a wide variety of funds: from external funds to internal collective and dedicated funds. The products derived from the book of business previously developed by APICIL Life in France are distributed through the branch in Paris via advisors in wealth management.

The main products currently marketed by the Company are listed in the table below:

Client segment	(Ultra) High Net Worth (1M-100M) and Affluent
Product type	Life assurance products Capitalisation bond products Individual pension products
Underlying structure	External funds Internal collective funds Internal dedicated funds Specialized insurance funds
Main Products names & category	Camelea/Serenity (Unit Linked) Adiameris and Wealth Belgium (Dedicated Fund) Pension Belgium (Pension) Wealth France / Capitalisation France (Wealth) Wealth Finland (Wealth) Wealth Sweden (Wealth) Wealth Spain (Wealth) Wealth UK / Capitalisation UK (Wealth) Personal Pension Denmark (Pension) Personal Pension Sweden (Pension) Wealth Luxembourg / Capitalisation Luxembourg (Wealth) Wealth Portugal (Wealth)
Markets	Belgium UK Expats France Sweden Finland Luxembourg Denmark Spain Portugal
Main distributors and referrers	Agents Brokers/CGPI (IFAs) Banks Family Offices Asset Managers
Jurisdiction	Luxembourg France

The business generated *via* the French branch relates to life assurance activities as per Annex 2 of the Luxembourg law of 7 December 2015 on insurance sector, as amended, as follows:

I. Life, death and mixed insurance, annuity insurance - other than marriage and birth assurance - not linked to investment funds, as well as ancillary insurances to such insurances

II. Marriage insurance, birth insurance

III. Life, death and mixed insurance, annuity insurance linked to investment funds

IV. Capital redemption operations

and also referred to in Article R 321-1 of French Insurance Code for the following products:

20. Life and death operations whenever commitments are dependant from the life of policyholders as well as other activities listed in business sector 22, 23 and 26

22. Insurances linked to investments funds whenever commitments are dependant from the policyholders' life duration and linked to an investment fund

The activities mentioned under 20 and 22 include complementary insurances activities as guarantees in case of death or disability of the policyholder

24. Capitalisation products whenever collection of premium aim at capitalizing these and include, for regular premium or unique ones, direct or indirect, commitments as to the duration or the amount.

The gross premiums written are broken down as follows:

EUR	2022	2021
Individual premiums	1,430,334,773	1,086,472,438
Total	**1,430,334,773**	**1,086,472,438**

EUR	2022	2021
Periodic premiums	2,046,324	1,961,811
Single premiums	1,428,288,449	1,084,510,627
Total	**1,430,334,773**	**1,086,472,438**

EUR	2022	2021
Premiums from non-bonus policies	66,040	55,881
Premiums from bonus policies	50,593,758	43,783,711
Premiums from policies where the investment risk is borne by the policyholder	1,379,674,975	1,042,632,846
Total	**1,430,334,773**	**1,086,472,438**

The geographical distribution of gross premiums written is as follows:

EUR	2022	2021
Luxembourg	65,519,964	14,714,392
Other EU countries	1,356,481,546	1,066,975,354
Non EU countries	8,333,263	4,782,692
Total	**1,430,334,773**	**1,086,472,438**

	2022		2021	
Country/area	Gross premiums	%	Gross premiums	%
France	480,659,422	33.6%	445,489,430	41.0%
Belgium	420,186,800	29.4%	442,193,333	40.7%
Spain	392,804,901	27.5%	47,307,010	4.4%
Luxembourg	65,519,964	4.6%	14,714,392	1.4%
Denmark	31,775,939	2.2%	54,787,279	5.0%
Other EU	20,217,682	1.4%	6,311,310	0.6%
Sweden	5,859,568	0.4%	55,133,640	5.1%
Finland	4,977,233	0.3%	15,753,353	1.4%
UK	4,979,122	0.3%	1,820,184	0.2%
Non EEE countries	3,345,033	0.2%	2,944,641	0.3%
Other EEE	9,108	0.0%	17,868	0.0%
Total	1,430,334,773	100.0%	1,086,472,438	100.0%

EUR	2022	2021
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	-675,674,885	-700,834,871
Claims paid	-676,346,897	-700,122,333
Claims paid, gross amount	-676,401,967	-700,204,855
Claims paid, reinsurers' share	55,070	82,522
Change in the provision for claims	672,012	-712,538
Change in the provision for claims, gross amount	672,012	-712,538

EUR	2022	2021

Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance	368,042,361	-1,181,120,932
Change in life assurance provision, gross amount	368,042,361	-1,181,120,932

Part of risk mitigation techniques, OneLife for its portfolio distributed in LPS reinsures the majority of its longevity risk through reinsurance companies.

A.3 Investment performance

As of 31 December 2022 and 2021, the Financial Investments were as follows:

	2022	2021
Investments for the benefit of life assurance policyholders who bear the investment risk	**8,145,497,700**	**8,486,809,381**
Other financial investments	**485,706,683**	**495,155,438**
Shares and other variable yield transferable securities and units in unit trusts	59,404,108	77,109,485
Debt securities and other fixed income transferable securities	379,698,212	385,242,777
Other loans	36,104,363	26,303,176
Deposits with credit institutions	10,500,000	6,500,000
Investment income	**165,558,395**	**190,337,067**
Income from other investments	42,810,651	41,896,896
Gains on realisation of investments	122,747,744	148,440,171
Investment charges	**61,189,863**	**21,901,431**
Investment management charges, including interest	6,459,421	6,927,214
Losses on the realisation of investments	54,730,442	14,974,217

The Company also had the following cash at banks and in hand:

	2022	2021
Cash at bank and in hand	79,805,542	128,110,321

A.4 Performance of other activities

The Company has no other activity than directly related or derived from its life insurance activities. Non-Technical Income is recorded in Other Income and is mainly composed of Interests on Intragroup loans, interest from advances made to policyholders, interests derived from tax receivable, reversals of previous years taxes, liquidation process and reversal of prior years' excessive provisions.

A.5 Any other information

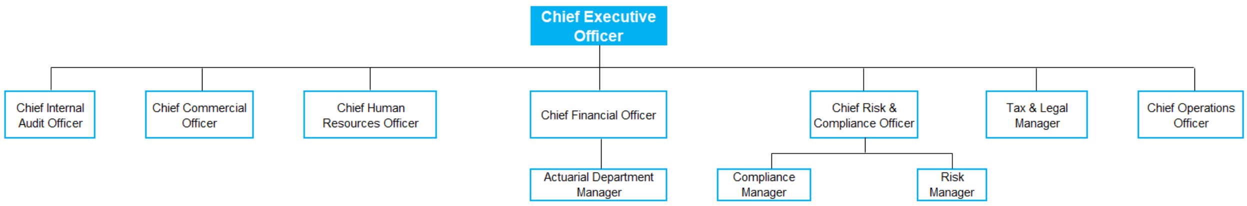
Reference is made to previous sections mentioning the significant changes in the Group and the Company's structure and organisation.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

Organisation chart

The following graph illustrates the situation as of 31 December 2022 including the department heads, and the key function owners:



It is worth noting that Control Functions, also report to the ARCC, from a functional aspect.

In addition to this chart, as of 31 December 2022 and as of the date of this report, the legal representative (*Mandataire Général)* of the branch in France being Mr. Thierry Jouseau reports to the CEO of the Company.

Decisions binding the Company may be taken at different levels: the **General Meeting of Shareholders**, the **Board of Directors**, the **Chief Executive Officer** and the different **Committees.**

When the Board shall oversee or delegate responsibility for the oversight of corporate governance to one or more Committees as it sees fit, the Board shall retain ultimate responsibility.

General Meeting of Shareholders

The General Meeting of Shareholders is not involved in the day-to-day operations of the Company. Its role is to review and approve the strategy proposed by the Board of Directors and to control its implementation. To do so, the General Meeting of Shareholders is principally given the authority to appoint the Directors and to approve the Annual Accounts.

Board of Directors

As of the date of this report, the Board of Directors of the Company is composed of four Non-Executive Directors and is principally in charge of determining the Company's strategy. One of the Director is independent from the APICIL Group. In this context, the Board reviews the means of achieving the objectives, establishes internal controls, and monitors and evaluates the performance against the strategic plans and budgets.

To do so, it is given all the powers not expressly reserved to the General Meeting of Shareholders by law or by the Articles of Association.

Collectively, the Members of the Board have extensive knowledge, skills and experience in the areas of life insurance business, private banking, financial markets, securities, brokerage, finance, risk, management, operating management, regulatory framework, business development, strategic direction of the Company.

The Board meets at least four times a year on a quarterly basis. Additional Board Meetings may be convened with appropriate notice at any time to address specific needs of the business. Any Director may call for a meeting of the Board of Directors. The convening notice includes an agenda of all the business to be discussed and resolved at the meeting. The agenda, proxy forms and related information must be provided to each Director prior to the meeting, within the timeframe indicated in the Articles of Association (Article 10.3). Resolutions may also be adopted by the Board of Directors (in writing, or via electronic mail), however the excessive recourse for circular Board resolution should be avoided. Any Board Member may request the inclusion of a matter on the agenda.

The Board appoints and removes the Chief Executive Officer, or other party responsible for the day-to-day oversight of the Company's activities. Any changes in the Board composition is recommended by the Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee and submitted to the Board for approval (appointment or removal).

The Board is also responsible for appointing the key control function holders in consultation with the relevant committees and the CEO, and ensure the effectiveness of the key functions framework.

The Board Secretary also assists and advises the Board, the Chairman, the CEO and all Board Members in exercising their duties. The Board Secretary ensures that the Board procedures are complied with and that the Board acts in accordance with its obligations under the law, the Articles of Association, the internal rules and regulations. The CEO and the Board Secretary (as the case may be) also make sure to share with the Board any matters discussed at SGAPS meetings that could impact the Company notably matters related to the French Branch.

Access to information and management

The Board of Directors can have access to all corporate and business information needed to fulfil their duties.

The Board proceeds to an annual self-assessment of its own performance and of its Committees (Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee, and the Nomination Remuneration and Governance Committee). In addition, the Board shall assess its collective competence (taking into account the individual competence of all Board Members), whenever a Director leaves the Board and at least once every three years as well as when there is a major change of the business plan.

The Board has adopted Terms of Reference and a Conflict of Interests policy to promote strong and effective governance.

The Board also appoints the Manager (*Mandataire Général*) of the French Branch who reports to the Chief Executive Officer (Delegate to the daily management).

The CEO is in charge of day-to-day operations and has all the powers required to fulfil this role. The CEO is the preferred, if not exclusive, point of contact between the Company and the *Commissariat aux Assurances*.

Committees

Committees reporting to the Board of Directors:

- Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee (**ARCC**);
- Nomination, Remuneration and Governance Committee (**NRGC**).

These Committees have been put in place by the Board; they report regularly to it and assist it in fulfilling its duties.

The ARCC comprises three Members of the Board.

- Mr. Alain ESQUIROL
- Mr. Eric ROSENTHAL
- Mr. Michel WOLTER (Chairman)

The ARCC is a committee of the Board from which it derives its authority and which regularly reports to it in order notably for the Board to make final decisions in light of the ARCC recommendations.

Its current composition gathers competencies such as senior management experience, risk management, strategic and operating management, knowledge of financial markets, private banking. The Chairman of the ARCC is an independent Director.

The ARCC meets separately, as needed, with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Actuarial Department Manager, the Risk Manager, the Chief Internal Audit Officer, the Chief Compliance, Regulatory and Risk Officer, the Tax & Legal Manager, the IT Security Officer, the Chief Operations Officer (as the case maybe), the representatives of the Independent Auditor or any other person and may require the same to attend any meeting(s) of the ARCC.

The ARCC meetings are held on a quarterly basis, and any additional meetings may be convened.

The ARCC has authority to select, evaluate, appoint, and replace the Independent Auditor with the approval of the Board and approves in advance all audit engagement fees and terms and all audit-related, tax compliance and other non-audit engagements with the Independent Auditor. The ARCC consults with Management, but shall not delegate these responsibilities.

The ARCC has the authority, to the extent it deems necessary or appropriate, to retain special legal, accounting, or other consultants to advise the Committee. The Company provides funding, as determined by the ARCC, for payment of compensation to the Independent Auditor, any advisors employed by the ARCC and ordinary administrative expenses of the Committee.

The ARCC regularly reports to the Board on its activities. These main activities cover the integrity of the Company's financial reporting process and the Company's system of internal accounting and financial controls, oversight of the Independent Auditors, oversight of Risk Management, oversight of Internal Audit, oversight of Legal/Regulatory/ Compliance Responsibilities, Oversight of General Management Responsibilities.

The NRGC is currently composed of three Members

- Mr. Alain ESQUIROL
- Mr. Eric ROSENTHAL
- Mr. Michel WOLTER (Chairman).

The NRGC is a committee of the Board from which it derives its authority and which regularly reports to it in order notably for the Board to make final decisions in light of the NRGC recommendations.

The Board has delegated its operational responsibilities related to nomination, remuneration and governance matters to the Committee. It assists the Board mainly in:

- Identifying individuals qualified to become Board members and recommending to the Board the director candidates (nominees) for the next annual shareholders' meeting.
- Annually reviewing of the Board's performance and recommending to the Board director candidates for each committee for appointment by the Board.
- Determining, approving the compensation structure for members of senior management (members of the Executive Committee, key function holders), staff members and certain highly compensated employees, in accordance with guidelines established by the Committee from time to time, and special compensation and benefits policies.

Additionally, the Committee will regularly review the Company's management resources, succession planning and development activities, as well as the performance of senior management including key functions (as per the dedicated Key Function Policy). The Committee is charged with monitoring the Company's performance toward meeting its goals on employee diversity.

As far as governance is concerned, the Committee takes a leadership role in shaping corporate governance policies and practices, including recommending to the Board the Corporate Governance Guidelines applicable to the Company and monitoring its compliance with said policies and guidelines.

The Committee meets as often as it determines, but not less frequently than once a year, and as it deems necessary.

A remuneration policy is adopted and there are two different status of employees in the Company:

- Non-ICA Employees
- ICA Employees

Non-ICA employees are Experts, Managers, Department Manager, Department Head (including executive committee members) are not subject to the ICA, for the financial side of their compensation.

ICA employees are employees below the Manager level.

Emoluments granted to some members of the Board of Directors by reason of their responsibilities with respect to the financial year 2022 are included in Administrative expenses in the Profit and Loss Account. No commitments have been entered into with respect to retirement pensions for former members of the Board of the Company.

In addition Sales representatives have also a remuneration based on the premiums collected. Performance criteria are reviewed on an annual basis.

Committee with Chairman reporting to the Board of Directors

-The Executive Committee (ExCo).

The ExCo is in charge of implementing the strategy as defined by the Board.

The CEO, who reports directly to the Board of Directors, directs it.

As of 31 December 2022, the ExCo is composed as follows:

Mr. Antonio CORPAS	Chief Executive Officer (Chairman)
Mr. Elio FRATINI	Chief Executive Officer
Mr. Romain CHEVALIER	Chief Commercial Officer
Mr. Jérôme DRIF	Chief Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Officer
Mr. Cedric LOOTVOET	Chief Financial Officer
Ms Laurence PARISON	Chief Human Resources Officer

The Chief Internal Audit Officer, being responsible for a key internal control function, is not member of the ExCo but attends to its regular meetings.

Committees reporting to the Exco

- Risk & Control Committee (RCC);
  The RCC's purpose is notably to assist the ExCo and CEO in their internal control duties, to act as a focal point for instigation, monitoring, review and communication of relevant audit matters, internal control, risk, compliance, regulatory and actuarial risk matters, to review the operational risks identified by the business and to ensure an integrated approach to risk and control matters.

- Investment Committee (IC).
  The IC is an executive committee whose purpose is to: implement the investment guidelines, review all investment on own portfolio and guaranteed rate portfolios, monitor the investment performance, review all investment exceptions, the credit risks and the accumulation exposures, implement internal controls and risk management in respect of investment processes, monitor business conduct and compliance with laws, regulations and relevant codes of conduct where these relate to investments. The IC recommends to the ExCo the acceptability of client's investments that meet with regulators needs, monitor hedging, approve new funds and maintain compliance with funds as approved by the CAA.

- Monitoring Branch Committee (MBC)
  The MBC purpose is to assist the CEO and the ExCo in its duties to identify, assess and monitor all material risk exposures and internal topics in relation to the activities delegated to the French Branch, be a forum to discuss and deal with specific topics identified by or brought to the attention of the MBC and review the operational risks linked to the delegated activities.

- Operational Committee (OPCOM)
  The OPCOM's purpose is to assist the ExCo in following operational implementation of the strategy, take decisions on operational blocking issues or on options related to operational implementation, assist the ExCo in its duties to identify, assess and monitor all material risk exposures and internal control topics; discuss and deal with specific topics identified by or brought to the attention of the OPCOM; and support

the lifecycle of the Système de Management Intégré des Risques Communautaire (SMIRCO). The committee functioning is currently under review.

- Purchasing and Outsourcing Committee (POC)

  The POC's purpose is notably to assist the CEO and the ExCo in their duties to identify, assess and monitor all material risk exposures and internal control topics in relation to the identified outsourced critical or important functions or activities, review and manage the operational risks linked to the delegated activities, review the scorecards of the outsourced critical activity, approve the Outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities Policy, make recommendations to the ExCo and OPCOM for actions regarding some relationships with suppliers and service providers, and be a forum to discuss and deal with specific topics identified by or brought to the attention of the POC.

- Product Steering Committee (PSC)

  The PSC's purpose is to define, review the product strategy, review alignment of products to the Company's strategy, agree on criteria to launch or withdraw a product, monitor scope, budget, time and determine the schedule product's review. It is part of the Product Oversight and Governance.

Committees implemented at the level of the life insurance company

A Client Acceptance Committee (CAC) has the authority to review and accept or refuse applications from prospective and existing clients relating to cases that qualify as high risk.

A Transaction Acceptance Committee (TAC) has the authority to review and accept or refuse non quoted / non-traditional assets transactions.

Group structure and shareholders

Since 26 November 2019, OneLife is owned by APICIL Prévoyance and by APICIL Epargne S.A., which is entirely owned by APICIL Prévoyance.

Adequacy of the system of governance

The Company assesses its system of governance as adequate taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The Company has a policy to observe the obligations included in Solvency II Directive and detailed in the EIOPA Guidelines.

The Fit & Proper requiremetns policy includes the minimum requirements pursuant to the Solvency II Directive requirements.

The functions subject to Fit & Proper assessment are:
- Members of the Boards of Directors
- Key functions, as defined by the Solvency II guidelines

- Specific Senior Management or key positions as identified by HR.

Persons proposed for Senior Management Positions must be honest, diligent and of good reputation and must act and have acted ethically and with integrity.

In determining a person's honesty, integrity and reputation, the Company will have regard to matters, which may have arisen in either Luxembourg or elsewhere.

Documents to support Fit Assessment Procedure

Persons proposed for Control Functions, or Senior Management Positions must be adequately trained, qualified and experienced regarding the nature of the functions and the required qualifications of the functions.

Due to the complexity of certain functions within the Company and in connection to the above criteria, for assessing one's qualification, training and experience (fit) for one position, the Company shall seek for each applicant to a SMP relevant documents and whenever deemed necessary, supplementary information and/or documents are requested.

Documents to support Probity Assessment

Persons proposed for CFs, or SMPs must be honest, diligent and must act ethically and with integrity.

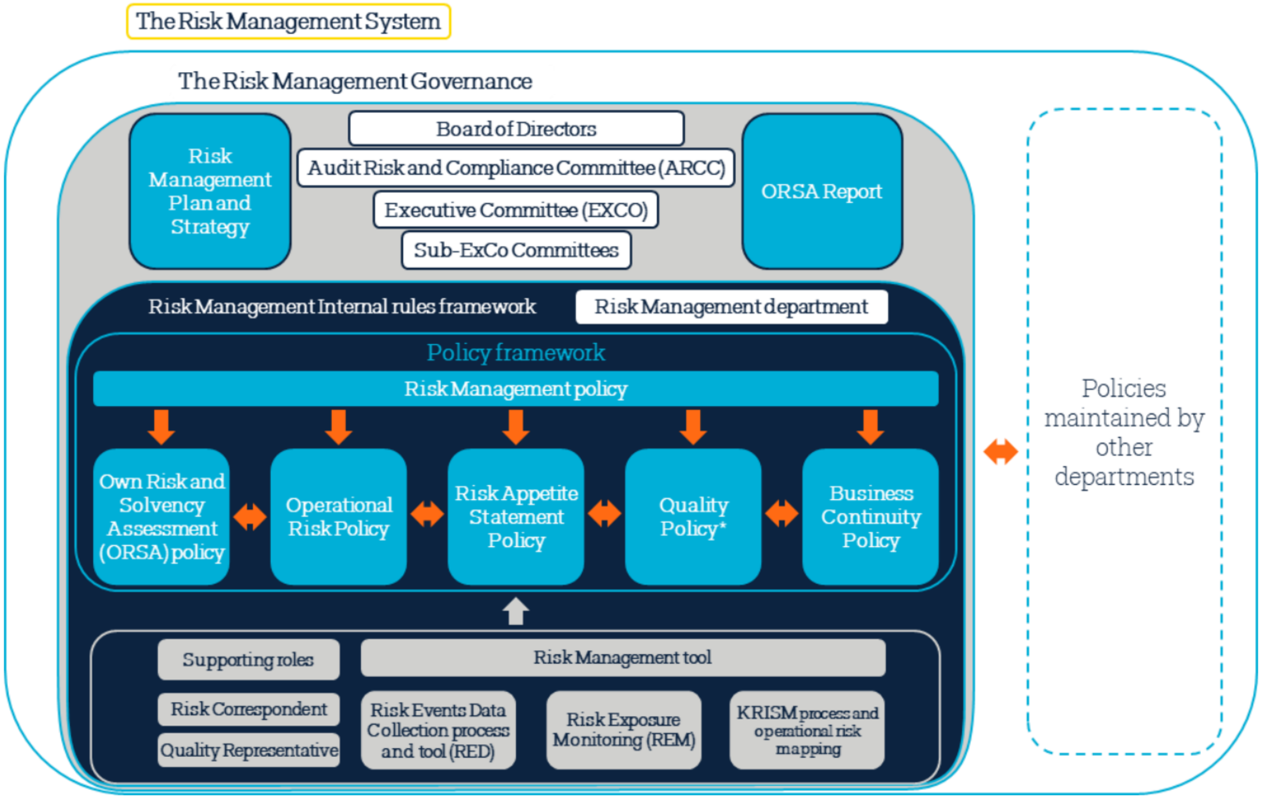
In connection to the above criteria, for assessing one's honesty, integrity and good reputation, the Company shall seek for each applicant to a SMP some relevant documents.

B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment

The Risk Management System

The Risk Management System comprises all the components which together enable the business to specify the amount of risk they are prepared to accept to achieve their strategic goals, and the control framework to ensure that risk exposures beyond those limits are not accepted. The Risk Management policy aims at defining the framework that the Company apply in terms of Risk Management. The Risk Management System is supported by the key policies maintained by other departments.

The overall system can be illustrated as below:



* Not implemented at the date of approval of the policy

As part of APICIL Group integration, OneLife integrated the Système de Management Intégré des Risques (SMIR) approach in relation to Operational Risk. In 2021, OneLife obtained the ISO 9001 certification.

In the sections below there is a summary of the key principles of the SMIR approach.

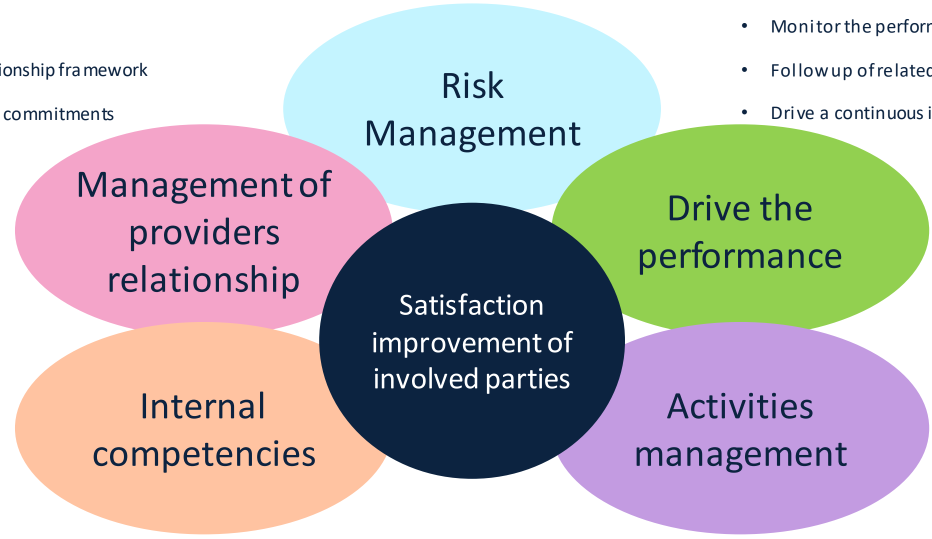
B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Key Principles

- Risk identification and follow up
- Put in place the related mitigation actions

- Monitor the performance via the KPIs
- Follow up of related actions
- Drive a continuous improvement dynamic

- Create a relationship framework
- Follow up the commitments



- Describe the necessary competencies needed to perform the activities
- Competencies evaluation
- Put in place actions to improve the competencies

- Harmonise the practices
- Limit the risk of losing the "know how"
- Describe the Company intangible capital

Driving the performance

Process mapping	Objective: map the activities
Risk mapping	Objective: Identify, follow and manage the risks
Dashboard	Objective: follow the activity performance Frequency: various frequency possible (monthly, quarterly, etc.) Performance and contextual indicators
Actions plan	Objective: follow the progress of actions linked to the process or department Frequency: according to the progress and during the Monthly Performance Review
Polyvalence Grid	Objective: Identify the necessary competencies to perform the activities, the internal competencies, the need for training and key people.

Risk Governance

The Board assumes final responsibility for the implementation of an appropriate risk system and to satisfy itself that an appropriate level of governance is exercised to ensure that risk is integrated into decision-making and control. The Board also assumes the final responsibility for the Risk Strategy and Risk Appetite definition.

The Board in turn delegates to the ARCC the responsibility to undertake review of the corporate risk system and the risk exposures to ensure that Management continue to manage the business within the Board's prescribed Risk Appetite.

Having established the risk exposure limits for Management to operate within, the ARCC delegates to the Executive Committee the authority to continue operations such that the limits are not exceeded.

The Executive Committee in turn has established a dedicated oversight committee for managing OneLife risk exposures, namely the RCC.

Risk Management Team – Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Department

The Risk Management team, belonging to the Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Department, report to the Chief Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Officer and, as an independent function, has direct access to the ARCC.

The Risk Management function is responsible for implementing the Risk Management System, setting the risk appetite, the overall risk tolerance limits, as well as the main risk management strategies and policies: this is an integral part of the top management and Board processes.

The Board is the ultimate responsible for ensuring the effectiveness of the Risk Management System. More precisely the Risk Management function is responsible for:

- Implement a risk system for the Company to identify, assess, respond, monitor, control and report Operation and Strategic risks which arise during operating as a life insurance company
- Monitor that the level of Operational risk the Company operates within is consistent with its business strategy and risk appetite
- Provide internal reporting to various committees (ARCC, ExCo and RCC)
- Develop Risk Management Policies and provide support and guidelines to departments
- Develop a comprehensive risk event reporting system and maintain information on losses or adverse events when risks crystallise;
- Increase Risk culture and awareness within OneLife

Compliance policy

The Compliance policy constitutes a central element of the APICIL Group's compliance system.

It sets out the missions of the key compliance function, the scope covered, its organization, the roles and responsibilities of each party involved, the associated comitology and the reporting tools and elements. Above all, it reflects a commitment to continuous improvement in the management of Company's risks and is also a response to the requirements of the main supervisory authorities. The purpose of this policy, which was validated by the ExCo and then approved by the ARCC, is to present the system implemented by the Company in order to ensure that all of its activities and practices comply with regulatory requirements and laws.

This policy grants the "compliance verification" function the right to access any information required for the performance of its duties. Finally, it formalises Company's compliance obligations by specifying that the policy concerns all employees and that everyone is required to participate in its application. It applies to all members of SGAPS.

The policy is revised when necessary and at least once a year, to take account of changes in regulations, strategic orientations and modifications to the scope of activities.

Risk Correspondents

Within the operating departments, there are a number of individuals identified to fulfil the role of Risk Correspondent.

The Risk Correspondent is the privileged point of contact for Risk Management for all risk related questions concerning the department they belong to.

He/she liaises with Risk Management mainly in connection with operational risk management and take care of collecting additional information on reported risk event.

His/her role is to act as a focal point with colleagues in the department for all risk related activities and to provide support on risk matters within the department

The Risk Correspondent is also responsible, with the Management, of the embedding of a risk management culture with the department (a culture of awareness, openness and supporting a "no-blame" culture).

Among his/her responsibilities, the Risk Correspondents are contributor to the identification and update of the operational risks in order to have a risks mapping reflecting all the operational exposures of the Company.

Risk Map

OneLife uses a pre-defined risk map, which is structured as follows (high level):

The Business' Review of Risk

The mapping of the Operational risks is mainly managed via the identification of the processes risk profile of the Company. It is performed via the "Risk and Control Self-Assessment" approach where Risk Management function accompany the various department in the following main steps:

1. Identification of the risks

2. Assessment of the risks (gross score)

3. Identification of the components of the system of elements addressing the risk (SEAR) and assessment of the risk (net score)

Risk Management function then define a yearly control plan in order to verify the processes risk assessment and the implementation of the elements addressing the risk. Mitigation actions or additional controls are then proposed to the involved departments.

The management of the Strategic Risk is the responsibility of the Executive Committee. Risk Management function perform and assist the Executive Committee on the assessment of the strategic risks linked to the Company's strategy and for the setting-up of mitigation actions. Significant strategic risks (as assessed based on their probability and impact) are identified in the mapping and the related mitigation actions are specified as well.

The rating (gross and net) of the mitigation put in place is based on 3 steps:

1) Calculation of the gross severity (low, medium, high or extreme): defined based on the probability and impact of the risk without considering the system of elements addressing the risk.

2) The percentage of attenuation of the elements addressing the risk (based on the setting up and the effectiveness)

3) Application of the percentage of attenuation to the gross severity that gives the net severity of the risk.

An appropriate monitoring of any change affecting those risks is in place and the mapping of the strategic risks is reviewed at least once a year and in case of major changes affecting the Company.

Risk Exposure Reporting Process

The OneLife Company's Risk Exposure is estimated through process risk assessments and the collection of operational incidents (Risk Event Data collection – or "RED")

The RED collection process consists of the systematic collection and recording of operational risk events across the Company. Risk Events are communicated to Risk Management via an internal tool; a report is presented to the ARCC and RCC Committees on a regular basis.

Deriving from the Risk Appetite Statement a number of risk limits are set to ensure that the aggregate risk exposure (Lapse risk, Market risk, Expense risk, etc.) is contained within. Those limits are monitored by the department concerned (i.e. Finance for the financial risks, Risk Management for the Operational risk).

ORSA process

The ORSA policy is adopted and states that the "*ORSA is a process that seeks to link the ERM framework to the Corporate Strategy and to the Solvency/Capital requirements of the enterprise. The business strategy will imply a number of risks that the business will face, but at the same time, a number of risk factors may change over time, such as the external economic environment, internal business practices and the competitive landscape. The ORSA needs to demonstrate that, over all reasonable expectations of such impacts, the business can continue to remain solvent.*

The Board needs to be assured that the ERM is robust with good governance, supports their expressed appetite for risk and of the business's ability to identify all of the types and levels of own risk (quantitative and qualitative) to which they are exposed as well as management actions through mitigation or adequate capital resources to survive the impact of such risks crystallising. Such analyses will have broader reach than just the risks specified for calculating the SCR, as well as having different calibrations of the impacts and likelihoods of the SCR risks.

There is a need using stress and scenario analysis to project over the horizon of the business plan –5 years in OneLife's case - the outcomes in respect of capital positions arising from the impacts of own risks under range of scenarios.

The outcome of the ORSA is an ability to support the statements that, OneLife's plans are consistent with the Risk Appetite, that the Company is adequately capitalised on the basis chosen for the own risk assessment as well as on a regulatory basis, and that the Company will continue to be so over the planning horizon."

The ORSA is completed at a point in time during the year and provided to the Regulator according to the requirements.

The ORSA exercise is undertaken on a yearly basis; OneLife aims to deliver an ORSA based on the latest available 5-year budget. However, if a significant exceptional event affecting the structure of the Group occurs then the ORSA process would be triggered and an ad-hoc assessment (in part or in full as appropriate) would be conducted.

The Board, the ARCC, the RCC and the CEO are also entitled to request an ORSA to be produced at any point in time.

Concerning the ORSA report structure, which is not fixed and can evolve according to report needs, the information included must cover at least (not exhaustive):

- Information on the Structure of the Group
- Information on the Business, Markets and Performance
- Information on the System of Governance
- Information on the Risk Profile
- Assessment of the overall solvency needs
- Forward-looking perspective of the overall solvency needs assessment
- Valuation and recognition bases of the overall solvency needs
- Continuous Compliance with Regulatory Capital Requirements
- Continuous Compliance with Technical Provisions
- Assessment on the potential Deviations from assumptions underlying the SCR calculation

The conclusion includes at least:

- The qualitative and quantitative results of the forward looking assessment and the conclusions drawn by the undertaking from those results
- The summary of the methods and main assumptions used

During the year, Risk Management function will ensure a process of risk reporting (in agreement with the results of the annual ORSA report) and continuous monitoring of the ORSA results (actuals vs. projected). In practice, whenever the Actuarial Team will report Solvency II coverage (which under Solvency II is at least on a quarterly basis), Risk Management will be informed of any breach of the Risk Appetite Solvency coverage limit and it will be reported to the relevant stakeholders.

The ORSA assumptions and results are reported for comments and approval before presentation to the ARCC and the ORSA assumptions and results have to be approved by the Board.
ORSA results are interpreted into budget approval process.

The ORSA process and modelling take also into accounts risk as assessed as high and identifies if they are covered in the SCR calculated by the standard formula in stress scenarios.

B.4 Internal control system

Compliance Team – Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Department

Compliance team's role within OneLife is to support the Company and its key stakeholders against business practices that would not be in line with legal, regulatory, internal rules and in some aspects, ethical requirements.

This includes also the protection against reputation risk which is one of the key assets for development success.

The Compliance & Regulatory function includes the following main activities:

Category	Tasks
AML / CTF – Anti-money laundering / Counter Terrorist Financing	Review of Know-Your-Customer files and atypical transactions. Perform regular controls on a "risk-based" approach. Name filtering of clients (including other parties to the policy like beneficiaries, assignees, trustees, payees etc) and brokers against official lists and exposed persons lists. Compliance performs the reporting of suspicious transactions or activities to authorities and the Chief Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Officer is the MLRO (Money Laundering Reporting Officer).
Compliance training	Following the compliance training plan, annual training is provided on AML / CTF, complaint handling, fraud prevention, GDPR and other related topics to employees.
Complaints handling	Centralization and analysis of complaints. Periodic reporting to ARCC. However, the member of the Executive Committee responsible for complaints (as per CAA Regulation 19/3) is the Chief Operating Officer.
Data protection and record retention	Set up data protection policies. Support other departments by performing reviews, setup of record retention schedules, etc. In 2020, a group of data protection correspondents was set-up, made of representatives of each department, in order to provide the DPO with support in this matter.
Distribution network review	Review the distribution network of the different insurance channels in order to assess if the brokers are licensed and do not present reputation risk for the Company. This responsibility was transferred to the Business Coordination team during S2 2020.
Fraud prevention / investigation	Promote a fraud awareness culture. Investigate potential cases of fraud. Propose procedures / controls / remediation actions based on findings.

Internal code of conduct / ethics	Develop policies and procedures that foster an ethical behaviour of all employees.
Internal procedures review	Review internal procedures in order to identify if those procedures take into consideration compliance risk.
Product review / product acceptance	Review new products and their development in order to raise and address on time potential compliance issues. Suggest modifications if needed.
Project support	Support ongoing project which may have a compliance impact.
Rules of conduct / Information to clients	Review proper mechanisms for information to clients (complete / accurate / timely).
Whistle Blowing	The Chief Compliance, Regulatory & Risk Officer is the internal contact person "WPO – Whistleblowing Process Officer" and in charge of receiving and investigating, as the case may be, whistleblowing reports in accordance with the process defined in this Policy on behalf of OneLife in case an employee does not want to use the external provider channel.
Regulatory watch	Make a follow-up of new or updated laws, rules and regulations, carry out a gap analysis and set-up an operational action plan for implementing the regulatory requirements in the Company.

The Compliance function documents its controls and issues recommendation when appropriate. The controls include the N2 controls carried out on the French branch of OneLife, who delegated the administration of the branch portfolio.

It is an independent function and reports to the CEO and to the ARCC where it has direct access to Board members.

In addition, the function disposes of own resources and budgets to seek external support in case of need.

The Internal control system:

The internal control system set up within OneLife is a process, implemented at all levels, designed to provide reasonable assurance on :

- the application of instructions and guidelines set by senior management and governing bodies,
- the proper functioning of the Company's internal processes,
- the reliability of financial information,
- compliance with laws and regulations.

It contributes to the control of activities, the effectiveness of operations, the efficient use of resources and must allow significant risks to be taken into account in an appropriate manner.

The internal control system deployed within OneLife is based on the three lines of defence model.

Corporate Three Lines of Defence Model

The Corporate Governance is structured following the "Three Lines of Defence" model:

- **First Line of Defence** – Day-to-day risk management, performed by the various departments under the supervision of department heads.

  In each department, employees, managers and department heads have a deep understanding of their daily operations and the related risks, as such:

  - They own and manage risks (i.e. "risk owners");
  - They are responsible for identifying, assessing, controlling and mitigating risks;
  - They maintain effective internal controls and execute risk and control procedures;
  - They implement corrective actions to address process and control deficiencies;
  - They design and implement "internal rules" in coordination with other departments;
  - They guide the design of controls into systems and processes.

- **Second Line of Defence** – Risk Oversight, performed by the Actuarial function, Risk Management function, Compliance function;

The responsibilities of these functions include:

  - Supporting management policies;
  - Providing risk management frameworks identifying known and emerging issues;
  - Identifying changes in the organization's risk appetite;
  - Assisting management in developing processes and controls to manage risks and issues;
  - Providing guidance and training on risk management processes;
  - Monitoring implementation of effective risk management practices and adequacy and effectiveness of internal control;
  - Alerting to emerging issues and changing regulatory and risk scenarios.

- **Third Line of Defence** – Independent Assurance, performed by Internal Audit department. Additional information on how Internal Audit provide the governing body and Senior Management with comprehensive assurance, based on the highest level of independence and objectivity within the organization, is described in the Internal Audit section of this report.

Internal rules

The Company has implemented Internal Rules covering all its activities, including its life insurance activities meeting the Commissariat aux Assurances requirements. The Company's Internal Rules manual is updated on a yearly basis or when deemed necessary.

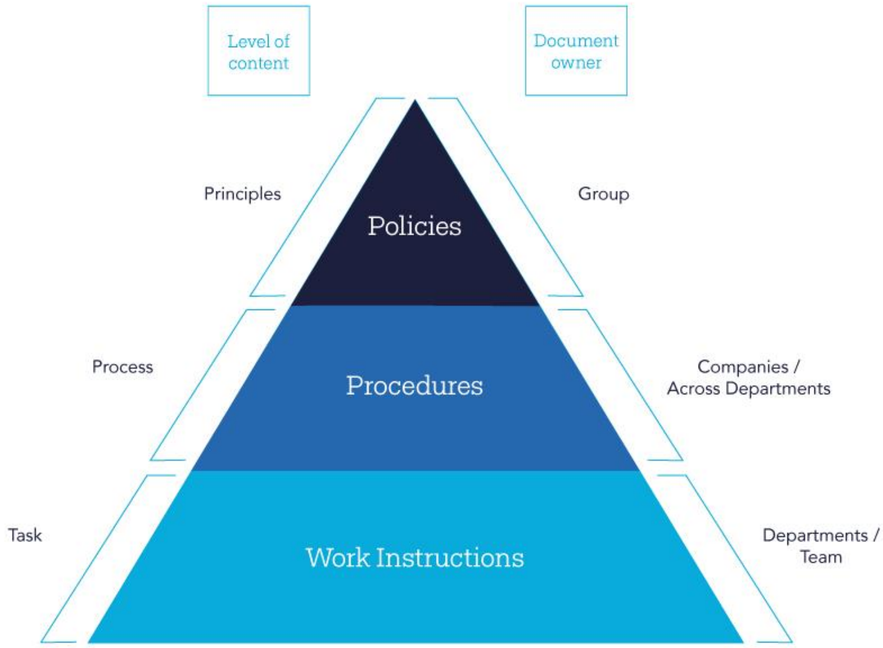
Internal Rules are centralized by the Compliance, Regulatory & Risk department and made available for all employees on the Intranet. They are structured under Policies, Procedures and Work Instructions.

- **Policies** set overall principles for activities of OneLife. Some policies may derive from the APICIL Group policies;

- **Procedures** document one process within and across departments and are applicable to one or several companies. Some procedures may derive from APICIL Group's policies or procedures;

- **Work instructions** provide more detailed guidance on how to carry out a single task. Work instructions depend on the details requested to perform a specific task. In some cases, detailed work instructions may be optional if a detailed procedure is in place.

The graph below explains the level of details of each category of Internal Rules:



Trainings on some of these internal rules are organized including but not limited to Compliance topics (AML, Complaints ...).

B.5 Internal audit function

Internal Audit Department

The Internal Audit department is responsible for:

- evaluating the internal controls system through reviews of the various activities of OneLife and all its affiliates (whether located in Luxembourg or abroad),
- ensuring that OneLife is adequately protected by the internal rules in place, and
- making recommendations for improvement.

Scope, responsibilities, organisation and reporting lines of the Company's Internal Audit function are defined in the Internal Audit Policy, which has been validated by the ARCC and approved by the Board of Directors.

The key principles and standards ruling the Internal Audit function have been made available to all staff members through the publication on the intranet of the Internal Audit Policy.

To ensure objectivity and in particular to avoid conflict of interest, a system of rotation of audit tasks is instituted within the limits of practicality, and arrangements made to avoid new recruits from within the organisation performing audit work on activities where they exercised their duties in the recent past.

Reporting Line

To provide for the independence of the Internal Audit function, the Chief Internal Audit Officer reports functionally to the ARCC and administratively to the Chief Executive Officer.

The OneLife internal audit activities are reported into the Apicil internal audit yearly report to the Audit Committee of the SGAPS.

Risk Assessment and Internal Audit Plan

The internal audit activity of OneLife follows a risk-based approach, meaning that internal audit resources are deployed with efficiency to cover the audit universe, draw up the internal audit plan, plan audit engagements and communicate results. The yearly risk assessment is aligned to the Risk Management's methodology. Inherent business risks, mitigating controls and residual risks are evaluated.

For efficiency reasons, the Internal Audit department relies to some extent on the work of others (e.g. Risk Register compiled by Risk Management team), but expresses its opinion independently.

The Internal Audit department:

- conducts interviews with members of the Executive Committee, with Risk Management and reviews documents made available by all departments, and
- produces some high-level risk matrix representing the audit universe, a Heat Map summarising high levels risks and finally the risk-based audit plan.

The audit plan is:
- foreseen as a dynamic tool to be adapted in relation to the evolution of the business and of its related risk. Quarterly reviews of the internal audit plan are performed to take this into account;
- drawn up for 4 years (2021-2024) so as to cover all activities and functions according to their risk exposure;
- approved by the CEO and the ARCC.

Special investigations may be carried out by the Internal Audit department at the request of the CEO and / or the ARCC.

Audit Reports

Standard reports include observation, risk and recommendation. Observations are classified between Extreme, High, Medium or Low in relation to their residual risk. The level of residual risk attached to each internal audit finding is determined as a result of the internal audit engagement, following the risk topology and the risk assessment methodology.

Management responses, with action plan and deadline for implementation are included in the final report, - which is graded A, B, C or D, according to the magnitude of the reported findings.

Follow-up Process and Reporting

Recommendations raised by the Internal Audit department for the purpose of improving the organisational and internal control quality are subject to regular follow-up whose frequency is dependent on the "Recommendation Priority" as described in a procedure.

B.6 Actuarial function

The duties of the Actuarial Function are carried out by the Company's Actuarial Team, which is part of the Company's Finance Department.

The Actuarial Department Manager reports to the CFO, with a dual reporting line to the CEO and access to the Board of Directors through regular attendance at ARCC meetings.

The Actuarial Function carries out the following tasks:

- coordinates the calculation of technical provisions;
- ensures the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- assesses the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- compares best estimates against experience;
- informs the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- oversees the calculation of technical provisions where approximations have been used due to insufficient data of appropriate quality;
- expresses an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- expresses an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements, and;
- contributes to the effective implementation of the risk-management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the SCR, MCR and to the ORSA.

The Actuarial Function has to provide an annual Actuarial Function Report to the Board of Directors. This report shall document all tasks that have been undertaken by the Actuarial function, identify any deficiencies and give recommendations as to how deficiencies should be remedied.

Those tasks include oversight of activities in respect of the Branch portfolio, namely the calculation of technical provisions, evaluation of capital requirements and pricing of products, which are performed by the APICIL Group on behalf of the Company.

B.7 Outsourcing

An Outsourcing policy has been set and the owner is the Tax & Legal department.

Each department of the Company is responsible for monitoring and maintaining the list of the outsourced functions/activities, including the ones considered as critical and important, within its department. This information is reflected in an outsourcing log. The information in the outsourcing log is provided by all the Company's departments to the Tax & Legal Department, which will submit the log to the Executive Committee for management. Purchasing and Outsourcing Committee (POC) has an oversight role of the outsourcing activity.

The Executive Committee, through the PO, manages the outsourcing arrangements.

In order to ensure that the outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities does not impair the ability of the supervisory authorities to monitor the compliance of the Company with its obligations, the Executive Committee ensures that:

- the service providers cooperate with the supervisory authorities of OneLife in connection with the outsourced functions or activities; and
- OneLife, its external and internal auditors have effective access to data related to the outsourced functions or activities.

Each department reviews the relevant SLA from a Solvency II (outsourcing rules requirements) perspective and based on predetermined criteria. The Tax & Legal Department undertakes a second level review and proposes any necessary amendments to meet such requirements.

The Tax & Legal department reviews the SLA from a legal point of view.

Regarding the French branch's business, numerous activities/functions have been outsourced to other entities of APICIL Group.

These delegated processes are detailed in specific agreements with structured and precise follow-up and controls.

The outsourcing process for all these functions of the French branch is effective since 1 July 2019. As of that date, all employees of APICIL Life have been transferred to the APICIL Group entities taking over these activities. Some few remaining employees of APICIL Life were transferred to the Company.

All critical or important functions or activities outsourced by the Company are as follows:

Activity type	Intra-group outsourcing	Country of performance of the outsourced activity
Accounting and reporting	No	Luxembourg
Investments	No	Luxembourg
Distribution	No	Belgium
EMIR and SFTR	No	Luxembourg
EMIR and SFTR	No	Switzerland
IT (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Risk management function (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Accounting and reporting (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
AML/CFT function (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Compliance function (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Complaints handling(branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Claims handling (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Distribution (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Underwriting (branch portfolio)	Yes	France
Actuarial function(branch portfolio)	Yes	France

B.8 Any other information

Reference is made to previous sections mentioning the significant changes in the Group's structure and organisation.

C. Risk profile

C.1 Underwriting risk

Life underwriting risk is the risk of loss arising from insurance contracts underwritten by the Company. It arises from the following sources:

Lapse Risk

Lapse Risk comprises the risk of loss arising through higher levels of policyholder lapses than expected on contracts underwritten by the Company. It may be concentrated where a large number of policyholders are serviced by a small number of distributors, and where the focus on HNWI leads to fewer but larger premium receipts and corresponding surrenders.

On the other side, for the Branch Euro fund portfolio, a reduction of the lapse rate in a low rate environment is also to be considered as a substantial risk for the Company.

The Company accepts that in the short to medium term it will be significantly exposed to lapse risk and in particular as it implements its strategy to build relationships with a wider range of product distributors. In designing its products and processes the Company will take steps to limit direct exposure to lapses. The Company has a low appetite for lapse risk.

Mortality Risk

Mortality Risk is the risk of loss arising through higher levels of policyholder deaths than expected on contracts underwritten by the Company.

The low level of the life cover of policies in the historic OneLife portfolio, supplemented by the use of reinsurance, together with the limited, but not reinsured, amount of death cover in the Branch portfolio mean that the mortality risk exposure is limited.

For the same reasons the Life Catastrophe Risk related to the risk of losses arising due to mortality risk exposure from extreme or irregular events whose effects are not sufficiently captured by the Mortality Risk Limits is also controlled.

Longevity Risk

Longevity Risk is the risk of loss arising to the Company through policyholders surviving for longer periods than expected. It is a risk most typically associated with annuity business, but can be present in other types of business. The Company currently has no appetite for writing further direct longevity risk beyond that represented in its closed books.

Expense Risk

Expense risk is the risk of loss arising through increases in the Company's expense levels, or inflation over time. Expense risk is a significant risk for the Company, and one which it must accept in order to write business. The Company will monitor expenses on an on-going basis and has set limits for actual expenses relative to budgeted expenses. The Company has a low appetite for expense risk.

Risk on Mix Euro/UL in the collection of the Branch portfolio

An imbalance between the Euro Funds and the UL portfolios can be a significant risk for the Company in terms of solvency. This relates to a deviance of collection versus expected one as defined in the Business plan.

C.2 Market risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the level of market prices of assets, liabilities and financial instruments.

Control is exercised depending on the portfolio respectively through the Investment Committee or at APICIL Group level for the branch portfolio.

OneLife's appetite for Market Risk has two key elements – a policyholders' fund element and a shareholders' fund element:

In respect of policyholder funds in the Main Establishment portfolio, the Company has no appetite for direct Market Risk, and such future products will be designed such that no guarantees will be provided which will directly expose the Company to Market Risk. Only minimal amount exposure per fund exist for operational purposes. It is monitored twice a week. The existing guaranteed portfolios have some inherent risk that is managed with a robust asset liability matching overseen by the Investment Committee, the appetite for this residual risk is low.

The branch in France issues products with guarantees that expose the Company to Market Risk. The mitigation actions are performed with asset allocation and market risk monitoring at APICIL Group level. This entails also determining lower technical rates and benefit participation on those products in case of adverse situation.

The Company earns fee income based on the value of policyholder funds, and therefore will accept Market Risk at this second order level. Control is exercised depending on the portfolio respectively through the Investment Committee or at APICIL Group level over the investments permitted to be held in policyholder portfolios.

In respect of the shareholder portfolio, the Company has a low appetite for Market Risk. The Company will invest primarily in lower risk assets, such as cash, conservative investment funds and fixed interest securities. However, the Company is willing to take on some risk, through allowing to invest in non-government fixed interest securities with a view to generating additional returns, subject to specific limits contained in the Investment Policy set by the Company's Investment Committee. These limits are designed to keep the Company's direct market risk within the risk tolerances set out in this document, and will be reviewed as appropriate in light of any changes to this document.

It can take the form of:

Interest Rate Risk

Interest Rate Risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse changes in interest rates. The Company is exposed to Interest Rate risk through direct holdings of fixed interest securities supporting guaranteed funds, through shareholder investment in bonds and bond funds and through the second order impact of changes in interest rates on policyholder funds. The Company for its historical portfolio has a low tolerance for direct interest rate risk and has determined an investment policy for shareholder and guaranteed funds on that basis.

Capital Market Risk

For OneLife, Capital Market Risk primarily relates to the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the market prices of equities and other market priced assets.

The Company has no tolerance for direct equity or asset exposure other than where an exposure is required for operational reasons through a temporary shareholder holding in unit funds, either as a box position or for seeding funds, for which the appetite is low.

The Company accepts Capital Market Risk through the second order exposure to policyholder unit funds (through fee income) as this is part of business model.

For the branch, the main Market risks are related to potential significant negative market impact on the value of eligible assets and own funds.

This could also result in setting-up specific provision affecting the result and guaranteed rates.

For Unit Linked, a reduced value of assets results in reducing the future margin of the Company and its own funds. In addition, a significant drop of the shares' market value, switches from Unit linked to Euro Funds business could disturb the realisation of the strategy and impact the reduction of its solvency ratios.

It is considered an important risk but inherent to the business model of OneLife.

Risk Limits for Capital Market Risk are set out in the Risk Appetite Statement.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign Exchange Risk is the risk of loss resulting from adverse movements in currency exchange rates.

The Company has a low tolerance for Foreign Exchange Risk. The risk appetite of the Company is compatible with writing business in territories where the Euro is not the local currency. However, it is likely that policyholder requirements will mean that the Company will earn fee income in non-Euro currencies whilst typically incurring at least some expenses in Euro.

The Company has a low tolerance for some level of Foreign Exchange Risk, primarily for operational purposes, but has determined overall limits for aggregate currency exposures within which it must operate.

These Risk Limits are set out in the Risk Appetite Statement.

Spread risk

Spread risk is the potential impact of an increase of the credit spread on own assets (Shareholder portfolio) and is considered as significant for the French branch portfolio. It is assessed as the spread between the actuarial rate of a company's bond and a theoretical sovereign debt (without risk) with similar maturity.

When markets are nervous, the credit spreads on bonds can increase what can lead to deterioration of market value of these bonds reducing the own funds and solvency ratio. This has also an impact on the counterparty risk, potentially requiring additional provisions affecting the result and guaranteed rates portfolio.

Strategic review and allocation (through specific limits/thresholds) by category at the level of the entity does circumvent this risk. Setting limits on concentration of issuers also reduces the risk. The Company has a low tolerance for spread risk and has set out a defined Investment Policy to limit exposure by credit rating and concentration limits of counterparties.

Absorbing the impact via contribution to benefits also allows reducing the impact.

Concentration risk

Concentration Risk is the potential risk of overweighting one single business segment in own assets. It also includes concentration risk on issuers, sectors and geographical areas. This can result in reduced market value of related investments and impact the results of the Company. Thresholds on the concentration have been put in.

In order to mitigate such risk, the APICIL Group that manages the portfolio of the French branch diversified and diluted its investments through maximum exposures on issuers, business segments, etc.

Within OneLife (head office), risk concentration is monitored and controlled at Shareholders cash balance level: any excessive exposure due to high concentration of shareholder investments in a single entity or Company of related entities, or in a single geographic location or industry are all prescribed with Investment Policy Limits and reported monthly to the Investment Committee.

Consolidated shareholders cash balance per Bank on a Company level is reported by Treasury. Concentration limits for exposures to individual banking companies, are set to minimise the outcome of counterparty defaults.

In addition, the Risk concentration is monitored and controlled at partner level: OneLife developed Key Risk Indicators in order to monitor Broker, Sales person and Custodian concentration.

C.3 Credit risk

Credit Risk describes the risk of loss resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and debtors to which the Company is exposed. It can take the form of:

- Investment Counterparty Risk
- Reinsurer Counterparty Risk
- Policyholder Counterparty Risk

Investment Counterparty Risk

Investment Counterparty risk reflects the risk of loss arising from a counterparty defaulting and being unable to fully discharge an obligation to the Company, and/or spread risk. It will typically include counterparties to fixed interest securities, and other parties that the Company is exposed to, consideration is also given to intra-group exposures and financial deposits or current accounts.

The Company has a medium-low appetite for investment counterparty risk and has set specific limits in the Investment Guidelines Policy, which must be adhered to in relation to investments held directly in shareholder funds. The risk of default on investments in unit-linked funds is passed to policyholders and the risk to the Company is a second order effect driven by a reduction in fee income.

The Company will monitor exposures to relevant third parties. The Company has determined Risk Limits for Investment Counterparty Risk exposures, and will actively monitor these exposures to ensure that they remain within these limits.

Reinsurance Counterparty Risk

Exposures to re-insurers will be monitored as appropriate, and the Company will apply defined limits reporting to the Board. The Board's tolerance to Reinsurance Counterparty Risk is low.

The majority of reinsurance for the main establishment portfolio of OneLife is placed with Munich Re (over 90%). This does not generate a significant concentration of reinsurer credit risk due to the risk premium structure of the reinsurance, which does not cause significant reserves to build up on the reinsurer's balance sheet. Credit risk is therefore limited to claims incurred but not yet reimbursed by the reinsurer, and to accrued profit share not yet received.

The branch portfolio is not reinsured.

Policyholder Counterparty Risk

On occasions, some policyholder funds have issues to liquidate part of the holding to meet fees due, and this creates an exposure for OneLife. The Board expects these exposures to be minimised and action for recovery taken at the earliest opportunity, hence their tolerance for this risk is low.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity Risk is the risk of losses in the event that insufficient liquid assets are available to meet the cash flow requirements of the obligations to any counterparties, such as employees, service providers and policyholders in respect of surrenders when they fall due.

This can be caused by:

- Lack of short term resources to face cash-outs
- Incidents from treasury/liquidities management tools
- Incident with a third party bank

The Company has a low tolerance for liquidity risk. Robust modelling of medium term liquidity needs is completed as part of the annual planning exercise and a safety margin is maintained for short-term liquidity based on recent experience of cash demands. The investment of shareholder funds backing the guarantee funds must be in line with the Asset Liability Management Policy which takes account of the Company's projected liability profile, including the projected duration of liabilities, with assets backing policyholder liabilities suitably matched by duration. Furthermore guidelines and monitoring are in place for the policy advance made on former the branch portfolio.

The Company's Investment Policy Guidelines for shareholder funds requires investment in liquid assets which are listed on recognised markets. Where unlisted assets, or other assets which may have less liquidity than typical listed assets, are held within unit funds, the Company will clearly set out the basis for transferring those assets back to policyholders if claims are made on a policy at a time when the assets cannot readily be realised.

The Company's Investment Committee will determine the eligibility of assets or types of asset into unit funds on a case-by-case basis, where the automatic criteria for inclusion in the fund, determined by the Investment Committee, have not been met.

OneLife also monitors the ratio of shareholders' cash at bank, in hand, unused facilities and cash deposits divided by Expenses (monthly average).

The balances of miscellaneous cash accounts are monitored on a daily basis.

For the branch, a rating on liquidity has been developed within the APICIL Group to grant a score for each asset. In terms of its level of liquidity being defined as the average delay to confirm a quote/price on an institutional scale. Liquidity limits have been defined for each portfolio in alignment with related liabilities commitments.

Sinistrality peaks are estimated as well as potential movements resulting from expenses and claims by the business segments in the frame of risks chart. Within the branch, potentials out-flows from Euro Fund business are estimated in case of massive claims/surrenders based on historical data. It is concluded that the available liquid assets do significantly cover such massive claim scenario.

The Company writes only a small amount of regular premium business and those future recurring premiums have been considered outside the contract boundaries for the valuation of technical provisions. The Company does not take credit for any material expected profit included in future premiums.

C.5 Operational risk

The Company has an operational risk policy describing the operational risk management system put in place in line with SGAPS APICIL requirements and APICIL Group SMIRCO framework. The main objectives of the operational risk management system are to :

- Define the framework for managing operational risks and related risk appetite.
- Describe all the components of the operational risk management system
- Establish the operational risk framework operating model and its components so that they are deployed and articulated in an effective and efficient manner in line with other policies, in particular the Risk Management policy.

The Company uses a three-level categorization of Operational Risk Events:

- Level I:
  Seven different event types are defined, in line with the Basel II definitions.

- Level II:
  For each Level I event type, Level II event types are developed to provide more detail on the type of the event to answer the question "what has happened?". The Level II event types are closely related to the Basel event types, but some adjustments were made for the application to the insurance industry.

- Level III:
  Facilitates the categorization by giving more concrete examples that add to level II and I. Supports the analysis of reported losses by various stakeholders.

The operating model is described in the Operational Risk policy and the events types on the three levels are listed in Appendix I of the same policy.

Furthermore the services outsourced to the APICIL Group for the portfolio of the French branch are subject to outsourcing monitoring to limit the operational risks.

The collection of risk event data enables the Company to supplement the risk information provided by the risk assessment process undertaken by business areas.

The mapping of the Operational risk is mainly managed via the identification of the processes risk profile of the Company. It is performed via the "Risk and Control Self-Assessment" approach where Risk Management function accompany the various department in the following main steps:

- Identification of the risks
- Assessment of the risks (gross score)
- Identification of the components of the system of elements addressing the risk (SEAR) and assessment of the risk (net score)

Mitigation of operational risks

Within the APICIL Group Risk Management system, the owners of the operational risks are the process drivers ("Pilote de processus").

The operational risks are assessed based on the probability of occurrence and their severity and impacts as defined in the Risk Management policy. In accordance with the SGAPS risk policy, all significant risks that are not accepted by governance must be subject to an action plan recorded and monitored in order to eliminate, transfer or reduce the risk.

For each identified risk, several elements addressing the risk aiming at reducing the risk are listed and form together system of elements addressing the risk. A score is given to each element addressing the risk based on its effectiveness and its setting-up.

The controls in relation to operational risk are performed by operational teams in the scope of their day-to-day activities in which they ensure the business is conducted in a risk-prone environment. This controlling actions are identified in the operational risk mapping as system of elements addressing the risk and is validated on a regular basis by the process drivers.

Stress Testing

In its 2021 ORSA, the Company has considered a number of stresses to quantify key sensitivities.

	Stress
1.	Sales risk
2.	Lapse risk
3.	Market Fall
4.	Expense risk
5.	Operational risk

6.	Erosion of fees
7.	Rise in interest rates

For ease of comparison, dividends were assumed to continue as per the Central Scenario in all of the stresses.

Scénario de Risques Redoutés

In addition to the stresses, we considered a combined scenario (Scénario de Risques Redoutés, or "SRR") aligned to the APICIL Group SRR considering the following components:

Interest Rates
Equities
Sales
Expenses
Lapses
Dividends

Additional Scenarios

Further, the Company considered a Reverse Stress Test to quantify a scenario in which the Company's solvency position would be such that the Company's business model would no longer be viable. The scenario is as per APICIL Group SRR.

C.6 Other material risks

Product Design and Pricing

New business pricing risk is the risk of losses arising from accepting new business premiums at unprofitable rates. It is an important risk for the Company to monitor. Whilst it may be important for the Company to write business on competitive terms, and there may be occasions where it is appropriate to apply special terms, the Company has no appetite for writing unprofitable business more generally. Review of issued policies is performed on a regular basis and should business have been written at unprofitable terms, reporting is made to the Executive Committee for actions and / or decision. The analysis is based also on the Expense analysis performed that allocates the expenses in accordance with the different activities. From this analysis a product target pricing is derived.

The process for minimising new business pricing risk requires the profitability of new product developments to be assessed by the Actuarial Department Manager. Exception requests in respect of individual cases or sub-products are must be approved according to a process coordinated by Sales & Marketing. In case of disagreement, the pricing exception is submitted to the CEO for decision. Periodic reviews of the current pricing of existing products are undertaken at a portfolio level.

The New Business Product Approval process has been revised in light to the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD). It is not strictly a risk in its own right, but is a key control. A robust product approval process is central to ensuring that the Company does not inadvertently accept new risks or otherwise increase its risk profile.

Sales Risk

Sales risk, is the risk of not reaching the budgeted sales figures or having a surrender rate higher than expected. This risk is monitored each month.

Legal, Regulatory & Compliance Risk

Legal/regulatory (compliance) risk is the impact arising from failure to comply with statutory or regulatory obligations. OneLife considers legal risk as the outcome of other risks crystallising, in particular operational risk. The Company has no appetite for material legal / regulatory risk and will invest in people, systems and governance controls to minimise the possibility of failing to meet legal and regulatory obligations.

Strategic Risk (including Reputational Risk)

The Company is subject to Strategic Risks which are beyond its control, the impact of which may be to render the Business Model unviable. An annual exercise of Reverse Stress Testing has been undertaken by the Executive Committee and presented to the Board for their consideration of events which could have such an impact. A key output from the process is to ensure appropriate early warning measures are in place and that Management actions have been considered and documented should such events arise.

The Company has a low appetite for unprofitable classes of business arising from strategic positioning, or resulting from adverse pricing experience.

Reputational risk is the current and prospective impact on earnings and solvency capital arising from negative opinions exhibited by the public, regulators or tax authorities. Reputational risk can be seen as arising from other risks, in particular operational risk ("cascading effect"). It is considered as one of the effects of operational risk events.

The Company has no appetite for reputational risk. OneLife continues to invest heavily in building in its chosen markets and in developing the necessary systems and controls to minimise reputation risk.

One area where Reputation Risk can arise relates to policyholder expectations which can be driven in part by product literature and the sales process. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the reasonable expectations of policyholders are met. The Company requires product literature to be reviewed by multiple areas of the Company the context of policyholder expectations and with a view to ensuring that risks being borne by policyholders are adequately explained.

In addition, the Company will carefully select the distributor companies with which it will enter into distribution agreements and will verify the regulatory status of all agents, and where appropriate, implement a programme of on-going sales monitoring in all jurisdictions, and field visits / audits to ensure proactive monitoring of the activities of agents.

The 4-year strategic plan (Horizon 2024) is currently in implementation. Monitoring of the progresses is performed by KPI monitored on a quarterly basis (compass) and performed by an annual assessment of the actions implementations. This monitoring aims at addressing any potential deviation from the strategic plan approved by the Board of directors.

Sustainability risk

The Company is subject to sustainability risk as identified in the sustainability risk mapping. The risk mapping is reviewed on an annual basis with the Executive Committee and covered the following topics (Investments, operations and product). The Company sustainability risk framework is aligned with the one of the APICIL Group's requirements.

The Company has a low appetite for Sustainability Risk.

Prudent Person Principle

The prudent person principle for investment purposes is covered through the regular monitoring of the Investment Committee that applies for the own portfolio and portfolios with guarantee return.

OneLife believes that prudent management of risk is a central element of the investment function and that diversification among asset classes will maximize the probability of achieving investment goals while minimizing the risk of loss associated with any single security, asset class, industry sector, or geographical region. In this respect, credit assessments from external credit assessments institutions are used in the investment function.

For the historical portfolio of OneLife, the Investment Committee oversees and guides the investment process and its policies subject to the following principles:
- To act solely in the interest of OneLife, its clients, and its shareholders
- To act with care, skill, prudence and diligence under any circumstances
- To prudently manage the costs of implementing this Investment Policy.

This is fully documented in the Company Investment Policy Guidelines

For portfolios where policyholders bear the investment risk, the decision about the asset classes are determined by the policyholders and/or their advisors. The Company ensures that those decisions comply with their investment strategies and with regulatory-determined investment limits.

The monitoring of the former branch portfolio is made at APICIL Group level.

C.7 Any other information

As at 31 December 2022, the Company has commitments amounting to EUR 1,084,360 (2021: EUR 1,415,190) in relation to IT hardware, software and IT contractors, commitments amounting to EUR 757,058 (2021: EUR 515,191) in relation to car leasing contractors and commitments amounting to EUR 2,133,580 (VAT included) in relation to building lease (2021: EUR 1,359,390).

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1 Assets

As at 31 December 2022, The OneLife Company held the following assets:

Balance sheet: Assets (in EUR)	Notes	Statutory accounts valuation	Solvency II valuation
Intangible assets	a	2,131,521	0
Investments		485,706,683	436,243,364
Shares, other variable yield transferable securities and units in unit trusts	b	59,404,108	63,292,898
Debt securities and other fixed income transferable securities	c	379,698,212	326,332,823
Other loans	d	36,104,363	36,104,363
Deposits with credit institutions	d	10,500,000	10,513,279
Investments for the benefit of life insurance	e	8,145,497,700	8,145,497,700
Debtors	f	34,907,629	34,227,442
Other assets		80,135,238	80,135,247
Cash at bank and in hand	g	79,805,542	79,805,550
Tangible assets and stocks		329,697	329,697
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	h	5,086,244	1,530,728
Deferred acquisition costs	i	10,455,145	0
Total assets		8,763,920,160	8,697,634,481

The valuation principles applied to the assets are as follows:

a. For the Statutory Accounts, intangible assets are composed of the establishment charges (which are amortized on a five years basis) and technical policy management and other software costs, which are valued at purchase price including the incidental expenses, less cumulated depreciation amounts and amortized over a seven, five or three years period. For Solvency II, intangible assets are taken at nil value.

b. For the Statutory Accounts, shares and other variable yield transferable securities and units in unit trusts are valued at historical acquisition cost or market value. For Solvency II, they are valued at market value.

c. For the Statutory Accounts, debt securities and other fixed income transferable securities are valued at amortised cost. For Solvency II they are valued at market value.

d. Deposits with credit institutions and other loans are valued at nominal value.

e. Investments for the benefit of life insurance policyholders who bear the investment risk are valued at market value.

f. Debtors are valued at the lower of their nominal and their probable realisation value. Value adjustments are made when recoverability is questionable, either in part or entirely. These value adjustments shall no longer be carried when the reasons for which they were made cease to apply. For Solvency II purposes, a value adjustment was applied in respect of EUR 680,187 of debtors representing prepaid software and application development costs, which were taken at nil value.

g. Cash at bank and in hand is valued at nominal value.

h. Any other assets include other expenditure incurred during the financial year which relates to a subsequent financial year and income relating to the current financial year, but which is not receivable until a subsequent financial year. For Solvency II, this item excludes accrued interest on debt securities, which is instead included in the "Debt Securities and other fixed income and transferable securities" line.

i. For Statutory Accounts, some acquisition costs relating to life insurance policies are deferred and recognized as an asset. The deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the acquisition charge earning period, on a straight line basis. Additional amortisation is recorded on fully surrendered policies. For Solvency II, deferred acquisition costs are not recognized as an asset and are taken at nil value.

D.2 Technical provisions

Overview

The value of technical provisions under Solvency II requirements equals the sum of the Best Estimate Liability (BEL) and the Risk Margin (RM). The BEL is the expected present value of the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, using the relevant risk-free interest term structure.

The Risk Margin (RM) represents the cost of holding the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) over the lifetime of the insurance obligations. It is calculated with a "cost of capital" approach by applying the cost of capital rate to the discounted value of the projected SCR.

Summary of Amounts of Technical Provisions

The amounts of technical provisions as at 31 December 2022 for the purposes of financial statements and Solvency II are as follows:

Balance sheet: Liabilities (in EUR)	Notes	Statutory accounts valuation	Solvency II valuation
Main Establishment Portfolio:			
Unit Linked Technical Provisions	a	6,430,570,069	6,266,925,005
Technical Provisions excluding Unit Linked	b	8,875,755	8,508,581

Risk Margin	c	0	38,445,237
Main Establishment Portfolio Technical Provisions		6,439,445,824	6,313,878,822
Branch Portfolio:			
Unit Linked Technical Provisions	d	1,714,927,631	1,680,430,292
Technical Provisions excluding Unit Linked	d	410,180,355	370,227,472
Risk Margin	e	0	22,201,108
Branch Portfolio Technical Provisions		2,125,107,986	2,072,858,872
Total Technical Provisions		8,564,553,810	8,386,737,694

a. Main Establishment Portfolio Unit Linked Technical Provisions

The portfolio mainly comprises single premium (with possible additional premiums) and regular premium unit-linked policies allowing investment into a range of internal or external collective funds which the Company makes available, or to one or more dedicated funds where the policy value is linked to an individual investment fund whose assets are managed according to the investment strategy selected by the policyholder.

Unit Linked Technical Provisions correspond to liabilities for those policies, for which the benefits are determined by reference to the value of the investments and where the investment risk is borne by the policyholders.

For the Statutory Accounts, they are evaluated at the net asset value of units allocated to policies on the valuation date, with assets taken at their market value.

For Solvency II, the value of technical provisions are determined by evaluating a Best Estimate Liability (BEL) by projecting forward the cashflows expected to arise from policies in-force at the valuation date on a best-estimate basis and discounting those cashflows using the risk-free rates provided by EIOPA.

Cashflows are modelled on a policy-by-policy basis for 99% of the portfolio, with the remainder being modelled using a model point approach for groups of contracts possessing similar technical characteristics. Cashflows included in the projections are:

- management fees, rebates and other fees and charges;
- claims (mortality, surrender and maturity);
- maintenance expenses;
- trail and renewal commissions.

The Company does not apply the matching adjustment, volatility adjustment, transitional risk-free interest term structure or transitional deduction referred to in, respectively, Articles 77b, 77d, 308c and 308d of the Solvency II Directive.

The BEL is calculated net of reinsurance with adjustment for the expected net profit from reinsurance profit share arrangements.

At the valuation date, amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts are limited to recoveries due in respect of claims paid and reimbursements due under reinsurance profit share arrangements.

The assumptions about income and expenses are determined on the basis of internal observations and analysis, made separately for each part of the modelled portfolio. The probabilities of lapse are determined based on the observations made over the previous three years.

The principal assumptions are as follows:

Economic assumptions	
Risk free rates	EUR Risk free zero coupon curve as at the valuation date provided by EIOPA
Risk discount rates	Equal to the risk free rates
Fund growth rates	Equal to the risk free rates
Currency rates	All cash flows were converted to EUR using rates published by the ECB as at the valuation date
Demographic assumptions	
Surrender Rates	Surrender rates are based on an average of the last 3 years' experience prior to the valuation date, derived on an amounts basis per product grouping. When historical data are not sufficient, the surrender rate is based on expert assessment.
Mortality	Unit-linked products: 70% of the Belgian MK/FK92 tables. Annuities: 65.6% of the French TGF05/TGH05 tables.
Expense Assumptions	
Maintenance Expenses	Expense assumptions are derived from an analysis of Company expenditure over the 12 months prior to the valuation date. The analysis allocates expenses by type (acquisition, maintenance) and by product grouping. Expenses are modelled partially on a per-policy basis, which implicitly assumes a going concern approach and on a proportional basis to AUM to consider the policy size.
Expense Inflation	Based on the following chronicle: 5% for 1st year, 3.8% for 2nd year and 2.06% for following years in line with APICIL Group inflation hypothesis.
Fund Management Assumptions	
External Fund Management Charges	Based on fund data applicable at the valuation date.
Trail Commissions	Based on trail commission arrangements in place at the valuation date.
Investment Fund Rebates	Based on retrocession arrangements in place at the valuation date.
Product Specific Assumptions	
Charges	Management charge rates are taken from policy data extracts from the administration systems.

b. Main Establishment Portfolio Technical Provisions excluding Unit Linked

The Company's historical business includes a number of guaranteed fund products mainly written on the Danish market (53A & G82 portfolios).

For both the Statutory Accounts and Solvency II, the technical provisions were calculated as the sum of:

- the number of units allocated to policies, multiplied by the price at the valuation date;
- strengthening reserves, determined by revaluing liabilities on a market-consistent basis.

A number of additional provisions are also included, relating to a small number of traditional annuities and, for the financial statements, to mortality and disability.

c. Main Establishment portfolio - Risk Margin

The market risk component of the SCR is excluded from the calculation, by assuming that the assets are selected in such a way that they minimise the SCR for market risk, in accordance with Article 38 (1) (h) of the Delegated Regulation.

EIOPA Guideline on the valuation of technical provisions sets out a hierarchy of simplifications for the risk margin. For the Main Establishment portfolio, the Company uses method 2 (the second most precise method) where the SCR for each future year is proportional to the ratio of the best estimate for the relevant year to the best estimate at the valuation date. For that purpose, the best-estimate was assumed to evolve in proportion to the projected assets under management of the in-force portfolio.

The projected SCR at each future time period is then discounted back to the valuation date using risk free rates. The result of the calculation is then multiplied by the cost of capital rate of 6% to give the Risk Margin.

d. Branch portfolio - Best Estimate Liability

The Solvency II technical provisions are calculated according to a stochastic method: 1000 simulations were carried out, for modelling equity, inflation, real estate and yield curve indices.

e. Branch portfolio - Risk Margin

The risk margin is determined using a proportional approach by LoB where the SCR for each future year is proportional to the ratio of the best estimate for the relevant year to the best estimate at the valuation date. For each Life risk the SCR by LoB corresponds to the formula

$$SCR\ LoB_N = SCR\ LoB_0 \times \frac{BE\ LoB_N}{BE\ LoB_0}$$

where:

$BE\ LoB_0$	Best estimate at the valuation date
$BE\ LoB_N$	Best estimate at the year N of projection
$SCR\ LoB_0$	SCR at the valuation date

The Default SCR is valuated with the same methodology but at the global portfolio level and the Operational SCR is recomputed at each projection year with the standard formula.

The projected SCR at each future time period was then discounted back to the valuation date using risk free rates. The result of the calculation was then multiplied by the cost of capital rate of 6% to give the Risk Margin.

This uses method 2 (the proportional approach) of the hierarchy of simplifications proposed by EIOPA.

The Company has performed the necessary due diligence taking into account its risk profile in order to justify the use of this method.

f. Branch portfolio – Volatility Adjustment

The valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions of the Branch portfolio takes into account the Volatility Adjustment (VA).

The application of the VA involves the following impacts as of 31/12/2022:

	EUR
Amount of technical provisions	-2,397,770
Solvency Capital Requirement	-780,858
Minimum Capital Requirement	-506,887
Basic Own Funds	1,709,836
Eligible Own Funds to cover the MCR	1,709,836
Eligible Own Funds to cover the SCR	1,709,836

Uncertainty associated with the value of the technical provisions

The value of the technical provisions at the valuation date is highly sensitive to the assumptions underlying the calculation of the Present Value of Future Profits (PVFP) and, in particular, to the assumptions of future lapse experience, maintenance expenses, investment fund rebates, trail commissions and investment performance and discount rates.

The evolution of technical provisions is also highly sensitive to the development of assets under management, which is itself sensitive to market performance, levels of new business written and lapse experience.

Differences from the Statutory Account valuation & Other Information

A comparison of the technical provisions for the purposes of the financial statements and Solvency II has been shown in the table above.

The differences arise from the inclusion of the PVFP and the Risk Margin in the Solvency II technical provisions.

No securitisation arrangements are in place.

D.3 Other Liabilities

The amounts of other liabilities as at 31 December 2022 for the purposes of the financial statements and Solvency II are as follows:

Balance sheet: Other Liabilities (EUR)	Notes	Statutory accounts valuation	Solvency II valuation
Subordinated Liabilities	a	6,941,019	6,683,924
Provisions for other risks and charges	b	5,875,158	5,875,158
Provisions for taxation		811,841	811,841
Other provisions		5,063,317	5,063,317
Creditors	c	61,596,805	61,596,805
Accruals and deferred income	d	341,622	341,622
Deferred Tax liabilities	e	0	20,404,681
Total of other liabilities		74,754,604	94,902,191

a. For Solvency II, subordinated loans were valued by discounting payments of interest and capital at risk-free interest rates. The basis differs from that used in the statutory accounts, which valued subordinated liabilities at nominal value.

b. Provisions for other risks and charges include the provisions for taxation and the other provisions.

   The provisions for taxation include the Company's best estimate of income tax liabilities for financial years for which a definitive taxation assessment has not yet been received from the fiscal authorities and final unpaid tax liabilities. Advance tax payments are recognized under the category "Any other assets".

   The other provisions are intended to cover losses or liabilities the nature of which is clearly defined and which, at the balance sheet date, are either likely to be incurred or certain to be incurred, but uncertain as to the amount or as to the date on which they will arise.

c. Creditors are valued at settlement value for both the Statutory Accounts and Solvency II.

d. Accruals and deferred income consist of both income received before the balance sheet date, but relating to a subsequent financial year, and charges relating to the current financial year, but payable in a subsequent financial year. They are valued at settlement value for both the Statutory Accounts and Solvency II.

e. For the purposes of Solvency II, an amount of EUR 20,404,681 was determined for the value of Deferred Tax Liabilities (DTL). This amount is presented net of relief from carried forward tax losses. The amount was calculated by applying the relevant tax rate for the Company (28.69%) to the result of:

	(i)	Capital & Reserves on the Solvency II basis
less	(ii)	Capital & Reserves on the Financial Statements Basis
less	(iii)	Amount of tax losses carried forward

subject to a floor of zero.

The DTL was an amount of EUR 32,071,842 prior to allowing for the EUR 11,667,161 benefit from carried-forward tax losses.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

The Company has not used alternative methods of valuation under Article 10(5) of the Delegated Regulations.

D.5 Any other information

The Company has no further material information to disclose regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

Capital Management Process

The objective of the capital management process is to ensure that the nature and amount of Own Funds are sufficient to meet regulatory capital requirements (i.e. the Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement) at all times.

To achieve this, the Risk Appetite Statement sets out a minimum target coverage ratio and also an internal minimum ratio.

The capital management process is summarised in the Capital Management Policy and includes the following key items:

An annual Budget and Medium Term Capital Management Plan, carried out annually with a five-year time horizon and which takes into account different scenario hypotheses and any planned dividends or capital restructuring. A forecast exercise is also run quarterly, taking into account expected year-to-date performance.

- Stress and scenario analysis conducted within the ORSA process and summarised in the ORSA Report, which is used as an input to the Medium Term Capital Management Plan.
- The process for approval of any dividends or distributions of capital.
- Processes for simulating the solvency impact of planned new activities.
- Roles and responsibilities of the Actuarial Function, Executive Committee, ARCC and Board of Directors in the monitoring of capital adequacy on at least a quarterly basis.
- Processes to allow the Company to effectively manage a crisis situation that might lead to a capital shortfall against regulatory requirements or risk appetite.
- The roles of the CFO and the Investment Committee in managing and monitoring the investment of Own Funds.

Tiering and Quality of Own Funds

The following table shows the eligible amount of Own Funds to cover the SCR and the MCR classified by tiers and the corresponding solvency ratios. The amount of Own Funds is shown after taking into account a dividend of € 7,700,000 to be paid in 2023 to TOLH in respect of 2022 earnings.

Own Funds (post-dividend) (in EUR)	Solvency II value	Tier 1 - Unrestricted	Tier 1 - Restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
31 December 2022					
Subscribed capital	50,200,525	50,200,525	-	-	-
Share premium account	18,825,233	18,825,233	-	-	-
Reconciliation reserve	139,268,838	139,268,838	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	6,683,924	-	6,683,924	-	-
Basic Own Funds	214,978,520	208,294,596	6,683,924	-	-
SCR	149,675,549				
MCR	63,251,666				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	143.6%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	339.9%				

For comparison, the Own Funds at the end of the previous reporting period were as follows:

Own Funds (post-dividend) (in EUR)	Solvency II value	Tier 1 - Unrestricted	Tier 1 - Restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
31 December 2021					
Subscribed capital	50,200,525	50,200,525	-	-	-
Share premium account	18,825,233	18,825,233	-	-	-
Reconciliation reserve	155,252,547	155,252,547	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	7,183,744	-	7,183,744	-	-
Basic Own Funds	231,462,049	224,278,305	7,183,744	0	0
SCR	173,178,830				
MCR	70,207,317				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	133.7%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	329.7%				

The decrease in Own Funds during **2022** was mainly due to:

- unrealised losses on the EURO investment portfolio due to the interest rate increase, partially offset by the increase of the EURO margin over the year,
- the decrease of the Unit Linked PVFP mainly due to lower UL AUM related to the negative market performance over the year,
- foreseeable dividend,
- offset by the result for the year.

The EURO portfolio valuation in 2022 was significantly impacted by unrealised losses on bond investment used as representative assets for the EURO portfolios. This is the result of the drop in the market values of bonds and bond-equities-mixed funds in the rising interest rate environment that has characterised the year 2022. The impact was particularly significative in the EURO portfolio for the Branch.

(a) Subscribed Capital and Share Premium Account

The subscribed capital amounts to EUR 50,200,525 and is represented by 2,024,843 fully paid and called-up ordinary shares. The share premium account corresponds to an amount of EUR 18,825,233.

(b) Reconciliation Reserve

The reconciliation reserve, classified as Unrestricted Tier 1, comprises the following items:

in EUR	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Reserves	22,797,053	16,797,053
Profit brought forward	15,918,768	15,790,714
Profit for the financial year	16,870,168	14,128,055
Foreseeable dividend	-7,700,000	-8,000,000
Variation in the valuation of assets	-66,285,680	19,810,200
Variation in the valuation of liabilities	178,073,210	116,370,152
Deferred tax liabilities	-20,404,681	-19,643,626
Reconciliation reserve	139,268,838	155,252,547

The reserves amounting to EUR 22,797,053 (2021: EUR 16,797,053) are composed of the legal reserve of EUR 5,020,053 (2021: EUR 5,020,053) and a free reserve of EUR 17,777,000 (2021: EUR 17,777,000). In accordance with Luxembourg law, the Company allocates 5% of its net profit for each financial year until the legal reserve balance reaches 10% of the issued share capital.

(c) Subordinated Liabilities

The Company's Own Funds included the following subordinated loan, valued on a Solvency II basis:

In EUR		**31/12/2022**	**31/12/2021**
Loan - The OneLife Holding S.à.r.l.		6,683,924	7,183,744

Loan towards The OneLife Holding Sàrl: Subordinated floating rate loan originally issued on 01/03/1995 with unlimited term, now owed to The OneLife Holding S.à.r.l. for a nominal amount of EUR 6,941,019.

The loan is subject to the transitional measures set out in Articles 308b(9) and 308b(10) of the Solvency II Directive (consolidated version), which can be applied for a 10-year period for subordinated loans issued before 1st of January 2016. Accordingly, the loan is classified as "Tier 1 – Restricted".

As at both December 2022 and December 2021, the Company had sufficient "Tier 1 – Unrestricted" Own Funds to fully cover its SCR and MCR, without recourse to subordinated liabilities.

(d) Ancillary Own Funds, Deductions and Restrictions

The Company has no Ancillary Own Funds, applies no deductions to Own Funds and there are no material restrictions affecting their availability and transferability.

Comparison of Own Funds to Financial Statements

The following table reconciles the Capital & Reserves in the Company's financial statements to the excess of the assets over liabilities as calculated for Solvency II purposes.

Basic Own Funds: Reconciliation of Net Equity with Own Funds (in EUR)	31/12/22	31/12/21
Total Equity in financial statements	124,611,747	115,741,579
Subscribed capital	50,200,525	50,200,525
Share premium account	18,825,233	18,825,233
Reserves	22,797,053	16,797,053
Profit / (loss) brought forward	15,918,768	15,790,714
Profit / (loss) for the financial year	16,870,168	14,128,055
Variation in the valuation of assets	-66,285,680	19,810,200
Intangible assets	-2,131,521	-2,922,958
Deferred acquisition costs	-10,455,145	-10,024,529
Difference of valuation on the assets	-53,699,014	32,757,688
Variation in the valuation of liabilities	178,073,210	116,370,152
Difference of valuation of the technical provisions	238,462,459	178,046,898
Risk Margin	-60,646,344	-61,434,021
Difference of valuation of subordinated liabilities	257,094	-242,725
Subordinated liabilities (Solvency II basis)	6,683,924	7,183,744
Foreseeable Dividend	-7,700,000	-8,000,000
Deferred tax liabilities	-20,404,681	-19,643,626
Basic Own Funds	214,978,520	231,462,049

The difference between the Own Funds and the financial statements net equity arises from the differences between the valuations of assets, liabilities and technical provisions described in the sections above.

For the purposes of Solvency II, the value of Deferred Tax Liabilities is reported net of relief from carried forward tax losses.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The table below shows the amounts of the Company's Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules.

Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement (in EUR)	31/12/2022	31/12/2021
Market Risk	95,757,620	128,899,050
Interest Risk	4,983,866	1,475,827
Equity Risk	70,171,705	95,666,197
Property Risk	4,637,390	2,215,842
Spread Risk	22,893,114	32,394,986
Currency Risk	10,798,793	14,608,279
Concentration Risk	0	0
Diversification effect	-17,727,247	-17,462,080
Life Underwriting Risk	138,470,544	116,218,047
Mortality Risk	5,422,814	4,410,983
Longevity Risk	723,026	1,062,296
Disability - Morbidity Risk	0	0
Lapse Risk	119,258,667	93,765,743
Expense Risk	31,161,929	34,908,913
Revision Risk	0	0
Catastrophe Risk	1,228,361	877,310
Diversification effect	-19,324,254	-18,807,199
Counterparty Default Risk	11,677,947	17,720,271
Diversification effect	-54,915,418	-62,593,576
BSCR	190,990,692	200,243,792
Operational Risk	9,217,511	9,253,251
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-30,127,970	-16,674,587
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-20,404,690	-19,643,626
SCR	149,675,543	173,178,830
MCR	63,251,666	70,207,317

The Company exclusively applies the Standard Formula to determine its Solvency Capital Requirement, without using simplified calculations and without using undertaking-specific parameters.

In accordance with Chapter VII of the Delegated Regulation, the Minimum Capital Requirement calculation is based on the net value of the technical provisions and the total capital at risk on death, evaluated at the reporting date. The result of the calculation is subject to a floor of 25% of the SCR and to a cap of 45% of the SCR.

Over the year, the main changes to the SCR were as due to:

- decreased sensitivity to shocks from the lower UL PVFP,
- decrease in the equity shock from 45.88% to 35.98% due to a decrease in the symmetric adjustment set by EIOPA and slight decrease in the equity exposure,
- decrease in the counterparty SCR due to the partial repayment of inter-company debt,
- increase in loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions related to rise of interest rates;
- offset by an increase for Mass Lapse mainly driven by the increased PVFP on the EURO portfolio (related to rise of interest rate), the Mass Lapse on the UL portfolio remaining stable through the period.

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

The Company is not using the duration-based equity risk sub-module (set out in Article 304 of the Solvency II Directive) in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.

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

The Company is not using an internal or partial internal model to determine the Solvency Capital Requirement.

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

The Company complied with its Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement throughout the reporting period.

The Company does not foresee a risk of non-compliance with its Solvency Capital Requirement or Minimum Capital Requirement during its business planning horizon.

The Company plans to ensure compliance with the SCR and MCR by the measures set out in its Capital Management Policy, which include:

- maintaining a sufficient buffer within its Own Funds above the SCR and MCR;

- reviewing the five-year business and Medium Term Capital Management Plan at the end of each year, with a reforecast exercise in the middle of each year;
- performing a stress and scenario analysis at least annually within the ORSA process;
- reviewing the impact on solvency coverage of any potential dividend or redemption of subordinated loans;
- simulating the solvency impact of planned new activities or monitoring the impact in the change of the perimeter of the Company;
- monitoring solvency coverage on at least a quarterly basis, or on occurrence of a significant event.

E.6 Any other information

None

Appendices

B – QRT S.02.01.02

BALANCE SHEET

A – QRT S.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

S.02.01.02.01

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	0.00
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0.00
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0.00
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	329,696.53
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	400,139,000.78
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0.00
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0.00
Equities	R0100	2,836.92
Equities - listed	R0110	2,817.47
Equities - unlisted	R0120	19.45
Bonds	R0130	326,332,823.25
Government Bonds	R0140	147,758,957.50
Corporate Bonds	R0150	178,562,909.25
Structured notes	R0160	10,956.50
Collateralised securities	R0170	0.00
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	63,290,061.44
Derivatives	R0190	0.00
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	10,513,279.17
Other investments	R0210	0.00
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	8,145,497,700.26
Loans and mortgages	R0230	36,104,363.12
Loans on policies	R0240	36,060,908.59
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0.00
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	43,454.53
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	0.00
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	0.00
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0.00
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0.00
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	0.00
Health similar to life	R0320	0.00
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	0.00
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	0.00
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0.00
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	4,792,947.66
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	259,554.89
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	29,174,939.60
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0.00
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	79,805,550.02
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	**1,530,727.90**
Total assets	**R0500**	**8,697,634,480.76**

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities		
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	0.00
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	0.00
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	0.00
Best Estimate	R0540	0.00
Risk margin	R0550	0.00
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0.00
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	0.00
Best Estimate	R0580	0.00
Risk margin	R0590	0.00
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	383,335,067.79
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	0.00
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	0.00
Best Estimate	R0630	0.00
Risk margin	R0640	0.00
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	383,335,067.79
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	378,736,053.01
Risk margin	R0680	4,599,014.78
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	8,003,402,626.67
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	7,947,355,297.26
Risk margin	R0720	56,047,329.41
Other technical provisions	R0730	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0.00
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	5,875,157.96
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0.00
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0.00
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	20,404,681.42
Derivatives	R0790	0.00
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0.00
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0.00
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	46,890,954.46
Reinsurance payables	R0830	0.00
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	15,047,472.48
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	6,683,924.26
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	0.00
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	6,683,924.26
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	0.00
Total liabilities	**R0900**	**8,481,639,885.03**
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	**215,994,595.73**

B - QRT S.05.01.02 – Premiums, claims & expenses by line of business

S.05.01.02.02

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 obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	Total
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410		50,659,798.00	1,379,674,974.50						1,430,334,772.50
Reinsurers' share	R1420		130,399.78	658,256.10						788,655.88
Net	R1500		50,529,398.22	1,379,016,718.40						1,429,546,116.62
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510		50,659,798.00	1,379,674,974.50						1,430,334,772.50
Reinsurers' share	R1520		130,399.78	658,256.10						788,655.88
Net	R1600		50,529,398.22	1,379,016,718.40						1,429,546,116.62
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610		73,213,386.00	596,889,724.49						670,103,110.49
Reinsurers' share	R1620		0.00	-55,069.90						-55,069.90
Net	R1700		73,213,386.00	596,944,794.39						670,158,180.39
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710		-23,112,428.60	-340,795,130.00						-363,907,558.60
Reinsurers' share	R1720		0.00	0.00						0.00
Net	R1800		-23,112,428.60	-340,795,130.00						-363,907,558.60
Expenses incurred	R1900		3,801,158.33	83,793,117.33						87,594,275.66
Other expenses	R2500									14,335,414.62
Total expenses	R2600									101,929,690.28

C - QRT S.05.02.01 – Premiums, claims & expenses by country

S.05.02.01

		Home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
	R1400		BE	ES	FR	DK	PT	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	65,519,964	420,186,800	392,804,901	480,659,422	31,775,939	10,353,739	1,401,300,765
Reinsurers' share	R1420	-	788,656	-	-	-	-	788,656
Net	R1500	65,519,964	419,398,145	392,804,901	480,659,422	31,775,939	10,353,739	1,400,512,110
Premiums earned							-	
Gross	R1510	65,519,964	420,186,800	392,804,901	480,659,422	31,775,939	10,353,739	1,401,300,765
Reinsurers' share	R1520	-	788,656	-	-	-	-	788,656
Net	R1600	65,519,964	419,398,145	392,804,901	480,659,422	31,775,939	10,353,739	1,400,512,110
Claims incurred							-	
Gross	R1610	13,107,593	256,630,197	52,532,019	185,186,099	25,711,041	580,354	533,747,301
Reinsurers' share	R1620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R1700	13,107,593	256,630,197	52,532,019	185,186,099	25,711,041	580,354	533,747,301
Changes in other technical provisions							-	
Gross	R1710	35,491,485	- 324,273,082	251,142,663	2,658,914	- 26,686,940	13,335,723	- 48,331,237
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R1800	35,491,485	- 324,273,082	251,142,663	2,658,914	- 26,686,940	13,335,723	- 48,331,237
Expenses incurred	R1900	2,475,422	23,856,767	9,723,717	31,736,623	1,968,971	630,834	70,392,335
Other expenses	R2500							-
Total expenses	R2600							70,392,335

D – QRT S.12.01.02

LIFE & HEALTH SLT TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

D - QRT S.12.01.02 – Life & health SLT technical provisions

S.12.01.02.01

Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

			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 obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. 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)
		Insurance with profit participation		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
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010																
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0020																
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
Best Estimate																	
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	378,736,053.01		7,947,355,297.26							8,326,091,350.27						
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080																
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	378,736,053.01		7,947,355,297.26							8,326,091,350.27						
Risk Margin	R0100	4,599,014.78	56,047,329.41								60,646,344.19						
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110																
Best estimate	R0120																
Risk margin	R0130																
Technical provisions - total	R0200	383,335,067.79	8,003,402,626.67								8,386,737,694.46						

E - S.22.01 – Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals

S.22.01.21.01

Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals

		Amount with Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
		C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
Technical provisions	R0010	8,386,737,694.46	0.00	0.00	2,397,770.13	0.00
Basic own funds	R0020	214,978,519.99	0.00	0.00	-1,709,849.88	0.00
Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement	R0050	214,978,519.99	0.00	0.00	-1,709,849.88	0.00
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0090	149,675,548.61	0.00	0.00	787,258.92	0.00
Eligible own funds to meet Minimum Capital Requirement	R0100	214,978,519.99	0.00	0.00	-1,709,849.88	0.00
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0110	63,251,665.54	0.00	0.00	506,886.81	0.00

F - QRT S.23.01.01.01 – Own funds

S.23.01.01.01
Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	50,200,525.00	50,200,525.00		0.00	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	18,825,232.64	18,825,232.64		0.00	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0.00	0.00		0.00	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Surplus funds	R0070	0.00	0.00			
Preference shares	R0090	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	139,268,838.09	139,268,838.09			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	6,683,924.26		6,683,924.26	0.00	0.00
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0.00				0.00
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220	0.00				
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	214,978,519.99	208,294,595.73	6,683,924.26	0.00	0.00
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0.00			0.00	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0.00			0.00	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0.00			0.00	0.00
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0.00			0.00	0.00
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0.00			0.00	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0.00			0.00	0.00
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0.00			0.00	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0.00			0.00	0.00
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0.00			0.00	0.00
Total ancillary own funds	R0400	0.00			0.00	0.00
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	214,978,519.99	208,294,595.73	6,683,924.26	0.00	0.00
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	214,978,519.99	208,294,595.73	6,683,924.26	0.00	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	214,978,519.99	208,294,595.73	6,683,924.26	0.00	0.00
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	214,978,519.99	208,294,595.73	6,683,924.26	0.00	
SCR	R0580	149,675,548.61				
MCR	R0600	63,251,665.54				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	143.63%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	339.88%				

G - QRT S.23.01.01.02 – Réconciliation reserve

S.23.01.01.02
Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	215,994,595.73
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0.00
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	7,700,000.00
Other basic own fund items	R0730	69,025,757.64
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	0.00
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	139,268,838.09
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	0.00
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	0.00
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	0.00

H – QRT S.25.01.21- Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

S.25.01.21(A,S)

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

S.25.01.21.01

Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications
		C0110	C0120
Market risk	R0010	95,757,620.03	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	11,677,946.51	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	138,470,543.50	
Health underwriting risk	R0040		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050		
Diversification	R0060	-54,915,417.93	
Intangible asset risk	R0070		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	190,990,692.12	

S.25.01.21.02

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		Value
		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	9,217,510.75
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	-30,127,969.58
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-20,404,681.42
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	149,675,551.87
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	149,675,548.61
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

S.25.01.21.04

Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	Approach not based on average tax rate

S.25.01.21.05

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130
LAC DT	R0640	-20,404,681.42
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	-20,404,681.42
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	

I – QRT S.28.01.01(A,S) - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.28.01.01(A,S)
Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.28.01.01.03
Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	63,251,665.54

S.28.01.01.04
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210	304,907,606.80	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220	73,828,446.22	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	7,947,355,297.26	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	0.00	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		256,418,705.62

S.28.01.01.05
Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	63,251,665.54
SCR	R0310	149,675,548.61
MCR cap	R0320	67,353,996.87
MCR floor	R0330	37,418,887.15
Combined MCR	R0340	63,251,665.54
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,700,000.00
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	63,251,665.54