

# Euro Insurances DAC (AYINS)

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## Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2025



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# Executive Summary

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) has been prepared in line with the requirements of the Solvency II (“SII”) Regulations to assist clients of Euro Insurances DAC (herein “the Company” or “AYINS”) and other stakeholders in understanding the nature of our business, how it is managed and its solvency position.

The structure of this SFCR follows the requirements set forth in Annex XX of the Solvency II Delegated Acts and consists of the following sections: (A) Business and Performance, (B) System of Governance, (C) Risk Profile, (D) Valuation for Solvency II Purposes and (E) Capital Management.

## a) Summary Section A: Business and Performance

The Company is a non-life insurer which writes motor and motor-related insurance. Since 4 April 2024 the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ayvens S.A. when 100% of the shares of the Company were transferred from LeasePlan Corporation N.V. to Ayvens S.A. Ayvens S.A. is a majority owned subsidiary of Société Générale S.A.

The High Court in Ireland approved a legal merger of the Company with ALD Re effective 1 May 2024 (herein the “Merger Date”). ALD Re was a reinsurer which wrote motor and motor-related reinsurance. The Company remains the successor company following the merger. Under the terms of the merger, Ayvens S.A. received shares in the Company as consideration for the transfer of the assets and liabilities of ALD Re.

The Company predominantly operates under the freedom of services model in EEA countries. During 2024 the Company commenced operating through a third-country branch in the UK. The Company also writes inwards reinsurance in some EEA and non-EEA countries. The Company predominately provides Motor Third Party Liability (MTPL), Motor Own Damage (MOD) and motor related insurance products for risks arising from Ayvens group leasing entities and their clients.

The Company’s income after tax for the financial year 2025 was €96.9m. The following table summarises the IFRS financial performance of the Company for the reporting period ending 31 December 2025:

Financial Performance as at 31 December (€'000)		
	2025	2024
Underwriting Result	89,943	75,250
Investment Result	17,098	21,355
Other Income	549	1,190
<b>Net Income before Tax</b>	<b>107,590</b>	<b>97,795</b>
Corporation Tax	(15,973)	(13,571)
<b>Net Income after Tax</b>	<b>91,617</b>	<b>84,224</b>

In 2025 the Company achieved an underwriting result of €89.9m (2024: €75.3m) and an investment result of €17.1m (2024: €21.4m). The Company had other income of €0.5m (2024: €1.2m) which relates to a gain from foreign exchange transactions. The above results exclude amounts recognised in Other Comprehensive Income in the financial statements in 2025 of €1.6m and in 2024 of €6.1m. Please note that the investment result in the 2024 SFCR was inclusive of this amount which is now presented separately in the Other Comprehensive Income element of the Company's financial statements.

2025 was the Company's first full year post legal merger with ALD Re. The increase in the underwriting result reflects stronger performance due to premium increases and positive claims experience in Northern Europe, particularly in the Netherlands, comparatively lower performance in Southern Europe, following a strong result in 2024 for the region and an increase benefit from the measurement of discounted liabilities. Investment result decreased due to reductions in the interest rate environment and a large total dividend paid out in 2025 of €160m which led to a reduction in investable assets.

Refer to [Section A](#) for further detail relating to business and performance.

## b) Summary Section B: System of Governance

The Board's responsibility includes ensuring that an appropriate system of governance is in place throughout the Company. To discharge this responsibility, the Board has established frameworks for risk management and internal control using the "Three Lines of Defence" model, as follows:

- **1st Line of Defence (Business Operations):** Business management is responsible for the identification and assessment of risks and the implementation and enforcement of controls.
- **2nd Line of Defence (Oversight & Challenge):** Board sub-committees and Control Functions provide key oversight of activities in business operations and challenge the completeness/accuracy of risk identification, assessment and controls.

- **3rd Line of Defence (Independent Assurance):** Internal Audit provides independent and objective assurance on the robustness of the Risk Management System and the appropriateness and effectiveness of internal controls.

In addition, the Company has adopted a Fit and Proper Person Policy and operates a Code of Conduct for all staff. In particular, all persons performing Control Functions (CFs) must be competent and capable through having obtained appropriate qualifications and skills, having sound knowledge of the Company’s business, understanding the applicable regulatory and legal environment and maintaining compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland’s Minimum Competency Requirements where applicable. The Company operates a range of controls over its outsourcing.

Management considers the Company to have a robust system of governance appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of its operations.

Refer to [Section B](#) for further detail on the Company’s system of governance.

### c) Summary Section C: Risk Profile

The Company’s risk landscape comprises, at a minimum, underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk, operational risk and liquidity risk that arise as a result of doing business. These risks are assessed within the Company using an entity level risk assessment conducted by management, process level assessments conducted by process owners and a strategic risk assessment conducted by the Board Risk Committee.

For those risk types managed through the holding of capital, the Company measures and monitors its risk profile based on the Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”). A summary of the Company’s SCR by primary risk type as at 31 December 2025 is set out below (please note that diversification benefit explains the summation of the individual components exceeding the overall requirement):

€'000	AYINS Capital Requirements
Market risk	36,363
Counterparty default risk	24,886
Non-life underwriting risk	176,789
Health underwriting risk	53,661
Operational risk	14,231
Life underwriting risk	135
Diversification	(77,841)
LACDT*	(31,951)
<b>SCR</b>	<b>196,272</b>

\*LACDT refers to the Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes.

The Company's largest risk charge is for non-life underwriting risk. This charge represents the risk associated with the writing of insurance business and the settling of claim provisions. Underwriting risk is mitigated through a combination of geographical diversification, underwriting key risk indicators, risk metrics, risk appetite statements and a process-level risk and control self-assessment to assess, monitor and report upon underwriting risk. Underwriting risk is also mitigated through the purchase and use of reinsurance.

A number of mitigating actions relevant to liquidity risk are in place including performing daily and monthly cash flow forecasts to monitor liquidity positions, performing daily monitoring of bank accounts against the monthly cash flow forecast and short matching assets to cover some longer tail technical reserve payment requirements.

No additional capital is deemed necessary to cover the risks to which the Company is exposed. The position regarding the need to hold additional capital is regularly monitored.

Refer to [Section C](#) for further details on the Company's risk profile.

#### d) [Summary Section D: Valuation for Solvency Purposes](#)

Assets, technical provisions and other liabilities are valued in the Company's Solvency II Balance Sheet in accordance with the Solvency II Regulations. The principle that underlies the valuation methodology for Solvency II purposes is that assets and liabilities are valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged, transferred, or settled by knowledgeable and willing third parties in an arm's length transaction.

The following table presents a summary of the Solvency II valuation of assets and liabilities compared to the statutory accounts as at 31 December 2025.

<b>Comparison of valuation of assets and liabilities under Solvency II vs Statutory Accounts (€'000)</b>		
	<b>Solvency II</b>	<b>Statutory Valuation</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>1,140,901</b>	<b>1,149,342</b>
<i>Liabilities</i>		
Technical Provisions	513,605	577,095
Other liabilities	171,924	163,633
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>685,529</b>	<b>740,728</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>455,372</b>	<b>408,614</b>

The main differences between the valuation bases, methods and assumptions used by the Company in the two reporting bases are outlined in [Section D](#).

## e) Summary Section E: Capital Management

The Company has eligible own funds of €380.4m (Tier 1) which has reduced from €536.8m in 2024. The 2025 figure reflects a reduction due to a total dividend payment of €160m and a foreseeable dividend allowance of €75m. There is no corresponding allowance for a foreseeable dividend made in 2024 as this reflects new guidelines issued by EIOPA on the deduction of foreseeable dividends.

In accordance with the Solvency II Directive, the Company has calculated its Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) to be €196.3m with a corresponding SCR coverage ratio was 194%.

The Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”) is calculated to be €81.7m resulting in a MCR coverage ratio of 465%.

The following table compares the solvency position of the Company, assessed using the Standard Formula as at 31 December 2025, to the position as at 31 December 2024:

Solvency Position (€'000)	At December 2025	At December 2024
Eligible Own Funds	380,372	536,766
Solvency Capital Requirement	196,272	187,078
SCR Coverage	194%	287%
Minimum Capital Requirement	81,731	75,252
MCR Coverage	465%	713%

All of the Company’s own funds are classified as Tier 1 and are available to cover the SCR and the MCR.

There were no instances of non-compliance with the MCR and the SCR during the reporting period.

Refer to [Section E](#) for further details on the Company’s capital management.

## f) Summary: Material Changes over the Reporting Period

This report relates to the financial year ending 31 December 2025. Please refer to Section A for significant events during the period covered by this report.

# A Business and Performance

## 1. Business and External Environment

### a) Name and Legal Form

Euro Insurances DAC, trading as Ayvens Insurance, (herein “the Company” or “AYINS”) has its office address at Block C, Central Park, Leopardstown, Dublin 18, Ireland.

The Company had 95 FTEs at 31 December 2025.

### b) Supervisor and External Auditor

The Central Bank of Ireland (“CBI”) is responsible for the financial supervision of the Company. The CBI’s address is Central Bank of Ireland, New Wapping Street, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

The Company operates a third-country branch in the UK which is authorised by the UK Prudential Regulation Authority and is subject to regulation by the UK Financial Conduct Authority.

The Company’s external auditors are PricewaterhouseCoopers with an address at One Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, Ireland.

The Company’s financial year-end is 31 December each year and the Company reports in Euro.

### c) Position within the Group

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ayvens S.A. since 4 April 2024.

Ayvens S.A. is a global sustainable mobility provider offering full-service motor vehicle leasing and fleet management services.

Ayvens S.A. is a majority owned subsidiary of Société Générale S.A.

### d) Material Lines of Business and Geographical Areas

The Company insures / reinsures the motor damage and Third-Party Liability risks of group companies and third-party clients. In addition, it provides cover for ancillary motor and leasing related risks.

The Company predominantly deals with group entities in the EEA under the freedom of services model, but also through a third-country branch in the UK. The Company also writes inwards reinsurance in some EEA and non-EEA countries.

As the Company's business is predominately in relation to the leased vehicle fleets of its leasing affiliates, the Company's business is predominately with related parties, including related party policyholders, intermediaries and service providers. The Company's related parties during the year included the entities set out in Appendix II.

#### e) Significant Events over the Period

There were no significant events over the period.

## 2. Underwriting Performance

### a) Underwriting Performance by Material Line of Business / Geographical Area

The Company insures / reinsures the motor damage and Third-Party Liability risks of group companies and third-party clients. In addition, it provides cover for ancillary motor and leasing related risks.

2025 was the company's first full year of writing business following the legal merger with ALD Re. Several products that were written by ALD Re through a fronting insurer are now written directly by the company.

The table below provides an overview of underwriting result by geographical region.

<b>Underwriting Result by Geographical Region (€'000)</b>		
<b>Region</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Central Europe	15,795	18,669
Eastern Europe	19,092	22,530
Northern Europe	22,878	(18,496)
Southern Europe	32,029	50,437
Rest of the World	149	2,110
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,943</b>	<b>75,250</b>

Overall underwriting result increased to €89.9m in 2025 from €75.3m in 2024. This follows a reduction in result in 2024 due to strategic decisions to place risk elsewhere in the group following the merger of ALD and LeasePlan.

The Company's underwriting result is subject to changes in the interest rate environment, which affects the discounted value of the Company's liabilities. During 2025, increases in interest rates over medium-term durations combined with the impact of a number of long-tail claims, led to higher discounting in the liability position.

The following paragraphs describe the main drivers of the Company's 2025 underwriting performance.

During 2025 the Company experienced a strong increase in performance across Northern Europe, with decreases in Central Europe, Eastern Europe and Southern Europe. The decrease in Southern Europe which follows strong results in both 2023 and 2024. The Rest of the World region relates to inwards reinsurance arrangements held in South America. This region had a lower result in 2025.

The 2025 underwriting result in Northern Europe has significantly increased in 2025. This follows poor performance in 2024 driven by deterioration in Third-Party Liability claims experience in the Netherlands and the overall claims experience in Scandinavia, both of which have rebounded in 2025. There has also been a reduction in the impact of inflation in the region, particularly for Own Damage products.

In Southern Europe, the reduction in underwriting result as compared to the previous year result is driven by Spain and Portugal, both of which did not perform as strongly in 2025 as compared to 2024. A reduction in insured fleet in Spain was recorded during 2025 which additionally contributed to the reduction in underwriting result.

The decrease in underwriting result in the Central Europe region in 2025 was mainly driven by a weaker performance in France, following a strong year in 2024, and strategic decisions to restructure risk taking arrangements which have resulted in a lower level of risk being transferred to the Company.

Eastern Europe continued to see strong results in 2025, however there was a decline across the region, Czech Republic, Poland and Romania all decreasing moderately during the year.

The Rest of the World region includes inwards reinsurance business in South America. There has been a decline in result in 2025 reflecting the comparatively lower performance compared to 2024.

The table below provides an overview of underwriting result by line of business:

<b>Underwriting Result by Solvency II Line of Business (€'000)</b>		
<b>Line of Business</b>	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Income protection	16,353	5,321
Motor vehicle liability	40,149	39,096
Other motor	19,533	16,166
Fire and other damage to property	799	551
Legal expenses	1,550	1,667
Assistance	1,451	1,845
Miscellaneous financial loss	10,108	10,604
<b>Total</b>	<b>89,943</b>	<b>75,250</b>

The Company delivered an increase in underwriting result across its main lines of business - motor vehicle liability and other motor.

The increase in Income Protection relates to products which were previously sold as part of other covers in the fronted structure which moved to the insurance structure in 2025 and are now being reported separately. An increase in insured fleet was also recorded for several territories which also increased the underwriting result for this line of business.

The Company's underwriting result is subject to changes in the interest rate environment, which affects the discounted value of the Company's liabilities. During 2025, increases in interest rates over medium-term durations combined with the impact of a number of long-tail claims, led to higher discounting in the liability position.

There has been an increase in underwriting result in fire and other damage to property and decreases across legal expenses, assistance and miscellaneous financial loss.

### **3. Investment Performance**

#### **a) Investment Performance by Asset Class**

The company's investments consist of a portfolio of corporate and government bonds and deposits held with banks.

The Company's bond portfolio comprises of a mixture of government and corporate bonds. Corporate bonds and deposits are held with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of investment grade or higher.

The following table compares the Company's investment performance in 2025 with that of 2024:

<b>Investment Performance (€'000)</b>		
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<i>Deposits</i>	8,141	14,336
<i>Bonds</i>	8,957	7,019
<b><i>Total</i></b>	17,098	21,355

The Company's net investment return for 2025 was €17.1m. This comprised a return on deposits of €8.1m and a return on bonds of €9.0m, which excludes unrealised gains of €1.6m. The unrealised gains on bonds measured at fair value through the OCI for statutory reporting and has decreased from a gain of €6m in 2024.

The primary purpose of the Company's investment portfolio is to maximise returns achieved for the chosen risk appetite whilst ensuring that assets are selected to ensure it can discharge its liabilities as they fall due. The return on investments is subject to the available interest rates in the market, which were lower on average in 2025 than in the previous year. The Company also paid a total dividend of €160m in 2025, which reduces the amount of investable assets from which a return can be generated.

Under Solvency II, bonds are valued at their fair value. Changes in this value will impact the level of assets held by the Company.

## b) Investments in Securitisations

The Company holds all funds in deposits, in cash accounts or in bonds. The Company does not hold securitised investments.

## 4. Performance of other activities

### a) Description of Other Material Income / Expenses

The Company has no other income outside of that recognised through its profit and loss account and statement of comprehensive income.

<b>Performance of Other Material Income/Expenses (€'000)</b>		
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Foreign Exchange Gains/ (Losses)	549	1,190

The Company had a foreign exchange gain in 2025 of €0.5m (2024 gain of €1.2m). Foreign currency transactions are converted into the functional currency of the Company utilising the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the conversion at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the Company's result.

The Company completes a review of the net assets and liabilities in foreign currencies on a monthly basis and manages such exposures. The Company does not engage in foreign exchange trading.

## 5. Any other information

The Company has no other disclosures to make in respect of the Company's business and performance.

## B System of Governance

### 1. General Information on the System of Governance

#### a) Board and Sub-Committee Structure

The Company is subject to the supervision of the Central Bank of Ireland, including the Central Bank of Ireland's Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the oversight of the business and sets its strategy and risk appetite. At year-end 2025 the Company's Board comprised the following:

- Board of Directors:
  - M. Horsten, Chairman (Non-Executive Director)
  - V. McMullan, (Executive Director)
  - R. Jorna, (Non-Executive Director)
  - C. Tocque, (Non-Executive Director) – appointed 27th of February 2025
  - A. O'Donnell (Independent Non-Executive Director)
  - S. Fay (Independent Non-Executive Director)
  - J. O'Grady (Independent Non-Executive Director) - appointed 27th of February 2025
  
- Company Secretary:
  - M. Clarke

The Board has established a Board Risk Committee and an Audit Committee to assist it in discharging its obligations. At year-end 2025, the Board Risk Committee comprised S. Fay (Chair), A. O'Donnell, J. O'Grady, C. Tocque and V. McMullan and the Audit Committee comprised A. O'Donnell (Chair), S. Fay, J. O'Grady, R. Jorna and C. Tocque.

As part of the integration process, the Company's Board has established a Remuneration Committee to assist it in discharging its obligations in relation to remuneration governance. At year-end 2025, the Remuneration Committee comprised A. O'Donnell (Chair), S. Fay and R. Jorna.

Each of the Company's committees operates under defined terms of reference and reports to the Board.

The Company is committed to high standards of corporate governance. The Company has appointed an external Head of Actuarial Function, and the Board completes an annual review of governance and its committee structures in line with the Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings.

During the financial year to 31 December 2025, the Board met on seven occasions, the Audit Committee met on five occasions, the Board Risk Committee met on five occasions and the Remuneration Committee met on 3 occasions.

The Audit Committee exercises oversight over the Company's Internal Control System, the Board Risk Committee exercises oversight over the Company's Risk Management System and the Remuneration Committee exercises oversight over the Company's Remuneration Policy and related practice.

The Audit Committee assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities in relation to:

- a) The integrity of the Company's financial statements,
- b) The effectiveness of the Company's compliance and internal controls,
- c) The Solvency II Actuarial Function including Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions,
- d) The effectiveness of the Company's Internal Audit function, and
- e) Monitoring the effectiveness, independence and objectivity of the external auditor.

The Board Risk Committee assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities in relation to:

- a) The implementation and effectiveness of the Company's Risk Management System,
- b) The timely reporting of material deviations from defined risk appetite,
- c) Reviewing the risk profile of the Company and monitoring the key risks it faces,
- d) Monitoring the performance of outsourced providers, and
- e) The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA).

The Remuneration Committee assists the Board in discharging its responsibilities in relation to:

- a) The Company's Remuneration Policy,
- b) The identification of Material Risk Takers,
- c) Oversight of Management and Control Function remuneration, and
- d) Oversight of Company remuneration practice.

There were no other material changes in the Company's system of governance during the year.

## b) Remuneration Policy and Practice

The Company's Board has adopted a Remuneration Policy. The aim of the policy is to ensure that the Company's remuneration practices do not encourage excessive risk taking, to promote sound and effective risk management and to ensure that the Company's Remuneration Framework is in line with its values and long-term interests. The Company's Remuneration Policy adopts the remuneration framework of its parent company, Ayvens S.A.

Ayvens SA, as a financial holding company, complies with the regulatory requirements laid down in the EU's CRD V in relation to remuneration policy. The Company, through its Remuneration Policy and the Ayvens remuneration framework, known as the Ayvens Group Total Rewards Policy, is subject to the remuneration rules of CRD V.

In accordance with the Company's Remuneration Policy and the Ayvens Group Total Rewards Policy, the following remuneration principles apply to all Company staff:

- **Fair and transparent:** Remuneration is based on the principle of equal pay for equal work or work of equal value, especially between male and female staff. The criteria for determining remuneration levels are clear and transparent.
- **Competitive:** Remuneration takes into account market practice, is based on regular external benchmarking and is set at a level to attract and retain qualified employees.
- **Performance Driven:** Remuneration takes into account individual and collective performance. Remuneration decisions take into account the results of the annual performance appraisal process.
- **Stakeholder alignment:** Remuneration is aligned with the Company's and Ayvens group's strategy and the interests of customers, employees and shareholders.
- **Governance:** Remuneration is subject to robust governance, including measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- **Regulatory compliance:** Remuneration respects all applicable remuneration regulations and legislation and promotes sound and effective risk management.
- **Sustainable:** Remuneration costs are managed through the budgeting process and variable remuneration pools are fully flexible, meaning they can be adjusted based on the financial situation of the Company and/or the group; and
- **Control Functions:** in addition to the above principles, in relation to control functions, the remuneration of such functions is predominantly fixed remuneration and is determined predominantly based on performance against specific control function objectives.

The Company's Remuneration Policy seeks to prevent the taking of more risk than is acceptable under the Company's risk appetite framework. Remuneration plans reward performance at Company and individual level as appropriate. Employee objectives include a combination of financial and non-financial targets, taking into account ethical behaviour and corporate responsibility. Variable remuneration plans are underpinned by performance management systems in order to reinforce a performance culture.

The Company does not offer share options or shares to staff or Board members. The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme which is open to all qualifying employees. Non-

executive members of the Board do not participate in the scheme. Certain non-executive members of the Board receive remuneration from the Company in respect of their Board membership.

### c) Material Transactions with Connected Persons

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Ayvens S.A. Société Générale S.A. holds a majority shareholding in Ayvens S.A.

The majority of the Company's business is intra-group, meaning that the Company predominately writes insurance in connection with fleet leasing and fleet management activities of its group affiliates. Many of the Company's policyholders, intermediaries, claim handlers and other service providers are subsidiaries of Ayvens S.A. and/or Société Générale S.A. Some of the Company's bank deposits are held with Société Generale entities. During the reporting period the Company entered into such transactions in the normal course of its business.

Total dividends of €160m were paid during 2025 to Ayvens S.A. During 2024 €95m in dividends were paid.

Certain assets are pledged as collateral in favour of fronting insurers, including a Société Générale group insurer. The value of these pledged assets has not changed significantly in 2025.

The Company did not enter into material transactions with members of the Board or persons who exercise a significant influence over the Company.

## 2. Fit and Proper Requirements

The Company has adopted a Fit and Proper Person Policy and operates a Code of Conduct for all staff. The Company's Fit and Proper Person Policy applies the requirements of the Central Bank of Ireland's Fitness and Probity Standards ("the Standards") and the Central Bank Individual Accountability Framework Act 2023 ("the IAF"). The Company complies with same.

Persons who hold controlled functions, including key functions known as Pre-Approval Controlled Functions (PCFs), are subject to assessment and due diligence in accordance with the policy. The Company assesses the fitness and probity of persons prior to their assumption of the controlled function concerned. The fitness and probity of holders of controlled functions is subject to ongoing monitoring and annual review.

All persons performing Pre-Approval Controlled Functions must be competent and capable. The Company requires this to be demonstrated through professional or other qualifications, having obtained appropriate skills, demonstrating a sound knowledge of the Company's business, demonstrating an understanding of the applicable regulatory and legal environment and, where applicable, compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland's Minimum Competency Requirements.

The Company's Fit and Proper assessment process comprises an application form, certification, evidence and verification of professional qualifications, evidence of continuing professional development where relevant, interview, references, record of previous experience, concurrent responsibilities and evidence of compliance with the Minimum Competency Requirements where relevant.

The Company's assessment process also includes probity and financial soundness due diligence which includes completion and signature by the individual of the Company's Probity and Financial Soundness Declaration and background checks and searches as prescribed in the Central Bank of Ireland Fitness and Probity Requirements. Following this due diligence, the Company's Fitness and Probity Committee completes, documents and signs the assessment. In addition, for PCFs the Company's Board performs an assessment and an on-line application is made to the Central Bank of Ireland and the Company certifies as to the outcome of its prior assessment. The proposed holder of a PCF may only commence in his/her role following receipt of approval from the Central Bank of Ireland. Any new proposed holder of a PCF, CF1 or CF2 role is subject to the enhanced due diligence aspect of the certification requirements under the IAF, while a process of self-certification applies in respect of CF3 to CF11 role holders. All existing PCFs and CFs are subject to an annual certification process.

The Company maintains an up to date Management Responsibility Map documenting its key management and governance structure together with a Statement of Responsibility for each individual in a PCF role in compliance with the Central Bank of Ireland's Senior Executive Accountability Regime.

### 3. Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

#### a) Risk Management System

The Company's Risk Management System includes clearly defined risk management objectives, written policies for the material risks faced by the Company, a Risk Management Framework to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report on risks and an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process.

The Company's Risk Management Strategy takes account of the Company's business strategy and seeks to monitor and manage the risks associated with the implementation of the business strategy.



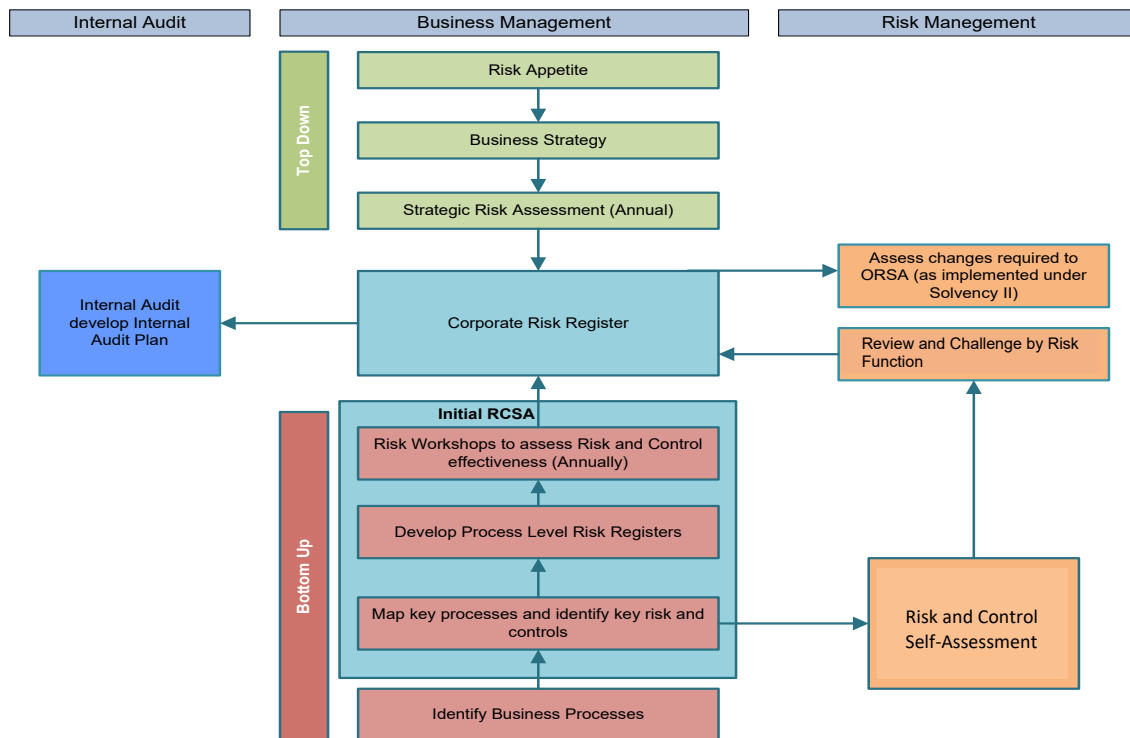
The main objective of the Company's Risk Management System is to ensure that all significant risks are identified, assessed, monitored and controlled within the agreed risk appetite. The framework ensures that the risk management process is explicit and facilitates effective oversight and challenge. Risk control procedures and systems seek to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to meet business objectives. The Company's Risk Management Framework includes the following processes:

- a) Risk Appetite setting and monitoring;
- b) Company level Enterprise Risk Assessment;
- c) Process level Risk and Control Self-Assessment;
- d) Board level Strategic Risk Assessment; and
- e) Risk Reporting.

The Company in these processes has adopted the 'Risk Control Cycle' in order to identify, assess, manage, monitor and report on the risks to which it is exposed:



The following diagram describes how the Company’s Risk Management System is integrated into the Company’s organisational structure and decision-making processes.

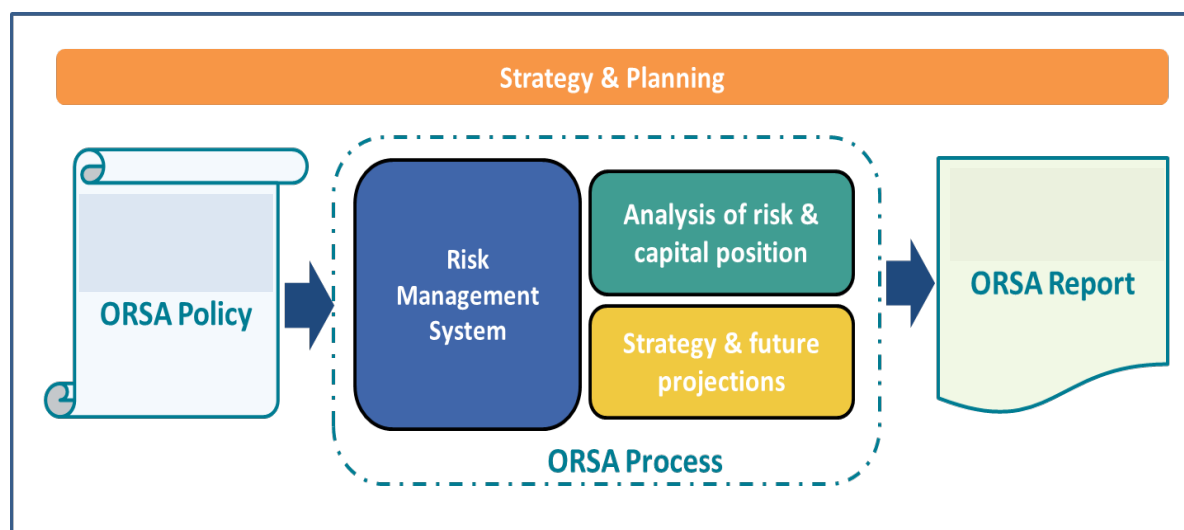


No gaps were identified in the Risk Management System during the reporting period.

## b) Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

The Company’s Risk Management System includes the conduct of an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) at least annually and more often in the event of a material change in the Company’s risk profile. During the reporting period the Company conducted one scheduled annual ORSA.

The Company uses its ORSA process to consider its risk exposures and capital requirements over the business planning timeframe. This acts as a key input into the Company’s strategic decision making and business planning process. The Company’s ORSA assesses risks inherent in its business and determines its corresponding capital needs whilst taking into consideration its risk profile, approved risk tolerance limits and business strategy. The Company’s ORSA process comprises the following steps:

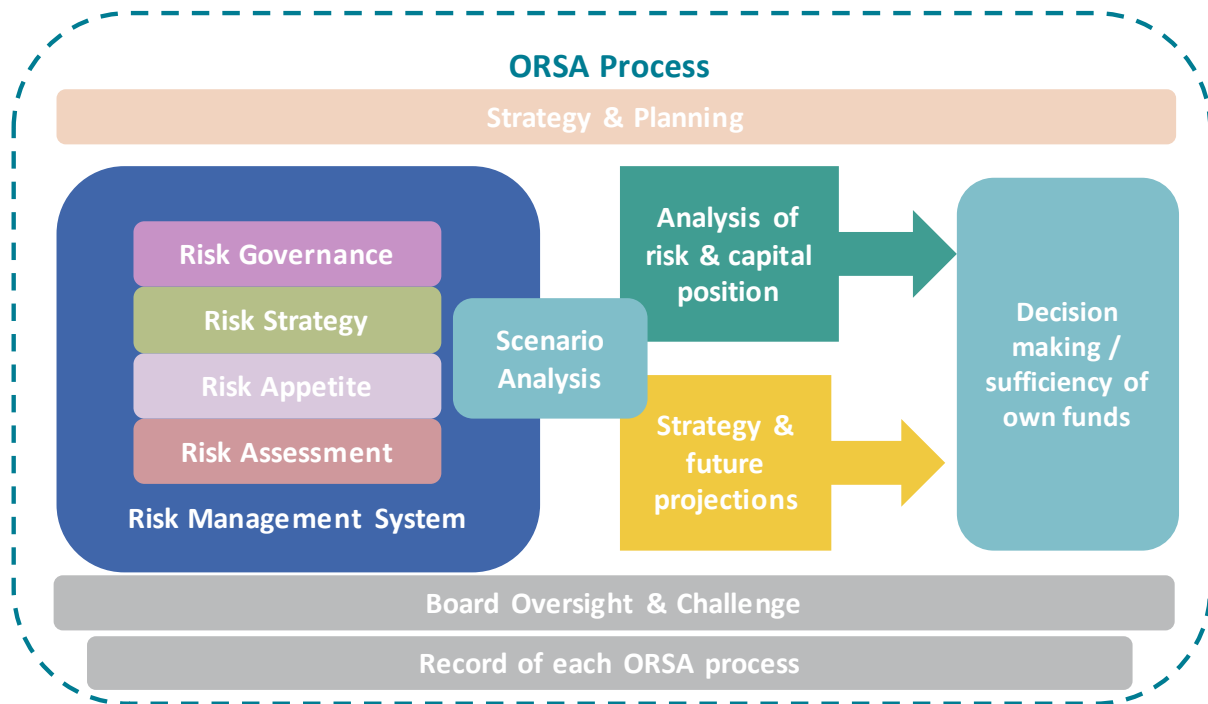


The Company’s ORSA process is a circular process that relies on key elements of the business:

- a) Board strategy, policies and plans;
- b) The Solvency II Pillar I Balance Sheet standard model results, and base assumptions used;
- c) The Risk Management System and its outputs, which identifies the key risks;
- d) The Board Risk Committee which reviews, challenges and approves the test scenarios including the ORSA output;
- e) The Actuarial Department which runs the tests on the Balance Sheet for capital adequacy and produce the resultant output;
- f) The Risk Function, Actuarial Department and management which assess the outputs and prepare reports;
- g) The Actuarial Function which provides its opinion on both the ORSA input stress tests and resultant outputs;
- h) The Board Risk Committee and Board’s assessment of the output and resultant capital, strategy and risk appetite review; and
- i) ORSA reporting to the Central Bank of Ireland.

In its ORSA the Company uses, as a base, the Solvency II Standard Formula Model to calculate the required solvency capital but also considers a number of “non-quantifiable” risks when assessing its own solvency needs. The results are subjected to a range of scenario and stress tests that are reviewed by management and challenged by the Board and, where appropriate, potential management actions are noted and conclusions drawn.

The following diagram depicts the ORSA process in greater detail. It shows that stress and scenario tests are used in conjunction with the assessment of risk and capital to facilitate decisions about the adequacy of the Company's Own Funds.

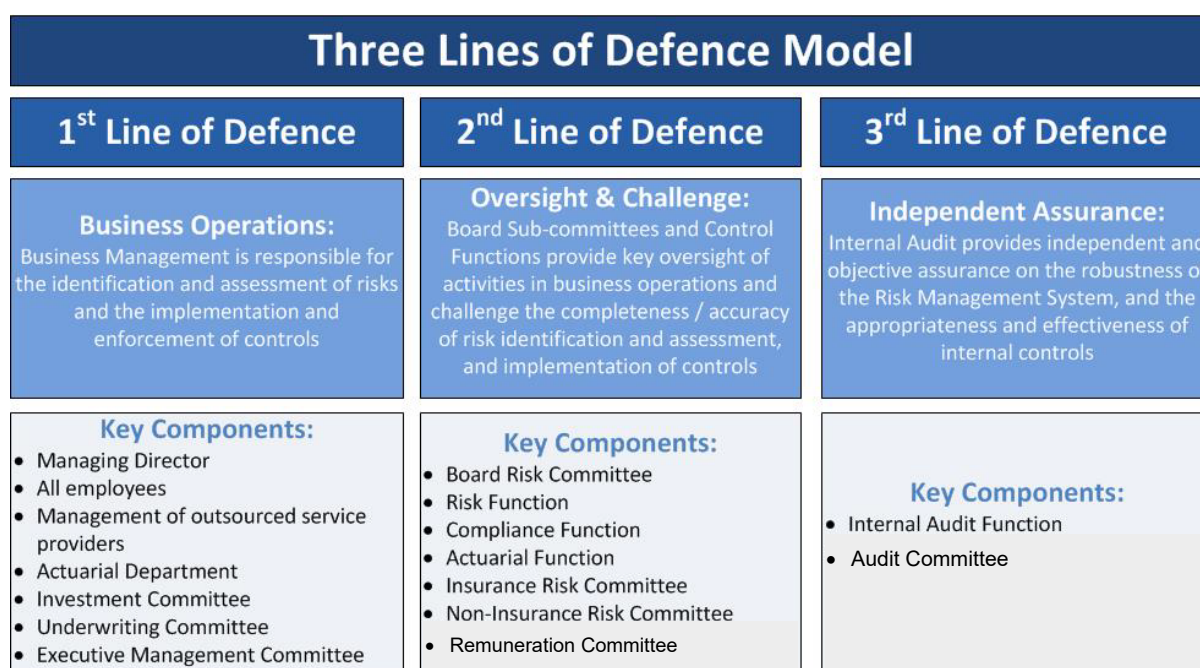


ORSA assessments to date indicate that the Company is adequately capitalised.

## 4. Internal Control System

The Company's Internal Control System consists of five interrelated components, namely control environment, risk assessment, control activities, reporting, and monitoring. The Company's Internal Control System adopts the "Three lines of Defence" model as set out in the following diagram.

The following diagram sets out the Company's three lines of defence model as at year-end 2025.



The Company's Internal Control System and Internal Control Policy set out the role of each of the first line of defence functions in respect of business operations, the second line of defence functions in relation to oversight and challenge and the third line of defence in relation to independent assurance.

The Actuarial Function, as part of the second line of defence, operates independently of the first line departments which are responsible for determining the Company's technical provisions, underwriting process and reinsurance arrangements.

### a) Compliance Function

The Company's Compliance Function, led by the Head of Compliance, operates in accordance with the Company's Compliance Policy. The Compliance Function forms part of the second line of defence within the Company's Internal Control System. The primary activities of the Compliance Function comprise:

- Identification and assessment of compliance obligations;
- Monitoring the impact of changes in the Company's compliance and regulatory environment;

- c) Development and delivery of an annual compliance plan and report;
- d) Training, awareness and education;
- e) Provision of advice on compliance matters;
- f) Incident management and reporting;
- g) Liaising with the Central Bank of Ireland and other regulators; and
- h) Reporting, including to the Board Risk Committee.

The activities of the Compliance Function are subject to periodic audit by Internal Audit.

## **5. Internal Audit Function**

The Company outsources its Internal Audit Function to Société Générale S.A. in accordance with the Company's Outsourcing Policy. The Function operates in accordance with the Company's Internal Audit Policy which has been approved by the Board. The policy is reviewed and updated on an annual basis and more frequently if required.

The Company's Internal Audit Function is independent from business units and forms part of the third line of defence in the Company's Internal Control System. The Company's outsourcing of its Internal Audit Function assists in preserving the independence and objectivity of the function as the function comprises no staff of the Company. The Company and its Internal Audit Function subscribe to the Institute of Internal Auditors definition of internal audit which requires "independent, objective assurance". The Company's Internal Audit Policy sets out the measures taken by the Company and the Internal Audit Function to maintain ongoing independence including audit staff rotation.

The Internal Audit Function conducts an internal audit of the Company at least annually. Internal Audit findings and recommendations are reported to the management body which is required to respond to those findings and recommendations.

The Internal Audit Function reports to the Audit Committee of the Company. The Audit Committee considers audit plans, audit reports, resourcing and performance.

## 6. Actuarial Function

The Company outsources its Actuarial Function, including the Head of Actuarial Function, to an actuary and Central Bank approved Head of Actuarial Function within an external professional services firm in accordance with the Company's Outsourcing Policy. The Function operates in accordance with the Company's Actuarial Function Terms of Reference. The Company's Actuarial Function forms part of the second line of defence in the Company's Internal Control System.

The Company's Actuarial Function has the following key responsibilities:

### Technical Provisions

- Coordination of calculation of technical provisions including the Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions ("ARTP");
- Review of appropriateness of methodologies and assumptions;
- Review of data sufficiency and quality; and
- Experience analysis.

### Opinions

- Delivery of Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions ("AOTP") following analysis conducted for the ARTP;
- Delivery of Opinion on the Company's Underwriting Policy;
- Delivery of Opinion on the Company's Reinsurance arrangements; and
- Delivery of Opinion on the Company's ORSA.

### Risk Management

- Contributing to the effective implementation of the Risk Management System and the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process.

## 7. Outsourcing

The Company operates an Outsourcing Policy which is approved by the Board Risk Committee and adopted by the Board. The Outsourcing Policy outlines the Company’s policy with regard to the outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities (“Core Outsourcing”) which are essential to the operation of the Company. The Company’s Outsourcing Policy outlines the roles and responsibilities, procedures, approval requirements, monitoring and reporting requirements applicable to Core Outsourcing.

As the Company is part of the Ayvens group, much of the Company’s outsourcing is to other group entities. At year-end 2025, the Company’s Core Outsourced activities comprised:

<b>Core Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Jurisdiction of Service Provider</b>
Claims Handling	Provision of claim handling activities on behalf of the Company.	EEA and UK (being the jurisdictions into which the Company writes insurance)
Data storage and systems support	Management of the platforms that host the Company’s systems and data and provision of first line support to the Company.	Ireland, Netherlands, France and Spain
Internal Audit	Provision of internal audit services.	France
Actuarial Function	Actuarial Function including Head of Actuarial Function.	Ireland
System to support Solvency II Reporting	System to support Solvency II QRT Reporting to the Central Bank of Ireland.	Germany
Investment Management	Exercise of investment discretion within investment guidelines set by the Company.	Ireland and Luxembourg
Fiscal representation and administration	Fiscal representation and administration activities in the countries in which the Company operates.	United Kingdom and the various EEA jurisdictions into which the Company writes insurance
Board pack hosting	Board pack hosting and related software-as-a-service.	United Kingdom

## 8. Any other information

The Company believes that its system of governance as set out in the Company's Internal Control System, Risk Management System and Board Charter is adequate in the light of the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business. The Company's business is monoline, namely motor and related insurances, and its business is predominately in connection with the fleet leasing and fleet management activities of its affiliate entities within the Ayvens Group.

The Company believes that its Internal Control System incorporates appropriate challenge and oversight by persons with appropriate knowledge of the Company's business. The Company believes that its Risk Management System, including ORSA, provides a sufficiently forward-looking and robust assessment of risk in the context of the Company's predominately intra-group business model.

Finally, the Company believes that its corporate governance, including Board, sub-committees and management committees, provides appropriate internal review and challenge.

The Company has no other disclosures to make in respect of the Company's System of Governance.

## C Risk Profile

The Company is subject to risks in the course of its business. These risks include underwriting risk, market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and operational risk. Underwriting risk comprises mainly non-life underwriting risk. However, a certain amount of health and life underwriting risks arise incidentally from the non-life insurance contracts written by the Company.

The above risks comprise the Company's primary risks. These risks are assessed within the Company using an entity-level assessment conducted by management, process-level assessments conducted by process owners and a strategic risk assessment conducted by the Board Risk Committee.

The Company adopts risk mitigation techniques where considered appropriate. The Company operates a Risk Appetite Framework based on capital usage. This capital usage-based risk appetite follows a quantitative and qualitative approach to risk appetite and is integrated with the ORSA process and the Company's business strategy.

During the year, there were no material changes to the Company's risk exposure and there were no material changes to the measures used to assess the same. The Company does not use special purpose vehicles and does not have exposures arising from off-balance sheet positions.

The table below gives the breakdown of the various risk charges making up the Company's SCR as calculated by the Standard Formula as at 31 December 2025. Please note that diversification benefit explains the summation of the individual components exceeding the overall requirement.

€'000	AYINS Capital Requirements
Market risk	36,363
Counterparty default risk	24,886
Non-life underwriting risk	176,789
Health Underwriting Risk	53,661
Operational risk	14,231
Life underwriting risk	135
LACDT	(31,951)
<b>SCR</b>	<b>196,272</b>

\*LACDT refers to the Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes.

In accordance with the Company's SCR Assurance Process, between year-ends, the SCR and SCR coverage ratio are monitored at least on a quarterly basis to ensure continuous SCR compliance.

# 1. Underwriting Risk

## a) Risk Exposure

During 2025, the Company's exposure to underwriting risk was across 29 jurisdictions. This was contributed to by the fact that on Merger Date, the Company assumed part of the inward reinsurance arrangements of the former ALD Re with fronting insurers.

The Company's markets fall into two broad categories:

- a. markets in which the Company employs an insurance model. This is typically based on the freedom of services distribution model and the markets concerned are typically within the EEA, and
- b. markets in respect of which the Company employs a reinsurance model. Such markets may be within or outside the EEA. In respect of non-EEA markets (excluding the UK) the Company exclusively employs this model.

The Company's gross written premium during the reporting period was €501.5m across all jurisdictions. Legislation, regulations, market requirements and market practices vary across these markets. Likewise, underwriting requirements and risks vary across these markets.

While the Company's underwriting risk is diversified across multiple markets, its knowledge of individual markets is less than that of domestic insurers in those markets. The Company's Underwriting Risk Policy sets out the Company's processes for the management of Underwriting Risk. The Company uses a process-level risk and control self-assessment to assess, monitor and report upon Underwriting Risk. The Company uses risk appetite statements, risk metrics and key risk indicators to monitor its Underwriting Risk.

The Company's largest risk charge under the SCR is the non-life underwriting risk charge. This charge represents the risk associated with the writing of insurance business and settling of claims provisions. At 31 December 2025, the Company had a non-life underwriting risk charge of €176.8m.

The Company has a risk charge of €53.7m in respect of health underwriting risk owing to its personal accident policies. The bulk of this charge is related to Health CAT risk which does not fit well with the Company's business model given that that claim concentrations are unlikely for a motor insurance company.

The Company also has a small risk charge of €0.1m in respect of life underwriting risk. This risk charge relates to the longevity risk associated with Periodical Payment Orders (PPOs).

## b) Risk Concentration

The Company writes non-life insurance risks comprising motor Third-Party Liability (TPL), motor Own Damage (OD) and ancillary covers related to motor and leasing risks. The Company's business is predominately sourced from within the group.

The Company's premium and reserve risk is well diversified geographically, both between countries and within countries. The Company's largest risk concentration by geography is in the Netherlands in respect of the Company's TPL product. A moderate level of diversification exists between product lines. The main product sold by the Company is Third party liability (Motor vehicle liability line of business). This is reflected in the underwriting charge being driven largely by the capital requirement on motor vehicle liability line of business. Concentration of risk is also mitigated through reinsurance.

## c) Risk Mitigation

The Company's Risk Management System and related policies set out the techniques used by the Company to manage and mitigate the risks to which it is exposed. The Company uses its program of risk assessments, risk appetite monitoring and risk governance comprising management risk committees and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the continued effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques.

The risk mitigation techniques used by the Company to mitigate underwriting risk are set out in the Company's Underwriting Risk Policy. These include the operation of risk selection and pricing procedures, the operation of an Underwriting and Reinsurance Committee, underwriting authorities, reinsurance, underwriting exposure limits, escalation procedures, and reporting, including to the Control Functions of the Company.

Reinsurance is purchased to reduce the volatility of results. The level of retention in reinsurance contracts is aligned with the size and the risk profile of the underlying portfolios. This includes taking account of the cost of reinsurance on the one hand and the risk that is retained on the other. Risk that is retained is constrained through pre-defined limits as set by the Underwriting and Reinsurance Committee consistent with the Company's risk appetite.

The Company's underwriting risk appetite, underwriting risk metrics and underwriting key risk indicators are used by the Underwriting and Reinsurance Committee, the Insurance Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques. The Underwriting Function undertakes an underwriting process level risk and control self-assessment. In addition, the Company's Risk Function (second line of defence) and Internal Audit Function (third line of defence) conduct control reviews and audits of the effectiveness of the Company's underwriting processes.

#### d) Risk Sensitivity

A number of sensitivity analyses are used to assist the Company in understanding its exposure to volatility in the Company's more material risks. These sensitivity analyses on the Company's key risk exposures help identify and quantify risks and help inform the Company's decision-making process.

The following sensitivity analysis is carried out in relation to underwriting risk:

Expected loss ratios are a key assumption in the estimate of ultimate losses. As at 31 December 2025, the sensitivity analysis shows that an increase of 2.5% in the loss ratios used in the calculation of the unearned premium component of the technical provisions would result in a decrease in the SCR charge of €46k. In terms of SCR coverage ratio, this reduces by 4% owing to a reduction in Own Funds.

The above sensitivity analysis would have the following impact on the Company's solvency metrics:

Scenario	Own Funds (€000s)	Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) (€000s)	Solvency Coverage Ratio
<b>Base scenario</b>	<b>380,372</b>	<b>196,272</b>	<b>194%</b>
Increase in loss ratios of 2.5%	372,121	196,226	190%

In addition, underwriting related stresses are included in a number of the Company's ORSA scenarios. This process helps the Company stress its Underwriting Risk exposure over the business planning period including in combination with other stressed risk exposures.

## 2. Market Risk

### a) Risk Exposure

Market Risk is the risk of loss resulting directly or indirectly from fluctuations in the market price of assets, liabilities or financial instruments. The Company's exposure to market risk is predominately in relation to its investments.

The Company's investments are held in deposits with banks and a portfolio of corporate and government bonds. During 2025 the company made an additional investment in bonds of €130M.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company's investments totalled €863.3m, of which the Company held €542m in sovereign and corporate bonds with durations of up to 9 years. As all bonds held by the Company are denominated in Euro, they are not subject to foreign exchange risk.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held €321.3m in deposits. The Company holds minor quantities of non-euro currencies for matching purposes. These are subject to foreign exchange risk.

The Company's Investment Risk Policy sets out the Company's processes for the management of market risk. The Company conducts an investment process-level risk and control self-assessment through which investment risk is assessed, monitored and reported.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had a market risk charge under the SCR of €36.4m. The Company's market risk charge is based on the Company's investments in term deposits and its bond holdings. The market risk charge captures foreign exchange, spread and interest rate risk, along with the Company's concentration risk exposure to certain credit institutions. In accordance with IFRS 16, it also includes a property charge in relation to the lease asset included on the balance sheet.

### b) Risk Concentration

The Company's asset holdings are held in two asset classes, deposits and bonds. The Company's deposits are held in a small number of highly rated banks and concentrations are managed through deposit limits by counterparty. During 2025, the Company increased its holdings of both corporate and government bonds, thereby helping reduce counterparty and asset class concentration. This change is reflected in the Company's Market SCR risk charge.

The FX component of market risk is limited as the Company rebalances its currency exposures monthly. Spread risk exists within the Company's portfolio of corporate and government bonds.

In accordance with its Asset Liability Management Policy, the Company seeks to select investment assets that are sufficiently matched to liabilities by currency and duration.

### c) Risk Mitigation

The Company's Risk Management System and related policies set out the techniques used by the Company to manage and mitigate the risks to which it is exposed. The Company uses its programme of risk assessments, risk appetite monitoring and risk governance via management risk committees and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the continued effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques.

The risk mitigation techniques used by the Company to mitigate Market Risk are set out in the Company's Investment Risk Policy. These include the following:

- Holding investments of sufficient amount, duration and liquidity to ensure all liabilities are met as they fall due;
- Managing currency exposure; and
- Ensuring that there are appropriate policies, strategies and procedures in place to meet these objectives.

The Company's assets are invested in accordance with the prudent person principle. The Company invests assets that support claims reserves with external institutions with an S&P rating of investment grade or higher.

The continued effectiveness of the Company's risk mitigation techniques for Market Risk is monitored by the Company's Investment Committee in accordance with the Company's Investment Risk Policy and the Investment Committee Terms of Reference. In addition, the Company's investment risk metrics are used by the Non-Insurance Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques.

### d) Risk Sensitivity

A number of sensitivity analyses are used to assist the Company in understanding its exposure to volatility in the Company's more material risks. These sensitivity analyses on the Company's key risk exposures help identify and quantify risks and help inform the Company's decision-making process.

The following sensitivity analysis was carried out in relation to Market Risk:

As of 31 December 2025, sensitivity analysis shows that an increase in interest rates using EIOPA shock up yield curves would result in a decrease in the SCR of €1.8m, and a decrease in interest rates using EIOPA shock down yield curves would result in an increase in the SCR of €3.6m.

The above sensitivity analysis would have the following impact on the Company's Solvency metrics:

Scenario	Own Funds (€000s)	Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) (€000s)	Solvency Coverage Ratio
<b>Base scenario</b>	<b>380,372</b>	<b>196,272</b>	<b>194%</b>
Interest rates shock up	399,508	194,510	205%
Interest rates shock down	359,670	199,872	180%

### 3. Credit Risk

#### a) Risk Exposure

Credit Risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations to the Company. The Company is subject to credit risk, the majority of which is in relation to group entities as policyholders, mediators or claim handlers.

The Company is exposed to Credit Risk in the following key areas:

- Amounts due from policyholders;
- Amounts due from reinsurers;
- Amounts due from fronting insurers;
- Funds held by claim handlers;
- Amounts due from credit institutions; and
- The Company's bond portfolio.

The Company's main non-group Credit Risk is in relation to reinsurers, the banks in which it places deposits and its portfolio of sovereign and corporate bonds. As all sovereign bonds held are issued by EEA countries, they are not subject to a credit risk charge. The Company's deposits and corporate bonds are with counterparties with a Standard & Poor's (S&P) rating of investment grade or higher. The Company has credit risk exposure to fronting insurers to whom the Company acts as reinsurer in connection with such fronting arrangements. There were no other material changes to the Company's credit risk exposure during the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had a Counterparty Default risk charge under the SCR of €24.9m. The Company's Counterparty Default risk charge relates to the risk that counterparties do not meet their obligations as they fall due. This includes exposure to banks, reinsurers, policyholders, claim handlers and intermediaries. It excludes any exposures to counterparties already considered under market risk i.e. bond holdings and longer-term bank exposures.

#### b) Risk Concentration

The Company is subject to Credit Risk concentration in that a substantial proportion of premiums due from policyholders are due from group policyholders.

A risk concentration also exists in that the Company's deposits and cash amounts which are held with a modest number of highly rated banks. The Company operates counterparty risk limits which restrict exposure to any one bank. The Company monitors these risk concentrations on an ongoing basis. This is reflected in the Company's Market and Counterparty Risk SCR charges.

In order to mitigate concentration risk in relation to outward reinsurance, the Company operates limits in relation to maximum share per reinsurer and by credit rating. On a quarterly basis, a report is prepared and distributed to the Non-Insurance Risk Committee and Board Risk Committee outlining the current credit rating of reinsurers, along with other monitored factors such as share of reinsurance exposure, outlook and ownership structure.

### c) Risk Mitigation

The risk mitigation techniques used by the Company to mitigate Credit Risk are mainly set out in the Company's Reinsurance and Investment Risk policies. The Company manages its Credit Risk exposure by monitoring and managing the levels of exposure to each counterparty and by monitoring the Standard & Poor's and/or Moody's rating of assets to ensure the Company's investments are in secure assets of high quality.

The continued effectiveness of the Company's risk mitigation techniques for Credit Risk is monitored by the Company's risk committees. In addition, the Company's credit risk metrics are used by the Non-Insurance Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of the above risk mitigation techniques.

### d) Risk Sensitivity

A number of sensitivity analyses are used to assist the Company in understanding its exposure to volatility in the Company's more material risks. These sensitivity analyses on the Company's key risk exposures help identify and quantify risks and help inform the Company's decision-making process.

The following is the sensitivity analysis carried out in relation to credit risk:

As of 31 December 2025, sensitivity analyses show that a downgrade of one credit quality step (as stipulated in Solvency II) of the bank with which the Company holds the majority of cash balances would result in an increase in the SCR of €2.7m.

The above sensitivity analysis would have the following impact on the Company's Solvency metrics:

Scenario	Own Funds (€000s)	Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) (€000s)	Solvency Coverage Ratio
<b>Base scenario</b>	<b>380,372</b>	<b>196,272</b>	<b>194%</b>
Downgrade of 1 credit quality step of largest bank	380,372	198,939	191%

In addition, Credit Risk related stresses are included in a number of the Company's ORSA scenarios. This process helps the Company stress its Credit Risk exposure over the business planning period including in combination with other stressed risk exposures.

## 4. Liquidity Risk

### a) Risk Exposure

Liquidity Risk is the risk that the Company is unable to realise investments and other assets in order to settle its financial obligations when they fall due. As the Company's investments are held in cash, short-term bank deposits and bonds, it is subject to limited liquidity risk. The Company's Liquidity Risk Policy and Asset Liability Management Policy set out the Company's processes for the management of Liquidity Risk. Liquidity Risk forms part of the Company's Finance process-level risk and control self-assessment through which the risk is assessed, monitored and reported. There were no material changes to the Company's liquidity risk exposure during the reporting period.

At 31 December 2025 the average duration of bonds held by the company was less than 3 years.

### b) Risk Concentration

Risk concentrations in relation to liquidity risk can arise in a number of ways:

- **Risk concentration in product type:** The Company's investment portfolio is split between deposits and bonds. As both asset classes are highly liquid, it does not impact the Company's ability to generate cash in times of stress.
- **Risk concentration in maturity:** As the Company short-matches assets to cover some longer tail technical reserve payments, there exists a certain level of concentration in shorter maturity assets. However, this is considered to be a prudent policy with respect to liquidity. In addition, the Company has minimum acceptable credit ratings (investment grade or higher) and concentration risk limits in place which set maximum allowable exposures both in respect of deposits and the bond portfolio.
- **Risk concentration in provider:** This can arise as a result of dependency on a few providers of liquidity stemming from concentrated counterparty default risk. The Company has counterparty risk limits in place which restrict counterparty concentration risk.

The Director of Finance, in conjunction with the Investment Committee, ensures the following:

- That the concentration limits to asset classes and individual counterparties are subject to review on a monthly basis;
- That active monitoring and management of Concentration Risk is undertaken, including an analysis of possible contagion;
- That asset concentration trends are analysed to identify adverse impacts on the Company and that appropriate remedial action is taken; and,

- Any cross concentration of counterparties is appropriately managed.

The monitoring of liquidity concentration risk limits is outlined in further detail in the following section (Risk Mitigation).

### c) Risk Mitigation

The Company's Risk Management System and related policies set out the techniques used by the Company to manage and mitigate the risks to which it is exposed. The Company uses its programme of risk assessments, risk appetite monitoring and risk governance via management risk committees and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the continued effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques.

The purpose of liquidity risk management, as part of an overall investment risk strategy, is to ensure there are appropriate processes in place to provide sufficient liquidity over the short, medium and long term.

The risk mitigation techniques used by the Company to mitigate Liquidity Risk are set out in the Company's Liquidity Risk Policy. These include the following:

- The Finance Function reviews the Company's cash balance daily to monitor liquidity positions. This includes determining the level of mismatch between cash inflows and cash outflows from balance sheet positions and expected cashflows from insurance and reinsurance to determine the total liquidity needed in the short term, including an appropriate buffer for any potential liquidity shortfall.
- In addition, the Finance Function performs daily monitoring of the Company's bank accounts. The Company prepares for any unexpected cash flow movements by holding funds to cover payments for 3 months (excluding receipt of premium) in call accounts (overnight) and short-term deposits that mature in less than 90 days.
- The Company short matches assets to cover some longer tail technical reserve payment requirements.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company held €71.3m (€80.0m at year-end 2024) in Solvency II Own Funds relating to Expected Profits in Future Premiums ("EPIFP"). This has been calculated in accordance with Article 260(2) of Solvency II. As this asset relates to profits embedded in insurance contracts commencing in 2026, the emergence of these profits is expected to occur during 2026 and possibly in later years. Given the nature of this asset, it is not a liquid asset (e.g. it could not be used to pay claims). This is not a concern for the Company given the highly liquid nature of the Company's investment portfolio.

The continued effectiveness of the Company's risk mitigation techniques for Liquidity Risk is monitored by the Company's Investment Committee, in accordance with the Company's Investment Risk Policy and Investment Committee Terms of Reference. In addition, the Company's investment risk appetite is used by the Non-Insurance Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques.

#### d) Risk Sensitivity

As discussed above, the Company is exposed to minimal Liquidity Risk due to the nature of its investments. Liquidity Risk forms part of the Finance process-level risk and control self-assessment through which, together with the related risk metrics, liquidity risk is assessed, monitored and reported. Liquidity risk is not a material driver of the Company's Solvency Coverage Ratio and as such, the Company does not carry out sensitivity analyses on this risk.

## 5. Operational Risk

### a) Risk Exposure

Operational Risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The Company is exposed to Operational Risk arising from internal operations and from operations which it has outsourced. The Company's Operational Risk Policy sets out the Company's processes for the management of Operational Risk. The Company uses risk appetite statements, risk metrics and key risk indicators and a programme of operational risk monitoring and business continuity management to assess and monitor Operational Risk.

The Company, through its entity level risk assessment and, in particular, through its various process-level risk and control self-assessments, assesses, monitors and reports upon Operational Risk. The Company monitors performance against key risk indicators for Operational Risk in its Non-Insurance Risk Committee.

During 2025, the Company continued to integrate the processes and systems of the former ALD Re into the Company. There were no other material changes to the Company's Operational Risk exposure during the reporting period.

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had an Operational Risk charge under the SCR of €14.2m. This relates to the risk associated with the people, processes and systems involved in the running of the Company.

### b) Risk Concentration

The Company does not have a particular risk concentration in relation to Operational Risk. The potential for concentration risk is continuously managed and monitored using the risk management techniques outlined in the section below (Risk Mitigation).

### c) Risk Mitigation

The Company's Risk Management System and related policies set out the techniques used by the Company to manage and mitigate the risks to which it is exposed. The Company uses its programme of risk assessments, risk appetite monitoring, key risk indicators and risk governance via risk committees and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the continued effectiveness of these risk mitigation techniques.

The risk mitigation techniques used by the Company to mitigate Operational Risk are set out in the Company's Operational Risk Policy. These include risk identification, the conduct of entity level and process level risk assessments, the implementation of appropriate risk responses following assessment, risk monitoring, operational risk appetite statement setting and reporting.

The Company operates an operational risk incident monitoring and reporting process. In addition, the Company's Business Continuity Management and Information Security processes seek to mitigate Operational Risk in their respective areas.

The continued effectiveness of the Company's risk mitigation techniques for Operational Risk is monitored by the Company's risk committees. In addition, the Company's operational risk appetite is used by the Non-Insurance Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee to monitor the ongoing effectiveness of the above risk mitigation techniques.

#### d) Risk Sensitivity

While Operational Risk requires ongoing vigilance, it is not, by itself, a substantial risk for the Company. Accordingly, while no specific risk sensitivity is provided here for same, during the Company's ORSA process, a qualitative assessment of material operational risks is carried out, as well as a quantitative assessment of the impact of a large operational loss on the Company. This process helps the Company stress its Operational Risk exposure over the business planning period including in combination with other stressed risk exposures.

## 6. Any other material risks

As part of the Company's regular ORSA process, the Company's overall risk profile and associated capital needs are assessed against the Company's actual solvency capital position. The most important risks to which the Company is exposed, including risks that are not incorporated into the standard formula, are identified through a combined top-down and bottom-up risk assessment process. The following risks, outside the scope of the standard formula, are recognised by the Company as requiring ongoing vigilance:

- Cyber Risk;
- Sustainability and climate change;
- Group Risk;
- Strategic Risk; and
- Reputational Risk.

### a) Cyber Risk

Given the dependency on digital systems and digital data storage within the insurance industry and within the Company, cyber security risk and the risk of service disruption remains a key risk. The Company takes steps to mitigate cyber risk across a number of information security domains. These domains include:

- a) Application security;
- b) Information and data security;
- c) Network security;
- d) Business continuity planning; and
- e) Ongoing end-user education.

Performance in relation to the above is monitored by management, the Non-Insurance Risk Committee and the Board Risk Committee.

### b) Sustainability and Climate Change

As an Ayvens group company, the Company adopts and aligns to the group sustainability strategy. The Company is committed to protecting the planet by reducing its environmental impact and helping tackle climate change. As the group insurer, the Company's strategy is to insure the group's growing fleet of electric vehicles and help the group lead the transition to zero emissions mobility.

The Company's underwriting and pricing processes continue to respond to the evolving risk profile of electric vehicles in the Company's markets. The Company continues to integrate climate-related and environmental risks into its governance and risk management processes. The Company is committed to contributing to societal wellbeing by helping create a more equal and inclusive society and is committed to being responsible by winning and retaining the trust of its stakeholders and by conducting business according to high ethical standards.

The Company's Climate Change Materiality Assessment process assesses both the effect that climate change has on the Company's activities and the impact that the Company's activities, including investments, have on the climate. Due to the nature of the risks insured by the Company, namely risks associated with moveable assets in the form of vehicles located across multiple jurisdictions, the Company's direct exposure to climate and environmental risks is somewhat limited. However, as the Company underwrites Natural Catastrophe insurance (e.g. flood and hail), increased frequency and/or severity of claims under this cover is considered to be the Company's main climate change-related underwriting exposure.

The Company maintains reinsurance in respect of its Natural Catastrophe risk. The Company avails of specialist Natural Catastrophe modelling to help it assess its Natural Catastrophe risk. This modelling assists the Company in identifying appropriate Natural Catastrophe reinsurance structures and appropriate levels of retained risk. In relation to investments, due to the nature of the Company's bank deposits and bond investment portfolio, the Company has limited climate and environmental transition risk on its investments, and its investments do not have a material adverse impact on the climate.

The Company monitors and assesses the impact of climate change on its business and its impact on the climate in its risk assessment and ORSA processes.

#### c) Group Risk

The Company is heavily dependent on the wider group for its route to market, policyholders, mediators, claim handlers, service providers and some deposits. Group risk is assessed in the Company's corporate risk register and managed through a number of controls, including risk metrics in relation to group risk. The Company's ORSA includes stress scenarios in relation to group risk. The Company operates processes to manage, monitor and report its intra-group transactions in accordance with Central Bank of Ireland rules.

#### d) Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is the risk to the Company's earnings/capital due to adverse business decisions, improper implementation of decisions or lack of responsiveness to changes in the business environment.

Strategic risk is assessed in the Company's corporate risk register and is managed through a number of controls. The Company's ORSA process incorporates stress testing in relation to strategic risk.

#### e) Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is the risk to the Company's earnings/capital due to an adverse perception of the image of the Company on the part of clients, counterparties, shareholders, investors or regulators.

Reputational risk is assessed in the Company's corporate risk register. The Company operates a risk metric for reputational risk which is monitored through the Company's Risk Appetite monitoring process.

The Company also has specific controls in place to limit reputational risk exposure such as the Company's Code of Conduct and related staff training, the Company's culture and conduct risk indicators and contractual agreements with outsourced service providers which set out expectations in relation to ethical behaviour and integrity.

## D Valuation for Solvency Purposes

### 1. Assets

This section contains information regarding the valuation of balance sheet items. For each material asset class, the bases, methods and main assumptions used for Solvency II purposes are outlined.

The following table analyses the Company's financial assets as at 31 December 2025:

	Assets as at 31 December 2025	
	Solvency II Value €'000	Statutory Accounts Value €'000
Property and equipment held for own use	1,979	2,484
Bonds	541,990	541,948
Deposits other than cash equivalents	321,321	200,203
Reinsurance recoverables from:		
<i>Non-life excluding health</i>	2,409	33,305
<i>Health similar to non-life</i>	-	-
<i>Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked</i>	8,960	-
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	73,013	59,675
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	802	802
Cash and cash equivalents	190,427	310,925
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,140,901</b>	<b>1,149,342</b>

Valuation of most financial assets is based on amortised cost for financial reporting purposes. The following paragraphs describe the valuation methodologies used.

#### **Property and equipment held for own use**

Property and equipment are valued at cost less accumulated depreciation for statutory purposes. Property and equipment include €1.8m of right-of-use assets relating to leased assets. For Solvency II valuation purposes, computer software tailored to the needs of the Company, that cannot be sold to another user, is valued at nil.

## **Bonds**

The Company holds a portfolio of corporate and sovereign bonds. The Company values bonds on two separate bases under IFRS. Bonds backing shareholder funds are valued on an amortised cost basis with an IFRS 9 adjustment for Expected Credit Loss. Bonds backing policyholder funds are valued at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income.

Under Solvency II, bonds that are valued at amortised cost for IFRS reporting purposes, are valued at their fair value and any changes in this value will impact the level of assets held by the Company.

## **Deposits other than cash equivalents**

Deposits other than cash equivalents are valued at fair value. The Company receives monthly statements at the period end to confirm the balances held. The categorisation of deposits and cash and cash equivalents is different between IFRS and Solvency II.

The difference between the Solvency II valuation and the IFRS valuation of deposits other than cash equivalents, is the IFRS 9 adjustment for Expected Credit Loss. While accrued interest is excluded under IFRS, it is included under Solvency II.

## **Reinsurance asset**

The reinsurance asset relates to amounts that can be collected from reinsurers. The value of the asset is estimated using a method that is in line with the reinsurance contract for IFRS purposes. This balance is adjusted for the Expected Credit Loss and discounting. For Solvency II purposes an adjustment is included for the possible default of the reinsurer and discounting.

The Company has claims that have been settled via court awarded Periodic Payment Orders (“PPOs”) that provide regular payments to claimants until death. As such, these obligations have been valued using life actuarial techniques and the related reinsurance recoveries have been reclassified as a Life Reinsurance Asset.

## **Insurance and intermediaries’ receivables**

The variation in Insurance and intermediaries’ receivable balances between Solvency II and statutory reporting relates to the different treatment of premiums receivable. Premiums receivable which were due to be paid before the valuation date are recorded in the technical provisions on the statutory basis but are reclassified to insurance receivables on a Solvency II basis. The Company also has existing contracts at the valuation date (31 December) with associated premiums which are not due to be paid until after the valuation date. Future premiums are treated as debtors for IFRS reporting. For Solvency II purposes, premiums are a future cashflow associated with an existing contract and, as such, they form part of technical provisions.

### **Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents are held at cost by the relevant financial institution, which approximates fair value. The Company receives monthly statements at the period end to confirm the balances held. The categorisation of deposits and cash and cash equivalents is different between IFRS and Solvency II and a reclassification has been made between cash and cash equivalents and deposits other than cash equivalents for Solvency II valuation.

The difference between the Solvency II valuation and IFRS valuation of cash and cash equivalents is the IFRS 9 adjustment for Expected Credit Loss.

## 2. Technical Provisions

### a) Technical Provisions Basis, Methods and Assumptions

The following section outlines the approach, general methodology and components of the Company's Technical Provisions. The two main components of Technical Provisions are the best estimate provision and the risk margin. There are several distinct provisions that feed into the overall best estimate provision.

**Provision for Claims Outstanding:** The provision for claims outstanding covers cashflows related to all claim events which occur before or at the valuation date. The cashflows projected comprise:

- Outstanding claims / Case reserves;
- Incurred but not reported claims;
- Incurred but not enough reported claims; and
- Premiums earned but yet to be received and commission earned but yet to be paid.

The Company makes use of the below standard techniques in order to arrive at an estimation of the ultimate level of claims:

#### *Development Factor Method ("DFM")*

- For this method, the Company assumes that for a particular accident period, the proportion of the ultimate claims, which has developed by each period, follows past trends.
- A set of assumed development factors is derived. The development factors are typically calculated as a weighted average of past accident periods. More recent accident periods generally receive a higher weighting.
- Projections are carried out on past claims data using the development factors that have been determined.
- The DFM is applied to both paid and incurred claims to produce both paid and incurred ultimate claims estimates.

#### *Loss Ratio Method*

- For this method, a projected loss ratio for a particular accident period is estimated by reference to an older, more developed period.
- By applying the projected loss ratio to a known earned premium, ultimate claims are estimated for the relevant accident period.

### ***Burning Cost Method***

- For this method, ultimate claims are arrived at by considering the ultimate cost of claims per unit of exposure.
- The ultimate burning cost for past periods is assessed in order to arrive at an estimate of ultimate claims for more recent accident periods.
- The past estimates used may or may not be adjusted for seasonal and / or inflationary effects.
- This method can be useful for more recent accident periods, avoiding an over reliance on underdeveloped notified claims data.

### ***Frequency Severity Method***

- For this method, ultimate claims are estimated by separately analysing the frequency of claims and severity.
- Ultimate frequency and severity for past periods is assessed to project the ultimate claims for more recent accident periods.
- The past estimates used are adjusted for factors such as changes in claims reporting patterns, seasonal variations and inflationary effects on claim costs.
- This method is particularly useful for recent accident periods, as it avoids over-reliance on underdeveloped claims data.

The Company considers the appropriateness of the above methodologies separately by Solvency II line of business and by accident year. The selection of the most appropriate method is based on expert judgement which considers among other factors, the quantity, quality and reliability of the available data and analyses all important characteristics of the business.

**Claims Handling:** The Company holds a provision for future claims handling expenses associated with the future processing of claims for accident periods up to the valuation date. The Company's Actuarial Department assesses an appropriate provision to cover the cost of settling current and future claims arising from insurance business written to the end of the relevant accounting period. It should be noted that for a proportion of the Company's risks, claims are managed by other parties and charged on a "per event" or equivalent basis.

**Premium Provision:** To calculate the premium provision a forward-looking combined loss ratio estimate is applied to the Company's unexpired premium. The ratio applied includes estimates of claims handling costs and administration expenses. The claims ratio is based on realistic expectations of future claims and considers future expected premium rates. The premium provision is net of premiums which are yet to be received for unexpired risk. Premium provision

calculations are completed by the Actuarial Department in conjunction with the Finance Department. The estimation covers all programmes and all claim types.

**Events Not In Data (“ENIDs”):** The approaches used by the Company to arrive at a best estimate of ultimate claims allow for the historic level of uncertainty in the past claims data. In order to allow for the uncertainty regarding events that the Company believes are not yet present in past data, the Company makes an explicit allowance for ENIDs. These are events which could occur but are not yet apparent in the Company’s historic claims data. Examples include provisions to allow for higher-than-expected future inflation, risks associated with insuring a greater number of electric vehicles and provisions to guard against catastrophic events resulting from climate change.

**Reinsurance:** The Company has non-proportional reinsurance in place to protect against large individual motor Third-Party Liability claims. The Company also has reinsurance in place to protect against accumulations of risk related to motor property damage claims, e.g. from catastrophic weather events.

To calculate net technical provisions, the Company’s reinsurers’ share of claims is subtracted from claims provisions.

The Company’s reinsurance cover is placed with a variety of third-party reinsurers with strong credit ratings. The Company currently has no balances in dispute with respect to third party reinsurance recoveries.

**Discounting:** As per the Solvency II requirements, the Company discounts the run-off of the premium provision and the provision for claims outstanding in order to arrive at the Solvency II technical provisions. The pattern for the run-off of the premium provision and the provision for claims outstanding is arrived at using historic payment development trends. The discounting of the cashflows associated with the premium provision and provision for claims outstanding is performed using discount rates that are no higher than the relevant risk-free interest rates that are published by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (“EIOPA”).

**Risk Margin:** The approach taken by the Company for the Risk Margin calculation is Simplification 2, which is essentially the most detailed approach that can be used by a "Standard Formula" insurer. In this, the Non-Life and Health Underwriting risk charges are explicitly recalculated based on the projected run-off of the Technical Provisions (“TPs”). The Life Underwriting risk is run-off in relation to the expected run-off of the underlying claims. All the risk charges for all risk at future

points in time are estimated based on the run-off of the total Technical Provisions. The Company uses EIOPA's prescribed cost of capital of 6% and applies this to the future SCR estimates. Discounting is performed for each future time period using EIOPA's prescribed yields. These calculations then arrive at the Company's risk margin.

This approach was chosen in light of the need for separate cashflow modelling, given the co-existence of both short-term and long-term liabilities.

**Summary of Technical Provisions Results:** The Company's overall gross and net Technical Provisions are illustrated in the table below:

<b>GROSS</b>	<b>Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2025</b>			
	<b>(€'000)</b>			
<b>Line of Business</b>	<b>Provision for Claims Outstanding</b>	<b>Premium Provision</b>	<b>Risk Margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Income protection insurance	21,204	(10,486)	1,374	12,092
Motor Vehicle Liability	323,323	(21,664)	20,953	322,612
Other motor insurance	74,535	(19,804)	4,830	59,561
Fire and other damage to property insurance	244	(612)	16	(352)
Legal expenses	3,206	(1,165)	208	2,249
Assistance	1,828	(2,851)	118	(905)
Miscellaneous financial loss	3,614	(8,490)	234	(4,642)
Annuities from non-life contracts (PPOs)	10,153	-	734	10,887
Proportional - Income Protection Reinsurance	891	(226)	58	723
Proportional - Motor Vehicle Liability Reinsurance	77,092	(1,633)	4,997	80,456
Proportional - non-life reinsurance - other motor insurance	27,427	141	1,777	29,345
Proportional - Fire and Other Damage to Property Reinsurance	-	-	-	-
Proportional - Legal Expenses	1,447	(81)	94	1,460
Proportional - Miscellaneous financial loss	112	-	7	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>545,076</b>	<b>(66,871)</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>513,605</b>

<b>Net</b>	<b>Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2025</b>			
	<b>(€'000)</b>			
<b>Line of Business</b>	<b>Provision for Claims Outstanding</b>	<b>Premium Provision</b>	<b>Risk Margin</b>	<b>Total</b>
Income protection insurance	21,204	(10,486)	1,374	12,092
Motor Vehicle Liability	311,208	(12,526)	20,954	319,636
Other insurance	74,444	(17,785)	4,830	61,489
Fire and other damage to property insurance	244	(612)	16	(352)
Legal expenses	3,206	(1,165)	208	2,249
Assistance	1,828	(1,839)	118	107
Miscellaneous financial loss	3,613	(8,490)	234	(4,643)
Annuities from non-life contracts (PPOs)	1,193	-	734	1,927
Proportional Income Protection Reinsurance	891	(227)	58	722
Proportional Motor Vehicle Liability Reinsurance	74,785	(1,625)	4,996	78,156
Proportional non-life reinsurance - other motor insurance	27,313	209	1,777	29,299
Proportional Fire and Other Damage to Property Reinsurance	-	-	-	-
Proportional Legal Expenses	1,447	(81)	94	1,460
Proportional Miscellaneous financial loss	86	-	7	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>521,462</b>	<b>(54,627)</b>	<b>35,400</b>	<b>502,235</b>

The below table compares the gross and net Technical Provisions as at 31 December 2025 to the position as at 31 December 2024:

	<b>AYINS Technical Provisions (€'000)</b>		
	<b>As at 31 Dec 2025</b>	<b>As at 31 Dec 2024</b>	<b>Difference</b>
Gross Technical Provisions	513,605	465,131	48,474
Net Technical Provisions	502,235	439,413	62,822

There was an increase of €48.5m in Gross Technical Provisions and an increase of €62.8m in Net Technical Provisions between 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025.

## b) Level of Uncertainty associated with the amount of Technical Provisions

The Company's best estimate calculations seek to represent close to the 50th percentile of estimates for the Company's claims liabilities. The best estimate arrived at is the probability weighted estimate of future claims and expenses. As the best estimate is itself an estimate, there is a level of uncertainty associated with this amount.

In terms of quantifiable elements of uncertainty, the main elements include discount rates, loss ratio assumptions for exposure beyond the valuation date and lapse rates.

The table below shows the results of the stress tests carried out on the Technical Provisions:

Scenario	Net TPs excluding Risk Margin (€'000)	Relative Change from Base Scenario
<b>Base scenario</b>	466,836	
EIOPA Shock Up Interest Rates	447,616	-4.12%
EIOPA Shock Down Interest Rates	485,144	3.92%
Increase in FX rates of 10%	473,703	1.47%
Increase in loss ratios of 2.5%	475,093	1.77%
Increase in loss ratios of 10%	499,865	7.08%
Increase of Lapse Rates absolute by 1%	467,922	0.23%
Increase of Lapse Rates absolute by 5%	473,954	1.52%

*The stress tests are performed on the Technical Provisions excluding the risk margin.*

- **Interest Rate Risk**

Applying the EIOPA shock up yield curve reduces the Technical Provisions by 4.12% and applying the EIOPA shock down yield curve increases the Technical Provisions by 3.92%. Being a non-life insurer with relatively short-term liabilities (e.g. in comparison to a life insurer) and a short asset-side duration, the Company has a low exposure to reductions in interest rates.

- **Currency FX Rate Sensitivity**

A strengthening of foreign currency rates by 10% against the Euro resulted in an increase in the Technical Provisions of 1.47%. As it is the Company's Investment Policy to broadly match assets

with liabilities in terms of currency, the Company does not have material exposures to changes in currency rates.

- **Loss Ratio Sensitivity**

An increase in the loss ratio assumptions of 2.5% results in a 1.77% increase in the Technical Provisions. If the loss ratios of individual programmes are increased by 10%, this results in a 7.08% increase in Technical Provisions.

- **Lapse Rate Sensitivity**

Two lapse rate scenarios were considered. An increase in the lapse rate assumption of 1% results in a 0.23% increase in the Technical Provisions, while an increase of 5% would increase Technical Provisions by 1.52%.

Additional sources from which uncertainty could potentially arise are as follows:

**Events Not In Data (“ENIDs”):** The approaches used by the Company to arrive at a best estimate of ultimate claims allow for the historic level of uncertainty in the past claims data. In order to allow for the uncertainty regarding events that the Company knows are not yet present in past data, the Company has a specific provision for ENIDs.

**Premium Provision:** The premium provision is subject to additional uncertainty over and above that contained within the claims provision in that it contains cost estimates for events that have not yet occurred. Particularly at year-end, it must also contain an allowance for business bound in the main renewal season for the following year that is not yet recorded in the Company’s systems, as well as premium contracted and in the Company’ systems, but not yet received. These involve additional assumptions which increase the level of uncertainty, though this is mitigated to a certain extent by reasonableness checks (such as checking year on year movements).

### c) **Solvency II Best Estimate versus Financial Statement Reserves**

The Company’s Solvency II best estimate uses as a starting point the undiscounted, best estimate provisions that are included in the financial statements. Thereafter, a number of adjustments are applied to comply with Solvency II requirements (e.g. discounting is applied together with an ENID provision being held).

For financial statements, the Company holds an explicit risk adjustment to adhere to IFRS requirements. The Company's movement from IFRS reserves to Solvency II Technical Provisions is set out in the table below:

<b>Total Technical Provisions - IFRS to Solvency II Movements (€'000)</b>			
	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Ceded</b>	<b>Net</b>
IFRS Reserves	577,095	33,305	543,790
Total Solvency II Technical Provisions	513,605	11,369	502,235

d) **Application of the Matching Adjustment**

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use the matching adjustment.

e) **Application of the Volatility Adjustment**

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use the volatility adjustment.

f) **Application of the Transitional Risk-Free Interest Rate-Term Structure**

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure.

g) **Application of the Transitional Deduction**

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use the transitional deduction.

h) **Recoverables from Reinsurance Contracts**

The Company has reinsurance in place to protect against both large individual Third-Party Liability claims and also accumulations of risk with regard to property damage.

The Company's reinsurance arrangements are taken into account in order to calculate net Technical Provisions for Solvency II. The Company complies with Solvency II regulations by adjusting claims recoveries due from reinsurers for expected reinsurer default together with

discounting expected future reinsurance recoveries using an expected payment pattern relevant to such cashflows.

The table below displays the Company's gross and net Technical Provisions, along with the Company's reinsurers' share of Technical Provisions:

<b>Total Technical Provisions (€'000)</b>			
	<b>Gross</b>	<b>Ceded</b>	<b>Net</b>
Total Solvency II Technical Provisions	513,605	11,369	502,235

### 3. Other Liabilities

This section contains information regarding the valuation of the balance sheet items. For each material liability class, the bases, methods and main assumptions used for Solvency II purposes are outlined.

The following table analyses the Company's financial liabilities as at 31 December 2025

Other liabilities as at 31 December 2025		
	Solvency II Value	Statutory Accounts Value
	€'000	€'000
Technical Provisions - non-life	489,905	577,095
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	12,814	-
Technical Provisions - life (excluding unit linked and index linked)	10,886	-
<b>Total Technical Provisions</b>	<b>513,605</b>	<b>577,095</b>
Insurance and intermediaries payables	150,003	149,963
Reinsurance payables	1,010	1,010
Payables (trade, not insurance)	16,140	7,889
Financial Liabilities	2,045	2,045
Deferred tax liabilities	2,726	2,726
<b>Other Liabilities Total</b>	<b>171,924</b>	<b>163,633</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>685,529</b>	<b>740,728</b>

Valuation of most financial liabilities are based on fair value for statutory purposes. In the paragraphs below, the valuation methodologies are described.

#### **Insurance & intermediaries payables**

The difference between Solvency II and IFRS is due to the reclassification of the non-technical (aggregate deductible) liabilities to the Technical Provisions where the aggregate deductible settlement period had been reached.

#### **Reinsurance payables**

This balance reflects amounts owed to reinsurers in respect of reinsurance agreements in place. There are no differences between the Solvency II valuation and the IFRS valuation of reinsurance payables.

### **Payables (trade, not insurance)**

The difference between Solvency II and IFRS for payables is due to the increase in the tax liability which results from the increase in the financial result included in the Company's Own Funds (excess of assets over liabilities) under Solvency II.

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension charge represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme. As at 31 December 2025, there are no outstanding contributions.

The Company recognises operating leases with regards to office space and motor vehicles. During 2025 the Company terminated its leases for the office space located at Two Docklands Central, IFSC and for the Ground Floor, Block C, Central Park office space. The Company took over a lease from a sister company on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of Block C, Central Park.

#### **4. Alternative Methods for Valuation**

This section is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use any alternative methods for valuation.

## **5. Any other information**

The Company has no other disclosures to make in respect of the Company's Valuation for Solvency Purposes.

# E Capital Management

## 1. Own Funds

### a) Objectives / Policies / Processes for Managing Own Funds

The strategic objectives of capital management within the Company are:

- **Regulatory compliance:** To ensure compliance with the Company's regulatory capital requirements and in the case of adverse SCR levels, to set out the approach to recoverability including the consideration of capital relief measures and / or additional capital;
- **Liquidity:** To maintain sufficient liquidity to ensure the Company is able to meet its obligations in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost in accordance with the Company's Liquidity Risk Policy;
- **Efficient capital allocation:** To manage and allocate capital efficiently to achieve sustainable returns and facilitate growth objectives;
- **Financial strength:** To ensure access to capital markets on competitive terms, so that the company's overall cost of capital is minimised; and
- **Continuity of business:** All of the above objectives are consistent with the continuation of profitable business in line with the Company Strategy.

Taken together, these strategic goals seek to strengthen the Company's ability to withstand losses from adverse business and market conditions, enhance its financial flexibility and serve the interests of the Company's stakeholders.

The Company strives to ensure that it maintains capital levels which are consistent with the Company's Risk Appetite Framework and the Company's Strategy, at both a point in time and on a forward-looking basis.

The Company's capital planning process aims to be dynamic and forward-looking in relation to the Company's risk profile and takes into account the output from the Risk Management System and the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") as part of capital planning activities.

Capital planning activities involve taking into account current and anticipated changes in the Company's risk profile, such as those reflected in its business plan, and forecasting the related impact on capital. In addition, as part of its capital planning, the Company integrates projected capital needs with its business planning and financial forecasting processes.

As part of the ORSA process, Solvency II balance sheet projections are prepared with solvency requirements based on the strategy and business plan of the Company projected over a 5-year time horizon.

Responsibility for the ongoing monitoring of the Company's Capital Management Policy has been assigned to the Company's Director of Finance, who performs an annual review to ensure that the Capital Management Policy and the Capital Management Plan continue to be relevant to current and planned operations of the Company.

The Company's Capital Management Policy, the Capital Management Plan and Dividend Policy are monitored by the Audit Committee annually and presented to the Board for re-approval. The Company's SCR Assurance Process, which is designed to ensure that the Company complies with its capital requirements on an ongoing basis, forms part of the Company's Capital Management Policy.

#### b) Own Funds by Tier

Under Solvency II Own Funds are classified into tiers, and there are eligibility requirements / limits applicable to the tiers to cover the SCR and MCR.

At present, the Company has only Tier 1 capital, i.e. the highest quality of capital available.

The Company's Director of Finance is responsible for ensuring that the Own Funds items meet the Solvency II eligibility requirements and are classified correctly. The Director of Finance is also responsible for ensuring that the terms and conditions of any Own Fund item are clear and unambiguous in relation to the Solvency II criteria.

Issuance of Own Fund items shall be in accordance with the Company's Capital Management Plan. As part of the business planning and ORSA processes, dividend payments and capital requirements shall be considered in conjunction with the Capital Management Plan.

The following table outlines the Company's available Own Funds by tier:

<b>AYINS Own Funds (€'000)</b>			
<b>Available Own Funds</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Issued Share Capital	Tier 1	1,028	1,028
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Share Premium	Tier 1	127,352	127,352
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Retained Earnings (excl foreseeable dividend)	Tier 1	316,187	397,581
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Foreseeable dividend	Tier 1	(75,000)	0
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	Tier 1	10,805	10,805
	Tier 2	0	0
	Tier 3	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,372</b>	<b>536,766</b>

There has been no change in the quality of Own Funds available, i.e. the Company only has Tier 1 capital. Own funds have decreased from €536.8m in 2024 to €380.4m in 2025.

The reduction in own funds is driven by the payment of a dividend of €160m during 2025 which reduces the Company's retained earnings.

The Company has also recognised a foreseeable dividend of €75m in 2025, which reduces the own funds by €75m. There was no corresponding allowance for a foreseeable dividend in 2024. The Company may still decline to pay a dividend or pay a lower dividend at a later point.

### c) Own Funds Eligible to Cover SCR

The following table outlines the Company's Own Funds (by tier) which are available to cover the SCR:

<b>AYINS Own Funds (€'000)</b>			
<b>Available Own Funds</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Issued Share Capital	Tier 1	1,028	1,028
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Share Premium	Tier 1	127,352	127,352
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Retained Earnings (excl foreseeable dividend)	Tier 1	316,187	397,581
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Foreseeable dividend	Tier 1	(75,000)	0
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	Tier 1	10,805	10,805
	Tier 2	0	0
	Tier 3	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,372</b>	<b>536,766</b>

There has been no change in the quality of Own Funds available to cover the SCR, i.e. the Company only has Tier 1 capital. Own funds have decreased from €536.8m in 2024 to €380.4m in 2025.

The reduction in own funds is driven by the payment of a dividend of €160m during 2025 which reduces the Company's retained earnings.

The Company has also recognised a foreseeable dividend of €75m in 2025, which reduces the own funds by €75m. There was no corresponding allowance for a foreseeable dividend in 2024. The Company may still decline to pay a dividend or pay a lower dividend at a later point.

d) Own Funds Eligible to Cover MCR

The table below outlines the Company's Own Funds (by tier) which are available to cover the MCR:

<b>AYINS Own Funds (€'000)</b>			
<b>Available Own Funds</b>		<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Issued Share Capital	Tier 1	1,028	1,028
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Share Premium	Tier 1	127,352	127,352
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Retained Earnings (excl foreseeable dividend)	Tier 1	316,187	397,581
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Foreseeable dividend	Tier 1	(75,000)	0
	Tier 2		
	Tier 3		
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	Tier 1	10,805	10,805
	Tier 2	0	0
	Tier 3	0	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>380,372</b>	<b>536,766</b>

There has been no change in the quality of Own Funds available to cover the MCR, i.e. the Company only has Tier 1 capital. Own funds have decreased from €536.8m in 2024 to €380.4m in 2025.

The reduction in own funds is driven by the payment of a dividend of €160m during 2025 which reduces the Company's retained earnings.

The Company has also the recognised a foreseeable dividend of €75m in 2025, which reduces the own funds by €75m. There was no corresponding allowance for a foreseeable dividend in 2024. The Company may still decline to pay a dividend or pay a lower dividend at a later point.

#### e) Differences between Equity in Financial Statements and Basic Own Funds

The Company's financial statements include a margin for prudence when calculating claims reserves. This margin is not included by the Company when calculating claims reserves for the purpose of the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

The table below outlines the Company's reconciliation reserve information:

<b>AYINS Reconciliation Reserve (€'000)</b>		
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Excess of assets over liabilities (A)	455,372	536,766
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges (B)	75,000	0
Other basic own fund items (C)	139,185	139,185
<b>Total (A – B – C)</b>	<b>241,187</b>	<b>397,581</b>

The reconciliation reserve is essentially a formula driven number derived from the Solvency II balance sheet and any potential volatility in this reserve will be driven primarily by changes in the valuation of assets and the valuation of Technical Provisions and other liabilities (as discussed in Section D).

During 2025 the Company recognised as at 31 December 2025 a foreseeable dividend of €75m, representing the expected dividend amount for the following calendar year. This change in approach is implemented in order to meet the requirements of the EIOPA guidelines on the deduction of foreseeable dividends. As these are new guidelines, there was no corresponding amount recognised in 2024. The impact of this foreseeable dividend is to reduce the available own funds of the company for Solvency II purposes and therefore reduce the SCR coverage ratio. The Company may still decline to pay a dividend or pay a lower dividend at a later point.

It is the Company's intention to continue to recognise a foreseeable dividend in future reporting.

#### f) Own Funds Items subject to Transitional Arrangements

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not have any Own Fund items that are subject to transitional arrangements.

#### g) Ancillary Own Funds

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not have any ancillary Own Funds.

#### h) Restrictions on Own Funds

No deductions are applied to Own Funds and there are no material restrictions affecting their availability and transferability.

## 2. Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

### a) Amount of SCR and MCR

The amounts of the Company's SCR and MCR are outlined below:

€'000	AYINS Capital Requirements
SCR	196,272
MCR	81,731

### b) Amount of SCR by Risk Modules

The breakdown of the Company's SCR calculation by risk module is included in the table below. Please note that diversification benefit explains the summation of the individual components exceeding the overall requirement.

€'000	AYINS Capital Requirements
Market risk	36,363
Counterparty default risk	24,886
Non-life underwriting risk	176,789
Health underwriting risk	53,661
Operational risk	14,231
Life underwriting risk	135
LACDT*	(31,951)
Diversification	(77,841)
<b>SCR</b>	<b>196,272</b>

\*LACDT refers to the Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes.

### c) Simplified Calculations and / or Company Specific Parameters

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use any simplified calculations or company specific parameters.

#### d) Undertaking Specific Parameters (USPs) and / or Capital Add-Ons

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use USPs or have any capital add-ons.

#### e) Amount of Capital Add-Ons

This guideline is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not have any capital add-ons.

#### f) Inputs for MCR

The Company's MCR is calculated by using a straight-line formula which incorporates net Technical Provisions and net premiums written for the last 12 months.

The prescribed MCR calculation applies both an upper and lower bound. The upper bound is equal to 45% of the corresponding SCR, while the lower bound is set at 25% of the SCR.

#### g) Loss-Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes (LACDT)

The SCR is reduced to allow for the benefit arising from the Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes (LACDT) in the event of the Company incurring a loss equal in value to the BSCR (Basic SCR excluding any tax relief). Were this to occur, this would crystallise a tax loss which could be carried forward to offset future taxable profits. The monetisation of these future tax offsets is what underlies the reduction in SCR permitted by LACDT.

At year-end 2025, the LACDT benefit is used to reduce the overall SCR by €32.0m (from €228.2m to €196.3m). When calculating the year-end SCR amount, the Company typically calculates this amount by claiming full allowance for LACDT. As part of the global tax accord, a minimum tax rate of 15% applies to groups of companies in a tax jurisdiction, where globally the turnover of the group exceeds a prescribed minimum of €750m. As the turnover of the Societe Generale group exceeds this amount, the Corporation Tax Pillar 2 rules are considered to be applicable to the Company. The Company has applied a 14% rate which was calculated with consideration to other companies in the Societe Generale group operating in Ireland. The Company assumes a recoverability rate of 100% of the LACDT allowance permissible by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA"). No other tax rates (tax on unrealised gains, VAT, etc) apply which would be relevant to this calculation.

The Company has placed a self-imposed cap on the amount of LACDT relief it will claim. As the self-imposed cap for claiming LACDT relief was not exceeded at year-end 2025, the full LACDT relief was claimed. The LACDT approach adopted is fully compliant with the EIOPA requirements in relation to LACDT benefit (including the requirement to maintain a Deferred Tax Policy).

Future taxable profits are based on business projections (including future profits) within the time horizon of the Company's business plan (and no longer than 3 years into the future). Given that the period for recouping tax losses is relatively short, past losses carried forward are assumed to be utilised in full to offset future taxable profits. Assumptions used are believed to be realistic and achievable in nature and, in many cases, will be calibrated off past results.

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

This section is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module when calculating its SCR.

#### 4. Differences between the standard formula and any internal model Information

This section is not applicable to the Company as the Company does not use an internal model when calculating its SCR.

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

The Company complied with the Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement during 2025.

The Company has a Capital Management Policy and a Capital Management Plan in place which set out the Company's approach to the setting and monitoring of capital resources, not just at a particular point in time, but over the business planning period. One of the strategic objectives of capital management within the Company is to ensure compliance with the regulatory capital requirements and in the case of adverse SCR levels, the approach to recoverability including the consideration of capital relief measures and/additional capital.

The Company's capital position is monitored on an ongoing basis in accordance with its Risk Appetite Framework. Specifically, outside of the annual requirement to calculate a SCR, the Company calculates approximate SCRs on a quarterly basis, and these are reported to the CBI as part of the quarterly QRTs. In order to ensure appropriate levels of capital at all times, the Company has defined ranges around its capital risk appetites with thresholds and limits that shall trigger action.

The Board is responsible for approving and adopting the Company's Capital Management Policy and ensuring sufficient oversight of capital management on an ongoing basis.

## 6. Any other information

The Company has no other material information to disclosure in respect of the Company's capital management.

## Appendix I: Glossary

Term	Definition
AOTP	Actuarial Opinion on Technical Provisions
ARTP	Actuarial Report on Technical Provisions
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
DFM	Development Factor Method
EEA	European Economic Area
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority
ENID	Events Not In Data
EPIFP	Expected Profits in Future Premium
FOS	Freedom of Service
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
MTPL	Motor Third Party Liability
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
ONR	Online Reporting System
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
PCF	Pre-Approved Control Functions
PPOs	Periodical Payment Orders
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SFCR	Solvency and Financial Condition Report
S&P	Standard & Poor's
TPL	Third Party Liability
UPR	Unearned Premium Reserve
USPs	Undertaking Specific Parameters
VYE	Vehicle Year Exposure

## Appendix II: AYINS Related parties

The Company's related parties during the year included the following entities:

Ayvens SRO  
Accident Management Services S.R.O.  
Ayvens Dankar A/S  
NF Fleet A/S  
LeasePlan Deutschland GmbH, Dusseldorf  
LeasePlan Versicherungs-vermittlungsgesellschaft mbH  
Axus Finland Oy  
NF Fleet OY  
Ayvens Poland SP zooFleet Accident Mngt. Services Sp.z.o.o.  
Ayvens Ireland Limited  
LeasePlan Fleet management N.V.  
LP Partnerships and Alliances NV  
Axus S.A.  
LeasePlan France S.A.S., Paris  
Société de Courtages d'Assurances Groupe (SCAG) S.AR.L  
Brenamy Lease SAS  
Parcours SAS  
Temsys  
LeasePlan Hellas CommercialVehicle Leasing and Fleet Management Services Single member S.A.  
ALD Automotive Magyaroszag kf  
LeasePlan Hungaria Gepjarmu Kezelo es Fiannszirozo  
ALD Automotive Italia s.r.l  
Axus Nederland BV  
Accident Management Services BV, Almere  
Ayvens Norge AS  
Accident management services Norge AS, Oslo  
NF Fleet AS  
Ayvens Austria GmbH  
LeasePlan Portugal Comercio e Aluguer de Automotives e Equipamentos Unipessoal Lda.  
Fleet Cover-Sociedade mediacao de seguros Lda  
ALD Automotive SRL  
Accident Management Services SRL  
Ayvens Spain Mobility Solutions SAU  
Garantia Plan SL, Madrid  
Ayvens Slovakia, s.r.o  
Ayvens Sweden AB  
Claims Management Sverige AB

NF Fleet AB  
LP Finance BV (Ceased to exist in September 2025)  
Lease Plan Digital BV  
Ayvens SA  
LeasePlan Corporation NV (Ceased to exist in October 2025)  
Societe Générale Luxembourg  
Lease Plan UK Limited  
Société Générale SA  
LeasePlan Global B.V.  
ALD Luxembourg

## Appendix III: Quantitative Reporting Templates (“QRTs”)

The table below lists the annual disclosure quantitative templates submitted to the CBI in respect of the year ending 31 December 2025:

Code	Template Name
S.02.01.02	Balance Sheet
S.04.05.21	Activity by country - location of risk
S.05.01.02	Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
S.12.01.02	Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions
S.17.01.02	Non-Life Technical Provisions
S.19.01.21	Non-Life Insurance claims information
S.23.01.02	Own Funds
S.25.01.21	SCR - for undertakings on Standard Formula
S.28.01.01	MCR - for undertakings on Standard Formula

## 1. S.02.01.02

			Solvency II value
			C0010
Assets	Goodwill	R0010	----
	Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	----
	Intangible assets	R0030	
	Deferred tax assets	R0040	
	Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	1,979,295.40
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	863,310,744.12
	Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
	Equities	R0100	
	Equities - listed	R0110	
	Equities - unlisted	R0120	
	Bonds	R0130	541,990,222.83
	Government Bonds	R0140	80,995,881.89
	Corporate Bonds	R0150	460,994,340.94
	Structured notes	R0160	
	Collateralised securities	R0170	
	Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	
	Derivatives	R0190	
	Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	321,320,521.30
	Other investments	R0210	
	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
	Loans and mortgages	R0230	
	Loans on policies	R0240	
	Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
	Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
	Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	11,368,667.01
	Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	2,408,635.31
	Non-life excluding health	R0290	2,408,641.52
	Health similar to non-life	R0300	-6.21
	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	8,960,031.70
	Health similar to life	R0320	
	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	8,960,031.70
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340		
Deposits to cedants	R0350		
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	73,013,658.57	
Reinsurance receivables	R0370		
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	802,040.52	
Own shares (held directly)	R0390		
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400		
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	190,426,852.26	
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420		
Total assets	R0500	1,140,901,257.89	

			<b>Solvency II value</b>
			<b>C0010</b>
Liabilities	Technical provisions - non-life	<b>R0510</b>	502,718,373.09
	Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	<b>R0520</b>	489,904,453.69
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	<b>R0530</b>	
	Best Estimate	<b>R0540</b>	456,669,857.28
	Risk margin	<b>R0550</b>	33,234,596.41
	Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	<b>R0560</b>	12,813,919.41
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	<b>R0570</b>	
	Best Estimate	<b>R0580</b>	11,382,054.81
	Risk margin	<b>R0590</b>	1,431,864.60
	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	<b>R0600</b>	10,886,260.04
	Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	<b>R0610</b>	
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	<b>R0620</b>	
	Best Estimate	<b>R0630</b>	
	Risk margin	<b>R0640</b>	
	Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	<b>R0650</b>	10,886,260.04
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	<b>R0660</b>	
	Best Estimate	<b>R0670</b>	10,152,696.23
	Risk margin	<b>R0680</b>	733,563.81
	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	<b>R0690</b>	
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	<b>R0700</b>	
	Best Estimate	<b>R0710</b>	
	Risk margin	<b>R0720</b>	
	Other technical provisions	<b>R0730</b>	----
	Contingent liabilities	<b>R0740</b>	
	Provisions other than technical provisions	<b>R0750</b>	
	Pension benefit obligations	<b>R0760</b>	
	Deposits from reinsurers	<b>R0770</b>	
	Deferred tax liabilities	<b>R0780</b>	2,725,853.03
	Derivatives	<b>R0790</b>	
	Debts owed to credit institutions	<b>R0800</b>	
	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	<b>R0810</b>	2,044,599.57
Insurance & intermediaries payables	<b>R0820</b>	150,003,264.20	
Reinsurance payables	<b>R0830</b>	1,009,955.67	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	<b>R0840</b>	16,140,578.45	
Subordinated liabilities	<b>R0850</b>		
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	<b>R0860</b>		
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	<b>R0870</b>		
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	<b>R0880</b>		
Total liabilities	<b>R0900</b>	685,528,884.05	
Excess of assets over liabilities	<b>R1000</b>	455,372,373.84	

## 2. S.04.05.21

### Home country: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

			Home Country
			C0010
Premiums written (gross)	Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	2,164,685.51
	Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021	
	Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022	
Premiums earned (gross)	Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	2,321,460.15
	Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	
	Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032	
Claims incurred (gross)	Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	1,879,953.87
	Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	
	Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042	
Expenses incurred (gross)	Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	-59,499.72
	Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	
	Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052	

### Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) : non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

			Top 5 countries: non-life	Top 5 countries: non-life	Top 5 countries: non-life	Top 5 countries: non-life	Top 5 countries: non-life
			C0020	C0020	C0020	C0020	C0020
Country		R0010	(ES) SPAIN	(NL) NETHERLANDS	(FR) FRANCE	(PL) POLAND	(PT) PORTUGAL
Premiums written (gross)	Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	88,923,536.69	70,109,587.51	37,752,675.32	51,823,853.92	48,192,255.69
	Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021			254,834.50		
	Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022					
Premiums earned (gross)	Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	73,015,242.10	68,484,098.46	33,885,748.95	53,474,228.53	47,320,317.96
	Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031	-994,810.04	-834,424.77	-900,651.22		
	Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032					
Claims incurred (gross)	Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	38,225,108.26	32,502,151.16	11,557,882.38	28,377,082.37	26,846,207.50
	Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041	-2,134,075.46	831,649.38	-780,204.89	-670,939.07	10,527.43
	Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042					
Expenses incurred (gross)	Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	18,544,190.44	18,923,004.68	6,975,697.85	12,536,250.04	9,784,256.29
	Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051	-158,373.64	132,544.42	328,535.87	483,662.78	52,192.11
	Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052					

**Home country: life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

		Home Country
		C0030
Gross Written Premium	<b>R1020</b>	
Gross Earned Premium	<b>R1030</b>	
Claims incurred	<b>R1040</b>	
Gross Expenses Incurred	<b>R1050</b>	

**Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) : life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

		Top 5 countries: life and health SLT	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT	Top 5 countries: life and health SLT
		C0040	C0040	C0040	C0040	C0040
Country	<b>R1010</b>					
Gross Written Premium	<b>R1020</b>					
Gross Earned Premium	<b>R1030</b>					
Claims incurred	<b>R1040</b>					
Gross Expenses Incurred	<b>R1050</b>					

3. S.05.01.02

Non-Life (direct business/accepted proportional reinsurance and accepted non-proportional reinsurance)

			Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)										Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total		
			Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
			C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business	R0110		22,757,087.42		221,484,266.87	193,688,254.52		1,215,346.45			3,981,161.48	8,546,753.03	16,516,836.40	----	----	----	----	468,189,706.17
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120		367,091.07		21,439,966.38	11,238,189.15							254,834.50	----	----	----	----	33,300,081.11
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----					
	Reinsurers' share	R0140		75.77		11,767,900.91	2,424,789.39						1,157,102.65						15,349,868.72
	Net	R0200		23,124,102.72		231,156,332.34	202,501,654.29		1,215,346.45			3,981,161.48	7,389,650.38	16,771,670.90					486,139,918.55
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business	R0210		21,755,361.47		205,227,377.84	191,088,334.99		1,139,730.07			3,717,264.96	8,763,199.77	16,764,854.85	----	----	----	----	448,456,113.40
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220		398,173.10		11,327,188.37	13,823,898.53				419,853.40				----	----	----	----	25,969,113.40
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----					
	Reinsurers' share	R0240		446.59		12,048,944.61	2,450,861.57				21,324.87	1,157,102.65							15,678,680.28
	Net	R0300		22,153,087.98		204,505,621.60	202,461,371.96		1,139,730.07			4,115,793.49	7,606,097.12	16,764,854.85					458,746,557.07
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business	R0310		1,808,381.19		112,157,576.85	120,178,838.75		58,920.82		1,830,108.76	4,743,501.11	3,216,301.80	----	----	----	----	243,993,629.28	
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320		-100,486.02		3,957,794.35	13,092,440.57		-1,571.69		278,908.03		338,201.88	----	----	----	----	17,565,287.12	
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----						
	Reinsurers' share	R0340		-197,139.82		3,309,059.88	-3,659,006.27						571.00						-546,515.20
	Net	R0400		1,905,034.99		112,806,311.32	136,930,285.59		57,349.13		2,109,016.79	4,743,501.11	3,553,932.68						262,105,431.61
Expenses incurred	R0550		3,894,285.70		51,549,637.17	45,997,851.44		283,324.09			456,641.40	1,411,706.04	3,102,693.11					106,696,138.95	
Balance - other technical expenses/income	R1210	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		
Total technical expenses	R1300	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----		106,696,138.95

Life

			Line of Business for: life insurance obligations					Life reinsurance obligations		Total	
			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	
			C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written	Gross	R1410									
	Reinsurers' share	R1420									
	Net	R1500									
Premiums earned	Gross	R1510									
	Reinsurers' share	R1520									
	Net	R1600									
Claims incurred	Gross	R1610						-1,700,406.04			-1,700,406.04
	Reinsurers' share	R1620						-1,700,406.04			-1,700,406.04
	Net	R1700						0.00			0.00
Expenses incurred		R1900									
Balance - other technical expenses/income		R2510	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Total technical expenses		R2600	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	
Total amount of surrenders		R2700									

## 4. S.12.01.02

### Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		Other life insurance			Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance 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)	
				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
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		---		---		10,152,696.23		10,152,696.23		---				
		Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080		---		---		8,960,031.70		8,960,031.70		---				
		Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090		---		---		1,192,664.53		1,192,664.53		---				
		Risk margin	R0100		---	---		---	---	733,563.81		733,563.81		---	---		
Technical provisions - total	0200			---	---		---	---	10,886,260.04		10,886,260.04		---	---			

## 5. S.17.01.02

### Non-life Technical Provisions

				Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance										Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation						
				Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and surety ship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance		Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance					
				C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150		C0160	C0170	C0180			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole				<b>R0010</b>																				
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				<b>R0050</b>																				
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM	Best Estimate	Premium provisions	Gross	<b>R0060</b>	-10,712,416.60		-23,296,388.76	-19,663,357.94					-1,245,593.21	-2,851,108.27	-8,490,123.59						-66,870,965.76			
			Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	<b>R0140</b>	-6.40		-9,145,134.62	-2,087,171.32								-1,012,113.85							-12,244,426.20	
			Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	<b>R0150</b>	-10,712,410.19		-14,151,254.13	-17,576,186.61								-1,245,593.21	-1,838,994.43	-8,490,123.59						-54,626,539.56
	Claims provisions		Gross	<b>R0160</b>	22,094,471.41		400,415,563.56	101,961,823.91						4,653,570.58	1,828,008.34	3,725,183.27							534,922,877.85	
			Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	<b>R0240</b>	0.20		14,422,639.24	205,202.99									25,219.08							14,653,061.51
			Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	<b>R0250</b>	22,094,471.21		385,992,924.32	101,756,620.92								4,653,570.58	1,828,008.34	3,699,964.19						520,269,816.34
	Total Best estimate - gross				<b>R0260</b>	11,382,054.81		377,119,174.80	82,298,465.97					3,407,977.37	-1,023,099.94	-4,764,940.32							468,051,912.09	
	Total Best estimate - net				<b>R0270</b>	11,382,061.02		371,841,670.18	84,180,434.30					3,407,977.37	-10,986.09	-4,790,159.40							465,643,276.78	
	Risk margin				<b>R0280</b>	1,431,864.60		25,949,517.39	6,607,785.42					301,581.46	118,466.76	241,415.96							34,666,461.00	
	Technical provisions - total				<b>R0320</b>	12,813,919.41		403,068,692.19	88,906,251.39					3,709,558.83	-904,633.18	-4,523,524.35							502,718,373.09	
Technical provisions - total	Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total			<b>R0330</b>	-6.21		5,277,504.62	-1,881,968.33						-1,012,113.85	25,219.08						2,408,635.31			
	Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total			<b>R0340</b>	12,813,925.62		397,791,187.57	90,788,219.72					3,709,558.83	107,480.67	-4,548,743.44							500,309,737.78		

6. S.19.01.21

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0020	(2) 2 - Underwriting year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
			C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15,849,359.00
N-9	R0160		80,840,174.87	47,524,835.70	13,667,412.83	4,580,037.09	2,241,726.44	2,999,146.17	1,290,542.28	1,291,643.26	5,692,464.05	3,034,770.46	----
N-8	R0170		91,299,646.19	55,521,201.50	16,034,110.64	4,006,907.33	4,394,458.74	1,058,971.38	4,299,940.16	3,530,464.58	3,490,518.36	----	----
N-7	R0180		112,861,438.25	62,971,543.63	15,589,569.51	8,251,073.16	4,452,160.34	7,407,687.26	5,491,309.46	7,312,138.38	----	----	----
N-6	R0190		116,825,164.24	63,571,196.59	12,502,602.30	7,855,651.66	4,860,836.25	3,447,311.66	5,415,550.73	----	----	----	----
N-5	R0200		108,461,734.42	48,728,232.86	9,462,620.58	3,500,841.50	313,488.55	4,526,021.75	----	----	----	----	----
N-4	R0210		111,201,712.80	55,705,442.79	11,724,576.30	2,663,690.23	6,559,102.77	----	----	----	----	----	----
N-3	R0220		127,921,320.31	62,327,906.44	9,470,178.20	9,356,028.18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N-2	R0230		140,313,722.47	77,132,461.19	17,675,068.06	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N-1	R0240		140,963,909.55	72,233,509.26	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N	R0250		120,849,497.48	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Gross claims paid (non-cumulative) - current year, sum of years (cumulative). Total non-life business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0020	(2) 2 - Underwriting year
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		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100	15,852,382.00	15,849,359.00
N-9	R0160	3,034,770.46	163,162,753.15
N-8	R0170	3,490,518.36	183,636,218.88
N-7	R0180	7,312,138.38	224,336,919.98
N-6	R0190	5,415,550.73	214,478,313.41
N-5	R0200	4,526,021.75	174,992,939.65
N-4	R0210	6,559,102.77	187,854,524.90
N-3	R0220	9,356,028.18	209,075,433.13
N-2	R0230	17,675,068.06	235,121,251.72
N-1	R0240	72,233,509.26	213,197,418.81
N	R0250	120,849,497.48	120,849,497.48
Total	R0260	266,304,587.43	1,942,554,630.12

**Difference in Basis between above Triangle and Financial Statements:** The Company's paid claims triangles are produced using claims bordereaux provided by the Company's claims handlers and fronting insurers. These bordereaux record the timing of payments made by the claims handlers themselves, and thus the triangles are produced based on these timings. These timings contrast to those used to produce the paid figure in the Company's Comprehensive Income. The timings used are the point at which the Company makes payments to the claims handlers and fronting insurers. Other areas where there are differences between the basis used for the paid claims triangles and the financial statements are: - Currency rates, i.e. point in time against built up over the reporting period; - adjustments made to the comprehensive income for previous years; and - the timing of deductible refunds

Gross undiscounted best estimate claims provisions - development year (absolute amount). Total non-life business

Accident year / Underwriting year	<b>Z0020</b>	(2) 2 - Underwriting year
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		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		<b>C0200</b>	<b>C0210</b>	<b>C0220</b>	<b>C0230</b>	<b>C0240</b>	<b>C0250</b>	<b>C0260</b>	<b>C0270</b>	<b>C0280</b>	<b>C0290</b>	<b>C0300</b>
Prior	<b>R0100</b>	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	23,889,650.24
N-9	<b>R0160</b>	115,675,353.08	65,963,317.48	41,324,249.49	30,507,877.21	20,708,750.89	13,260,717.15	10,361,577.82	8,305,228.28	8,206,920.22	6,598,051.34	----
N-8	<b>R0170</b>	131,666,512.63	72,678,601.70	43,875,486.85	32,401,499.86	21,699,295.47	20,397,890.55	14,093,392.63	13,616,040.60	8,907,705.08	----	----
N-7	<b>R0180</b>	143,611,081.20	88,683,363.44	65,320,418.72	44,876,675.42	37,305,112.52	26,055,368.47	20,519,306.17	14,884,781.57	----	----	----
N-6	<b>R0190</b>	149,629,845.88	88,946,268.01	59,824,112.08	46,919,241.89	34,411,482.96	26,636,302.10	20,203,763.04	----	----	----	----
N-5	<b>R0200</b>	168,580,801.16	88,001,141.19	63,250,391.56	46,113,837.02	33,318,273.18	19,824,303.27	----	----	----	----	----
N-4	<b>R0210</b>	169,649,864.39	86,540,806.45	66,799,804.23	44,578,729.87	29,851,120.50	----	----	----	----	----	----
N-3	<b>R0220</b>	174,001,786.92	90,003,350.46	59,890,509.38	46,015,586.76	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N-2	<b>R0230</b>	209,756,198.29	112,531,243.80	79,800,678.97	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N-1	<b>R0240</b>	193,647,736.25	121,256,232.94	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
N	<b>R0250</b>	212,524,618.02	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Gross discounted best estimate claims provisions - current year, sum of years (cumulative). Total non-life business

Accident year / Underwriting year	<b>Z0020</b>	(2) 2 - Underwriting year
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		Year end (discounted data)	
		<b>C0360</b>	
Prior	<b>R0100</b>		16,574,179.40
N-9	<b>R0160</b>		6,122,899.37
N-8	<b>R0170</b>		8,244,396.92
N-7	<b>R0180</b>		13,675,441.99
N-6	<b>R0190</b>		18,282,370.92
N-5	<b>R0200</b>		18,104,817.47
N-4	<b>R0210</b>		26,956,992.40
N-3	<b>R0220</b>		42,165,589.21
N-2	<b>R0230</b>		73,123,022.28
N-1	<b>R0240</b>		111,583,464.99
N	<b>R0250</b>		200,089,702.99
Total	<b>R0260</b>		534,922,877.94

## 7. S.23.01.01

### 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 (EU) 2015/35	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	1,028,357.80	1,028,357.80	---	---	---
	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	127,352,000.00	127,352,000.00	---	---	---
	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040			---	---	---
	Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050		---	---	---	---
	Surplus funds	R0070		---	---	---	---
	Preference shares	R0090		---	---	---	---
	Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110		---	---	---	---
	Reconciliation reserve	R0130	241,187,016.04	241,187,016.04	---	---	---
	Subordinated liabilities	R0140		---	---	---	---
	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160		---	---	---	---
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	10,805,000.00	10,805,000.00	---	---	---	
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	R0220		---	---	---	---	
Deductions	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230		---	---	---	---
Total basic own funds after deductions			R0290	380,372,373.84	380,372,373.84		
Ancillary own funds	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300		---	---	---	---
	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310		---	---	---	---
	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320		---	---	---	---
	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330		---	---	---	---
	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340		---	---	---	---
	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350		---	---	---	---
	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360		---	---	---	---
	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370		---	---	---	---
Other ancillary own funds	R0390		---	---	---	---	
Total ancillary own funds			R0400		---	---	---
Available and eligible own funds	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	380,372,373.84	380,372,373.84			
	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	380,372,373.84	380,372,373.84			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	380,372,373.84	380,372,373.84			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	380,372,373.84	380,372,373.84			
SCR	R0580	196,272,258.40	---	---	---	---	
MCR	R0600	81,731,311.75	---	---	---	---	
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	193.798338%	---	---	---	---	
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	465.393698%	---	---	---	---	

### Reconciliation reserve

Reconciliation reserve			C0060
	Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	455,372,373.84
	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	75,000,000.00
	Other basic own fund items	R0730	139,185,357.80
	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
		R0760	241,187,016.04
Expected profits	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	71,394,315.91
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)		R0790	71,394,315.91

## 8. S.25.01.21

### Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications
		C0110	C0120
Market risk	R0010	36,362,570.08	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	24,886,020.96	----
Life underwriting risk	R0030	134,661.77	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	53,660,754.42	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	176,788,862.89	
Diversification	R0060	-77,840,611.08	----
Intangible asset risk	R0070		----
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	213,992,259.03	----

### Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

			Value
			C0100
Operational risk	R0130		14,231,297.24
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140		0.00
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150		-31,951,297.88
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160		0.00
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200		196,272,258.39
Capital add-on already set	R0210		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	R0211		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	R0212		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	R0213		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d	R0214		
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0220		196,272,258.39
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		

### Approach to tax rate

		YES/NO
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	(2) 2 - No

### Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130
LAC DT	R0640	-31,951,297.88
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	0.00
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660	-31,951,297.88
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670	0.00
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680	0.00
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	-31,951,297.88

## 9. S.28.01.01

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

		MCR components
		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	81,706,265.79

		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	11,382,061.02	23,124,102.72
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	371,841,670.18	231,156,332.34
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	84,180,434.30	202,501,654.29
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070		
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080		1,215,346.45
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090		
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	3,407,977.37	3,981,161.48
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		7,389,650.38
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		16,771,670.90
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		

### Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	25,045.96

**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	<b>R0210</b>		----
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	<b>R0220</b>		----
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	<b>R0230</b>		----
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	<b>R0240</b>	1,192,664.53	----
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	<b>R0250</b>	----	

**Overall MCR calculation**

		C0070
Linear MCR	<b>R0300</b>	81,731,311.75
SCR	<b>R0310</b>	196,272,258.40
MCR cap	<b>R0320</b>	88,322,516.28
MCR floor	<b>R0330</b>	49,068,064.60
Combined MCR	<b>R0340</b>	81,731,311.75
Absolute floor of the MCR	<b>R0350</b>	3,700,000.00
Minimum Capital Requirement	<b>R0400</b>	81,731,311.75

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