



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

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Draft Delegated Acts Solvency II

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Please note:

There are lacuna and leaps in the numerical order of Articles. These are due to drafting changes that were introduced following discussions on the draft consolidated versions dated February 2011 and October 2011, and the modifications in empowerments introduced by Omnibus II. Also, cross-references have not been updated thoroughly following these changes.

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Draft Delegated Acts Solvency II

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to [...]

, and in particular Article [...] thereof,

Whereas:

[External credit assessment institutions]



- (1) In order to reduce overreliance on external ratings, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should aim at having their own credit assessment on all their exposures. However, in view of the proportionality principle, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should only be required to have own credit assessments on their larger or more complex exposures.
- (2) Supervisory authorities should ensure that insurance and reinsurance undertakings take appropriate steps to develop internal models that cover credit risk where their exposures are material in absolute terms and where they have at the same time a large number of material counterparties. For this purpose, supervisory authorities should have a harmonised approach to the definitions of exposures that are material in absolute terms and large number of material counterparties.
- (3) In order to avoid the risk of biased estimations of the credit risk by insurance and reinsurance undertakings that do not use an approved internal model to calculate the credit risk in their Solvency Capital Requirement, their own credit assessments should not result in lower capital requirements than the ones derived from external ratings.
- (4) In order to avoid overreliance on ratings when the exposures are to another insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the use of ratings for the purpose of calculating the capital requirement in accordance with the standard formula could be replaced by a reference to the solvency position of the counterparty (solvency ratio approach). Such an approach would necessitate a calibration based on Solvency Capital Requirements and eligible amounts of own funds to cover these Solvency Capital Requirements as determined when Solvency II is in place. The solvency ratio approach should be limited to insurance and reinsurance undertakings that are not rated.

[Valuation of assets and liabilities]

- (5) In order to ensure that valuation standards for supervisory purposes are compatible with international accounting developments, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should use market consistent valuation methods prescribed in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, unless the undertaking is required to use a specific valuation method in relation to an asset or liability or is permitted to use the accounting standards under which its financial statements are prepared.

- (6) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings' valuation of the assets and liabilities using the market consistent valuation methods prescribed in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, should follow a valuation hierarchy with quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities being the default valuation method in order to ensure that assets and liabilities are valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged in the case of assets or transferred or settled in the case of liabilities between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. This approach should be applied by undertakings regardless of whether international or other valuation methods follow a different valuation hierarchy.
- (7) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should recognise and value deferred tax assets and liabilities in relation to all items that are recognised for solvency purposes or in the tax balance sheet in order to ensure that all amounts which could give rise to future tax cash-flows are captured.

[technical provisions]

- (8) The valuation of insurance and reinsurance obligations should include obligations relating to existing insurance and reinsurance business. Obligations relating to future business should not be included in the valuation. Where insurance and reinsurance contracts include policy holder options to establish, renew, extend, increase or resume the insurance or reinsurance cover or undertaking options to terminate the contract or amend premiums or benefits, a contract boundary should be defined to specify whether the additional cover arising from those options is regarded as existing or future business.
- (9) In order to determine the transfer value of insurance and reinsurance obligations, the valuation of the obligations should take into account future cash-flows relating to contract renewal options, regardless of their profitability, unless the renewal option means that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would from an economic perspective have the same rights over the setting of the premiums or benefits of the renewed contract as those which exist for a new contract.
- (10) In order to ensure that the analysis of the financial position of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is not distorted, the technical provisions of a portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations may be negative. The calculation of technical provisions should not be subject to a floor of zero.
- (11) The transfer value of an insurance or reinsurance obligation may be lower than the surrender values of the underlying contracts. The calculation of technical provisions should not be subject to surrender value floors.
- (12) In order to arrive at technical provisions that correspond to the transfer value of insurance and reinsurance obligations the calculation of the best estimate shall take account of future developments, such as demographic, legal, medical, technological, social, environmental and economic developments, that will impact the cash in- and out-flows required to settle the obligations.
- (13) In order to arrive at a best estimate that corresponds to the probability-weighted average of future cash-flows as referred to in Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the cash-flows projection used in the calculation of the best estimate should take account of all uncertainties in the cash flows.

- (14) The choice of the method to calculate the best estimate should be proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks supported by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking. The range of methods to calculate the best estimate includes simulation, deterministic and analytical techniques. For certain life insurance contracts, in particular where they give rise to discretionary benefits depending on investment returns or where they include financial guarantees and contractual options, simulation methods may lead to a more appropriate calculation of the best estimate.
- (15) Where insurance and reinsurance contracts include financial guarantees and options, the present value of cash-flows arising from those contracts may depend both on the expected outcome of future events and developments and on how the actual outcome in certain scenarios could deviate from the expected outcome. The methods used to calculate the best estimate should take such dependencies into account.
- (16) The definition of future discretionary  benefits should capture the benefits of insurance and reinsurance contracts that are paid in addition to guaranteed benefits and that result from profit participation by the policy holder. It should not capture index-linked or unit-linked benefits.
- (17) The calculation of the risk margin should be based on the assumption that the whole portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations is transferred to another insurance or reinsurance undertaking. In particular, the calculation should take the diversification of the whole portfolio into account.
- (18) The calculation of the risk margin should be based on a projection of the Solvency Capital Requirement that takes the risk mitigation of reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles into account. Separate calculations of the risk margin gross and net of reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles should not be stipulated.
- (19) The segmentation of insurance and reinsurance obligations into lines of business and homogeneous risk groups should reflect the nature of the risks underlying the obligation. The nature of the underlying risks may justify segmentation which differs from the allocation of insurance activities to life insurance activities and non-life insurance activities, from the classes of non-life insurance set out in Annex I of Directive 2009/138/EC and from the classes of life insurance set out in Annex II of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (20) The determination whether a method of calculating technical provisions is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks should include an assessment of the model error of the method. But this assessment should not require insurance and reinsurance undertakings to specify the precise amount of the model error.

[own funds – approval of ancillary own funds]

- (52) The approval of ancillary  own funds to be included to meet an insurance or reinsurance undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement should be based on an assessment of the relevant criteria by the supervisory authorities. However, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking seeking approval for an ancillary own fund item should demonstrate to the supervisory authorities that the criteria have been met and provide to the supervisory authorities all the information that the supervisory authorities may require in order to make such an assessment. The assessment of the

application for approval of ancillary own funds by the supervisory authorities should be undertaken on a case-by-case basis.

- (53) When considering an application for approval of ancillary own funds in accordance with Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC the supervisory authorities should consider the economic substance and the legal enforceability of the ancillary own funds item for which approval is being sought.

[own funds – classification of own funds]

- (54) Tier 1 should be made up of own-fund items which are of a high quality and which fully absorb losses to enable an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to continue as a going concern.
- (55) Where the economic effect of a transaction, or a group of connected transactions, is equivalent to the holding by an insurance or reinsurance undertaking of its own shares, the excess of assets over liabilities should be reduced to reflect the existence of an encumbrance on that part of own-funds.
- (56) The assessment of whether an individual own-fund item is of sufficient duration should be based on the original maturity of that item. The average duration of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking's total own funds, taking into account the remaining maturity of all own-fund items, should not be significantly lower than the average duration of insurance or reinsurance undertaking's liabilities. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should also assess whether the total amount of own funds is of a sufficient duration as part of their own risk and solvency assessment, taking into account both the original and remaining maturity of all own-fund items and of all insurance and reinsurance liabilities.
- (57) The assessment of loss-absorbency in a winding-up in accordance with Article 93 of Directive 2009/138/EC should not be based on a comparison of the excess of assets over liabilities valued on a going-concern basis against the excess of assets over liabilities valued under the assumption that winding-up proceedings have been opened in relation to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (58) Since the future premiums receivable on existing insurance and reinsurance contracts are included in the calculation of the technical provisions, the amount of the excess of assets over liabilities that is included in Tier 1 should not be adjusted to exclude the expected profits on those future premiums.
- (59) Own-fund items with features that incentivise redemption, such as contractual increases in the dividend payable or increases in the coupon rate combined with a call option, should be limited to allow for restrictions on repayment or redemption in the event of a breach of the Solvency Capital Requirement and should only be classified as Tier 2 or Tier 3.
- (60) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should divide the excess of assets over liabilities into amounts that correspond to capital items in their financial statements and a reconciliation reserve. The reconciliation reserve may be positive or negative.
- (61) The complete list of own-fund items should be set out for each tier, including Tier 3, so that it is clear for which items insurance and reinsurance undertakings should seek supervisory approval for classification.

- (62) Ring-fenced funds are arrangements where a identified set of assets and liabilities are managed as though they were a separate undertaking, and should not include conventional index-linked, unit-linked or reinsurance business. The reduced transferability of the assets of a ring-fenced fund should be reflected in the calculation of the excess of assets over the liabilities of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (63) Both life and non-life insurance and reinsurance activities can give rise to ring-fenced funds. Profit participation does not necessarily imply ring-fencing, and should not be taken as the defining characteristic of a ring-fenced fund.
- (64) Ring-fenced funds should be limited to those arrangements that reduce the capacity of certain own fund items to absorb losses on a going concern basis. Arrangements that only affect loss absorbency in the case of winding-up should not be considered as ring-fenced funds.
- (65) In order to avoid double counting of own-funds between the insurance and banking sectors at individual level, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should deduct from the amount of basic own funds any participations in financial and credit institutions in excess of 10% of the Tier 1 own-fund items which are not subject to any limit. Participations in financial and credit institutions that in aggregate exceed the same threshold should be partially deducted on a proportional basis. The deduction is not necessary where the participations are strategic and method 1 set out in Annex I to Directive 2002/87/EC is applied to these undertakings for the group solvency calculation.
- (66) The majority of the eligible amount of own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement and Solvency Capital Requirement should be composed of Tier 1 own funds. In order to ensure that the application of the limits does not create potential procyclical effects, the limits on the eligible amounts of Tier 2 and Tier 3 items should apply in such a way that a loss in Tier 1 own funds does not result in a loss of total eligible own funds that is higher than that loss. Therefore, the limits should apply to the extent that the Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement are covered with own funds. Own-fund items in excess of the limits should not be counted as eligible own funds.

[SCR – non-life underwriting risk module]

- (67) In order to avoid giving the wrong incentives to restructure long-term contracts as short-term renewable contracts, the volume measure for non-life and SLT health premium risk used in the standard formula should be based on the economic substance of insurance and reinsurance contracts rather than on their legal form. The volume measure should, therefore, capture all earned premiums that are within the contract boundary of existing contracts and on contracts that will be written in the next 12 months to the extent that those premiums will be earned within 12 months of the commencement of the contract.
- (68) As the expected profits included in future premiums of existing non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts are recognised in the eligible own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, the non-life underwriting risk module should capture the lapse risk relating to non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts.
- (69) In relation to premium risk, the calculation of the capital requirement for non-life and health premium and reserve risk should be based on the larger of the past and the

expected future earned premiums to take account of the uncertainty around the future earned premiums. However, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking can reliably ensure that the future earned premiums will not exceed the expected premiums, the calculation should be based on the expected earned premiums only.

[SCR – life underwriting risk module]

- (70) In order to reflect the average characteristics of life insurance obligations, the modelling of the life and SLT health underwriting risk modules should be based on the assumption that the risk relating to the dependence of insurance and reinsurance benefits on inflation is not material.
- (71) In order to reflect the average characteristics of life insurance obligations, the modelling of mass lapse risk in the Solvency Capital Requirement standard formula should be based on the assumption that the risk relating to the options that a ceding insurance or reinsurance undertaking of a reinsurance contract may exercise is not material for the accepting insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

[SCR – health underwriting risk module]

- (72) In order to reflect the different risk profile of health insurance that is pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance (SLT health) and other health insurance business (NSLT health), the health underwriting risk module should include different sub-modules for these two types of insurance.

[SCR – CAT risk]

- (73) The scenario-based calculations of the non-life and health catastrophe risk sub-modules of the standard formula should be based on the specification of catastrophe losses that are gross, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should allow for the risk-mitigating effect of their specific reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles when they determine the change in basic own funds resulting from the scenario.
- (74) In order to reflect the average characteristics of non-life insurance obligations, the modelling of the liability risk in the non-life catastrophe risk sub-module of the standard formula should be based on the assumption that the risk of an accumulation of a large number of similar claims which are covered by third party liability insurance obligations is not material.
- (75) In order to reflect the average characteristics of non-life insurance obligations, the modelling of mass accident risk in the standard formula should be based on the assumption that the exposure of insurance and reinsurance undertakings to mass accident risk situated in third countries, other than specific European countries, is not material for the insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance groups subject to Directive 2009/138/EC. It should also be based on the assumption that the mass accident risk in relation to workers' compensation insurance is not material
- (76) In order to reflect the average characteristics of non-life insurance obligations, the modelling of accident concentration risk in the standard formula should be based on the assumption that the accident concentration risk in relation to medical expense insurance and income protection insurance other than group contracts is not material.

- (77) In order to reflect empirical evidence on natural catastrophes in the calibration of the standard formula, the modelling of natural catastrophe risk should be based on geographical divisions that are sufficiently homogeneous in relation to the risk that insurance and reinsurance undertakings are exposed to. The risk weights for those divisions should be specified in such a way that they capture the ratio of annual loss and sum insured for the relevant lines of business using a Value-at-Risk measure with a 99.5 % confidence level. The correlation coefficients between those geographical divisions should be selected in such a way that they reflect the dependency between the relevant risks in the geographical divisions, taking into account any non-linearity of the dependence.
- (78) In order to capture the actual risk exposure of the undertaking in the modelling of natural catastrophe risk, the sum insured should be determined in a manner that takes account of contractual limits for the compensation for catastrophe events.

[SCR – Market risk module]

- (79) The market risk module of the standard formula should be based on the assumption that the sensitivity of assets and liabilities to changes in the volatility of market parameters is not material.
- (80) The calibration of the interest rate risk at longer maturities should reflect that the ultimate forward rate towards which the risk-free interest rate term structure converges to is stable over time and only changes because of changes in long-term expectations.
- (81) For the purpose of the calculation of the standard formula, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should identify which of their related undertakings are of a strategic nature. The calibration of the equity risk sub-module on the investments in related undertakings which are of strategic nature should reflect the likely reduction in the volatility of their value arising from their strategic nature and the influence exercised by the participating undertaking on those related undertakings.
- (82) The duration-based equity risk sub-module should be based on the assumption that the typical holding period of equity investments referred to in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC is consistent with the average duration of liabilities pursuant to Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (83) In order to avoid the effects of pro-cyclicality the time period for the symmetric adjustment mechanism to the equity risk sub-module should strike a balance between maintaining risk-sensitivity of the sub-module and reflecting the objective of the symmetric adjustment.
- (84) In order to ensure that the risks arising from securitisation positions are appropriately reflected in the capital requirements of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, it is necessary to include rules providing for a risk-sensitive and prudentially sound treatment of such investments. These rules should apply on the basis of the principle of substance over form. To this end, a clear and encompassing definition of securitisation is needed that captures any transaction or scheme whereby the credit risk associated with an exposure or pool of exposures is tranching. An exposure that creates a direct payment obligation for a transaction or scheme used to finance or operate physical assets should not be considered an exposure to a securitisation, even if the transaction or scheme has payment obligations of different seniority.

- (85) When a matching adjustment is applied in the calculation of the best estimate of insurance or reinsurance obligations, the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement in the spread risk sub-module should capture the impact of changes in asset spreads on the matching adjustment and thus on the value of technical provisions.
- (86) Considering that the risk-profile of property located in third countries is not materially different from that of property located in the Union, the property risk sub-module of the standard formula should treat these two types of exposures in the same way.
- (87) Given that concentration risk is mostly driven by the lack of diversification in issuers to which insurance or reinsurance undertakings are exposed, the market risk concentrations sub-module of the standard formula should be based on the assumption that the geographical or sector concentration of the assets held by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is not material.

[SCR – counterparty default risk module]

- (88) The counterparty default risk module of the standard formula should be based on the assumption that, for exposures that may be diversified and where the counterparty is likely to be rated (type 1 exposures), losses-given-default on counterparties which do not belong to the same group are independent and losses-given-default on counterparties which do belong to the same group are not independent.
- (89) In order to ensure that the credit risk on all counterparties to which insurance or reinsurance undertakings are exposed is captured in the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated with the standard formula, all exposures which are neither captured in the spread risk sub-module nor in the counterparty default risk module as type 1 exposures should be captured in the counterparty default risk module as type 2 exposures.
- (90) The counterparty default risk module of the standard formula should reflect the economic effect of collateral arrangements in case of default on the counterparty. In particular, it should be considered whether the full ownership of the collateral is transferred or not. It should also be considered whether in case of insolvency of the counterparty, the determination of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's proportional share of the counterparty's insolvency estate in excess of the collateral takes into account that the undertaking receives the collateral.

[SCR – intangible assets]

- (91) Consistent with the approach set out in Article 104(1), (3) and (4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement should include an additional risk module in order to address the specific risk arising from intangible assets, as recognised and valued for solvency purpose, that are not captured elsewhere in the Solvency Capital Requirement.

[SCR – adjustment for loss absorbing capacity]

- (92) The calculation of the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes should ensure that there is no double counting of the risk mitigating effect provided by future discretionary benefits or deferred taxes.
- (93) Future discretionary benefits are usually a feature associated with life and SLT health insurance contracts. Therefore, the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions should take into account the mitigating effect provided by future

discretionary benefits in relation to life underwriting risk, SLT health underwriting risk, health catastrophe risk, market risk and counterparty default risk. In order to limit the complexity of the standard formula and the calculation burden for insurance and reinsurance undertakings the adjustment should not apply to the risks of non-life insurance and NSLT health insurance. As losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personal or systems, or from external events might not be effectively absorbed by future discretionary benefits, the adjustment should not apply to operational risk.

[SCR – Risk mitigation techniques]

- (94) The recognition of risk-mitigation techniques in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement should reflect the economic substance of the technique used and should be restricted to risk-mitigation techniques that effectively transfer the risk outside the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (95) The assessment of whether there has been an effective transfer of risk should consider all aspects of the risk-mitigation technique and the arrangements between the insurance and reinsurance undertaking and their counterparties. In the case of risk-mitigation provided by reinsurance, the fact that the probability of a significant variation in either the amount or timing of payments by the reinsurer is remote should not, of itself, mean that the reinsurer has not assumed risk.
- (96) The scenario-based calculations of the Solvency Capital Requirement standard formula are based on the impact of instantaneous shocks and insurance and reinsurance undertakings should not take into account risk-mitigation techniques that rely on insurance or reinsurance undertakings taking future action, such as dynamic hedging strategies or future management actions, at the time that the shock occurs. Dynamic hedging strategies and future management actions should be distinguished from rolling hedge arrangements, where a risk-mitigation technique is currently in force and will be replaced at the time of its expiry with a similar arrangement regardless of the solvency position of the undertaking.
- (97) In order to avoid the situation whereby the effectiveness of a risk mitigation technique is undermined by the existence of basis risk, undertakings should reflect material basis risk in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement. Where material basis risk is not reflected in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement, the risk mitigation technique should not be recognised.

[SCR-Ring-fenced funds]

- (98) The existence of profit participation arrangements, whereby profits are allocated to policy holders or beneficiaries should be appropriately reflected in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.
- (99) Where the calculation of the capital requirement for a risk module or sub-module of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement is based on the impact of bidirectional scenarios on basic own funds, as in interest rate risk, currency risk or lapse risk, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking should determine which scenario most negatively affects the basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking as a whole. This determination should, where relevant, take into account the effects of profit participation and the distribution of future discretionary benefits at the level of the

ring-fenced fund. The scenario determined in this way should be the relevant scenario to calculate the notional Solvency Capital Requirement for each ring-fenced fund.

- (100) The adjustment to the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated using the standard formula for ring-fenced funds should allow diversification of risks within the ring-fenced fund to be recognised. The adjustment to the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated using the standard formula for ring-fenced funds should not allow diversification of risks between the ring-fenced funds and the rest of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

[SCR-procedure for updating correlation parameters]

- (101) (49) [IM37] In order to be able to prepare for future revisions of correlation parameters on the basis of suitable empirical information, such as changes in assumed mortality rates, lapse rates, expense assumptions for life obligations and combined ratios or provision run-off ratios for non-life insurance obligations, EIOPA should receive appropriate data from supervisory authorities. Supervisory authorities should receive this data from insurance and reinsurance undertakings as part of the information which is to be reported to supervisors given that it will be necessary for the purposes of supervision and should not therefore result in additional burdens for undertakings.
- (102) When providing an opinion on an update to correlation parameters, EIOPA should take into account whether the application of the updated correlation parameters by insurance and reinsurance undertakings would result in an overall Solvency Capital Requirement which complies with the principles in Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and whether dependencies between risks are non-linear or whether there is a lack of diversification under extreme scenarios, in which case EIOPA should consider alternative measures of dependence for the purpose of calibrating updates to the correlation parameters.

[internal models]

- (103) It is likely that many aspects of internal models will change over time as knowledge about risk modelling improves, and supervisory authorities should accordingly have regard to current information and practice in making their assessment of the internal model to ensure that it keeps pace with recent developments.
- (104) An internal model can only play an important role in the system of governance of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking where it is adapted to the business of the undertaking and understood by the persons who base decisions on its outputs. The use test for internal models should therefore ensure that approved internal models are appropriate to the business of the undertaking and are understood by the persons who effectively run the undertaking.
- (105) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings calculating the Solvency Capital Requirement on the basis of an internal model should use the internal model in their risk-management system and in their decision-making processes in a way that creates incentives to improve the quality of the internal model itself.
- (106) The requirement that the internal model is widely used in and plays an important role in their system of governance set out in Article 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC should not lead insurance and reinsurance undertakings to rely blindly on the output of the internal model. The undertakings should not make decisions based on the output of the

internal model without challenging the appropriateness of the model. They should be aware of the limitations of the internal model and take them into account in their decisions.

- (107) As no particular method for the calculation of the probability distribution forecast for internal models is prescribed in accordance with Article 121(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC and as internal models should be adapted to the specific business of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking, internal models may vary significantly in their methodology, the information, assumptions and data used for the internal model and in their validation processes. The statistical quality standards and the validation standards should therefore remain principle-based and include only specific minimum requirements. For the same reason, the documentation standards should not include a complete list of documents, but only a minimum list of documents that should exist for each internal model. Undertakings' documentation should contain any additional information that is necessary to comply with the documentation standards for internal models.
- (108) In order to ensure that the internal model is up to date and reflects their risk profile in the best possible manner, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should be aware of the relevant actuarial developments and the generally accepted market practice of risk modelling. However, this does not imply that insurance and reinsurance undertakings should always adapt their internal model to the generally accepted market practices. In many cases it might be necessary to depart from the generally accepted market practice in order to arrive at an appropriate internal model.
- (109) Internal models are likely to be based on a large amount of data stemming from a variety of sources and of differing characteristics and quality. In order to ensure the appropriateness of the data used for the internal model, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should collect, process and apply data in a transparent and structured manner.
- (110) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should be free to decide the structure of the internal model that most appropriately reflects their risks. This should be done subject to approval by the supervisory authorities. In the case of partial internal models it might be more appropriate to calculate different components separately and integrate them directly into the standard formula without further aggregation in the internal model. In this case a probability distribution forecast should be calculated for each component.
- (111) Any integration technique of a partial internal model into the standard formula to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement is part of that internal model and should, together with the other components of the partial internal model, fulfil the relevant requirements of Directive 2009/138/EC.

[MCR]

- (112) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should calculate the linear Minimum Capital Requirement using a standard calculation regardless of whether the undertaking uses the standard formula or an internal model to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement.
- (113) For the purposes of calculating the cap and the floor of the Minimum Capital Requirement referred to in Article 129(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC insurance and

reinsurance undertakings should not be required to calculate a Solvency Capital Requirement on a quarterly basis. Where the calculation of the Minimum Capital Requirement does not coincide with an annual calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement, undertakings should use the last calculated Solvency Capital Requirement in accordance with Article 102 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

[repackaged loans]

- (114) Consistent with the prudent person principle set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC and to ensure cross-sectoral consistency, the interests of undertakings that re-package loans into tradable securities and other financial instruments (originators or sponsors) and the interests of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings investing in those securities or instruments should be aligned. In order to achieve this, the originator or sponsor should retain a significant economic interest in the underlying assets.
- (115) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation should have a comprehensive and thorough understanding of the investment and its underlying exposures. In order to achieve this, undertakings should make their investment decision only after having conducted thorough due diligence, from which they should have adequate information and knowledge about the securitisation.

[governance]

- (116) Good governance is the basis for effective and sound management of insurance and reinsurance undertakings as well as a key element of the regulatory framework. The system of governance of an insurance and reinsurance undertaking shall be based on an appropriate and transparent allocation of oversight and management responsibilities to provide for an effective decision making, to prevent conflicts of interest and to ensure effective management of the undertaking.
- (117) A basic principle of good governance is that no individual should have power over decision making without any form of control. Therefore, prior to implementing any significant decision concerning the undertaking, at least two persons should review that decision.
- (118) In order to ensure the proper functioning of the risk management system, actions taken by insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall include establishing, implementing, maintaining and monitoring practices and procedures appropriate to the undertaking's risk management policy, with regard to key areas of the undertakings' business.
- (119) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should have an appropriate internal controls in place in order to ensure that all persons with operational and oversight responsibilities act in accordance with the undertaking's objectives and in compliance with applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions.
- (120) In order to ensure an economic valuation that is reliable, accurate and in compliance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, it is important to establish and implement an appropriate internal control system for the valuation of assets and liabilities of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, including an independent review and verification of the information, data and assumptions used.
- (121) In order to ensure that the valuation of technical provision is carried out in compliance with Articles 76 to 85 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the system of governance of

insurance and reinsurance undertakings should include a validation process of the calculation of technical provisions.

- (122) In the context of the system of governance, in order to ensure independence, a person or organisational unit carrying out a function should be able to carry out the related duties objectively and free from influence and to report relevant findings directly to the administrative, management or supervisory body. In order to be fully independent, as required for the internal audit function, a person or organisational unit performing such a function should, in addition, not assume responsibilities for more than one function.
- (123) In order to enable supervisory authorities to take timely remedial measures where necessary, insurance and reinsurance undertakings should, in a timely manner, notify the supervisory authority of information regarding all persons who effectively run the undertaking or are responsible for other key functions and other information needed to assess the fitness and propriety of these persons. However, acknowledging the need to avoid undue burdens on insurance or reinsurance undertakings or supervisors, the notification by insurance and reinsurance undertakings should not imply pre-approval by the supervisory authority. In the event that the supervisory authority concludes that a person does not comply with the fit and proper requirements set out in Directive 2009/138/EC, it should have the power to require the undertaking to replace that person.
- (124) In order to assess the reputation of the persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions, the past conduct of those person should be examined to see whether this those persons may not be able to effectively discharge his duties in accordance with the applicable rules, regulations and guidelines. Information regarding past conduct may be information that is sourced from criminal or financial records. A person's past business conduct could provide indications as to that person's integrity.
- (125) In order to ensure that the outsourcing of functions or activities is done in an effective way and does not undermine the obligations that insurance and reinsurance undertakings have to comply with under Directive 2009/139/EC, it is necessary to provide for requirements on how to choose the service provider, on the written agreement to be concluded and on the ongoing verification that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has to perform on the service provider.
- (126) Remuneration policies and practices which provide incentives to take risks that exceed the approved risk tolerance limit of insurance and reinsurance undertakings can undermine the effective risk management of such undertakings. It is therefore necessary to provide for requirements on remuneration for the purpose of the sound and prudent management of the business and in order to prevent remuneration arrangements which encourage excessive risk-taking.

[capital add-ons]

- (127) The specification of the circumstances in which capital add-ons may be imposed and the methodologies for their calculation should ensure that the use of capital add-ons is an effective and practicable supervisory tool for the protection of policy holders and beneficiaries through the calculation of a Solvency Capital Requirement which properly reflects the overall risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

Capital add-on amounts have a numerically positive value. The specification should also take account of the need to develop consistent and common approaches for similar circumstances. To this end reference percentages and limits are of use but should not detract from the main objective of setting add-ons appropriate to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in question.

[extension of the recovery period]

- (128) For the purpose of the application of Article 138(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in deciding whether to declare the existence of an exceptional adverse situation affecting insurance and reinsurance undertakings representing a significant share of the market or affected lines of business, EIOPA should take into account all relevant factors at the level of the affected market or line of business, including those set out in this Regulation.
- (129) For the purpose of the application of Article 138(4), in deciding whether to extend the recovery period and in determining the length of such an extension for a given insurance or reinsurance undertaking, subject to the maximum of seven years set out in Article 138(4), the supervisory authority should take into account all relevant factors which are specific to the undertaking, including those set out in this Regulation.

[public disclosure]

- (130) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings are required by Directive 2009/138/EC to disclose publicly information on their solvency and financial condition. Detailed and harmonised requirements regulating the information which must be disclosed and the means by which this is to be achieved are appropriate so as to ensure equivalent market conditions and the smooth operation of insurance and reinsurance markets throughout the Union, and to facilitate the effective integration of insurance and reinsurance markets throughout the Union.
- (131) The application of the proportionality principle in the area of public disclosure should not result in insurance and reinsurance undertakings being required to disclose any information which would not be relevant to their business or not be material.
- (132) Where references are made to equivalent information disclosed publicly under other legal or regulatory requirements, these should lead directly to the information itself and should not be a reference to a general document.
- (133) Where supervisory authorities permit insurance and reinsurance undertakings, in accordance with Article 53(1) and (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, not to disclose certain information, such permission shall remain valid only for as long as the reason for non-disclosure continues to exist. When such a reason ceases to exist and only from that date onwards, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose the relevant information.

[supervisory reporting]

- (134) Directive 2009/138/EC requires Member States to ensure that supervisory authorities have the power to require all information which is necessary for the purposes of supervision. An essential part of that information is the information which must be submitted to the supervisory authorities on a regular basis.
- (135) Detailed and harmonised requirements regulating the information which must be submitted on a regular basis and the means by which this is to be achieved should be

adopted to ensure effective convergence in the supervisory review process carried out by the supervisory authorities.

- (136) The information which insurance and reinsurance undertakings have to report regularly to the supervisory authorities comprises the solvency and financial condition report. In addition, they should submit the regular supervisory report which contains the information, additional to that included in the solvency and financial condition report, which is necessary for the purposes of supervision. For the benefit of both the insurance and reinsurance undertakings and the supervisory authorities, these two reports should follow the same structure.
- (137) On the basis of a risk assessment of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in accordance with Article 36 of Directive 2009/138/EC, supervisory authorities may require an annual submission of its regular supervisory report. When this is not the case and insurance and reinsurance undertakings submit their regular supervisory report only every 3 years, they should nevertheless inform annually the supervisory authorities of any major developments that have occurred since the last reporting period.
- (138) Quantitative and qualitative information should be disclosed or submitted to the supervisory authority on a regular basis in the form of a narrative report and quantitative templates. Quantitative templates should specify in greater detail and supplement, where appropriate, the information provided in the narrative report. The report and templates should provide sufficient information, additional to the information already presented in the solvency and financial condition report, to the supervisory authorities to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under Directive 2009/138/EC but should not result in unnecessary burden for the insurance and reinsurance undertakings. The scope of quantitative templates that have to be submitted on a quarterly basis should be narrower than the scope of quantitative templates to be submitted on an annual basis.
- (139) The application of the proportionality principle in the area of supervisory reporting should not result in insurance and reinsurance undertakings or branches established within the Community being required to submit any information which would not be relevant to their business or not be material.

[supervisory transparency]

- (140) Criteria and methods for the supervisory review process should be disclosed. These should cover the general means and measures supervisory authorities employ to review and evaluate compliance with the requirements set out in Article 36(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC and in particular to assess the adequacy of the risk management of insurance and reinsurance undertakings as well as their ability to withstand adverse events or changes.
- (141) The disclosure of aggregate statistical data under Article 31(2)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC is intended to provide general information on national insurance sectors as well as on important activities of the supervisory authorities themselves. Relevant information should cover data related to both quantitative and qualitative requirements, together with aggregate national data reported in comparable terms over time.

- (142) 93 [IM8]In order to ensure comparability of supervisory disclosure, there should be a defined list of the key aspects of the application of the prudential framework on which aggregated data are to be disclosed by supervisory authorities as a minimum.

[special purpose vehicles]

- (143) Where a special purpose vehicle assumes risks from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking and is established in a Member State which is not the Member State in which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is established, there should be close co-operation between the supervisory authorities of both Member States.
- (144) The exposure of the special purpose vehicle should always be limited in order to ensure that the special purpose vehicle has assets that are equal to or exceed its aggregate maximum risk exposure.
- (145) Where a special purpose vehicle assumes risks from more than one insurance or reinsurance undertaking, that special purpose vehicle should remain at all times protected from the winding up proceedings of any one of the other insurance or reinsurance undertakings which transfer risks to the special purpose vehicle.
- (146) Assessments of fit and proper requirements for shareholders or members having a qualifying holding in the special purpose vehicle and for persons who effectively run the special purpose vehicle should, where relevant, take account of similar requirements applying to insurance and reinsurance undertakings.
- (147) The transfer of risk from the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to the special purpose vehicle and from the special purpose vehicle to the providers of debt or financing should be free of any connected transactions which could undermine the effective transfer of risk, for example contractual rights of set-off or side agreements designed to reduce the potential of actual losses incurred as a result of the transfer of risk to the providers of debt or financing to the special purpose vehicle.
- (148) In order to ensure that the inclusion of future payments does not undermine the effective transfer of risk from the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to the special purpose vehicle, it is important that the non-receipt of payments does not negatively affect the basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking. In determining that there is no scenario in which this could occur, the undertaking should consider all scenarios contemplated in the contractual arrangements and any other scenarios, unless the likelihood that those other scenarios will occur is excessively remote.

[group solvency]

- (149) Directive 2009/138/EC requires the calculation of the solvency at the level of the group to be carried out in accordance with method 1 (accounting consolidation-based method), unless its exclusive application would not be appropriate. The group supervisor should, when assessing whether method 2 (deduction and aggregation method) should be used instead of – or in combination with – method 1, consider a number of harmonised relevant elements. One such element is whether the use of method 1 would be overly burdensome, and the nature, scale and complexity of the risks of the group are such that the use of method 2 would not materially affect the results of the group solvency calculation. In ascertaining, for these purposes, whether the use of method 2 would materially affect the results of the group solvency calculation, method 2 should be compared with method 1

using the aggregated group eligible own funds and the aggregated group Solvency Capital Requirements calculated in accordance with Directive 2009/138/EC and not with solvency requirements laid down in an equivalent third country.

- (150) Directive 2009/138/EC provides that, where supervisory authorities consider that certain own funds eligible for the Solvency Capital Requirement of a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking cannot effectively be made available to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement of the participating undertaking for which the group solvency is calculated, those own funds may be included in the calculation only in so far as they are eligible for covering the Solvency Capital Requirement of the related undertaking. In this context, supervisory authorities should, when considering whether certain own funds of a related undertaking cannot effectively be made available for the group, base their decisions on whether there are any restrictions which affect either the fungibility of the corresponding own fund items (i.e. whether they are dedicated to absorb only certain losses) or their transferability (i.e. whether there are significant obstacles to moving own fund items from one entity to another). For the purpose of this assessment, supervisory authorities should pay particular attention to any minority interest on the eligible own funds covering the Solvency Capital Requirement of a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company.
- (151) In order to ensure that the policy holders and beneficiaries of insurance and reinsurance undertakings belonging to a group are adequately protected in the case of the winding-up of any undertakings included in the scope of group supervision, own-fund items which are issued by insurance holding companies and mixed financial holding companies in the group should not be considered to be free from encumbrances unless the claims relating to those own-fund items rank after the claims of all policy holders and beneficiaries of the insurance or reinsurance undertakings belonging to the group.
- (152) Appropriate rules should be provided at the level of the group for the treatment of special purpose vehicles. In this context, special purpose vehicles as defined under Directive 2009/138/EC and which either comply with the requirements therein or are regulated by a third country supervisory authority and comply with equivalent requirements, should not be fully consolidated.
- (153) The calculation of the best estimate of technical provisions at the level of the group in accordance with method 1 (accounting consolidation-based method) should be based on the assumption that the sum of the best estimate of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertakings and a proportional share of the best estimate for its related undertakings, each adjusted for intra-group transactions, is approximately the same as the amount that would result from calculating the best estimate for the consolidated insurance and reinsurance obligations at the level of the group in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC. In particular, where best estimates of third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings are used in that calculation, those best estimates should be assessed in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (154) The calculation of the risk margin of technical provisions at the level of the group in accordance with method 1 (accounting consolidation-based method) should be

based on the assumption that the transfer of the group's insurance and reinsurance obligations is carried out separately for each insurance and reinsurance undertaking of the group and that the risk margin does not allow for the diversification between the risks of those undertakings. In relation to undertakings referred to in Article 73(2) and (5) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the calculation should be based on the assumption that the transfer of the portfolio insurance obligations for life and non-life activities is carried out separately.

[group internal models]

- (155) In the context of Article 230 of Directive 2009/138/EC, it is necessary to ensure that the approval of internal models for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement are granted in a manner consistent with the provisions set out in that Directive on the approval procedure of internal models used at individual level, including the technical standards referred to in Article 114(2) of that Directive.
- (156) In the context of Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC, in order to ensure that the group supervisor and the other supervisory authorities concerned effectively cooperate and make an informed decision on whether to permit the use of the same internal model to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement as well as the Solvency Capital Requirements of insurance and reinsurance undertakings in the group, it is necessary to set out provisions on the documentation needed and on the procedure for the joint decision on the application.
- (157) The approval of an internal model for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement granted on the basis of Article 230 of Directive 2009/138/EC should not influence any future permission under Article 231 of that Directive . In particular, any application for permission to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement together with the Solvency Capital Requirement of a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking in the group on the basis of an internal model already approved under Article 230 of Directive 2009/138/EC should follow the procedure laid down in Article 231 of that Directive.
- (158) Groups should apply for permission to use a partial internal model for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, when only some of the related undertakings are included in the scope of the group internal model, or in relation to the limited scope referred to in Article 112(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, or in relation to a combination of any of them.
- (159) In order for an internal model used only for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement to be widely used in and play an important role in the system of governance of the group, the output of that internal model should be used by insurance and reinsurance undertaking whose business is fully or partly in the scope of the internal model. In this context, these undertakings should not be required to meet the use test requirements as if they were using that internal model for the calculation of their Solvency Capital Requirement. the requirement to meet the use test for these undertakings should be limited to the output of that internal model and for the purpose of a consistent implementation of the risk management and internal control systems throughout the group.

[groups with centralised risk management]

- (160) In assessing whether the conditions set out in Article 236 of Directive 2009/138/EC are satisfied, the group supervisor and the other supervisory authorities concerned should take into account a number of harmonised relevant criteria in order to ensure harmonised supervision of group solvency for groups with centralized risk management.
- (161) For the purposes of ensuring close cooperation between all supervisory authorities concerned, Articles 237 to 240 of Directive 2009/138/EC assign to those supervisory authorities a number of rights and duties, including rights and duties on the exchange of information in the supervision of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that are subsidiaries of other insurance or reinsurance undertakings and are subject to centralised risk management at the level of the parent undertaking.. In order to achieve such an efficient cooperation, it is essential to harmonise the procedures applicable to the supervision of such insurance and reinsurance subsidiaries.
- (162) In case of the deteriorating financial condition of a subsidiary under a centralized risk management, Article 239(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC requires the relevant supervisory authority to discuss any measures to be taken within the college of supervisors save in emergency situations. In order to clearly determine when an emergency situation has arisen, the supervisory authority having authorised that subsidiary should take into account a number of harmonized criteria.

[colleges]

- (163) The college of supervisors should be a permanent platform for coordination among supervisory authorities, fostering a common understanding of the risk profile of the group and of its related undertakings and aiming at a more efficient and effective risk based supervision at both group and individual levels. In this context, in order to ensure a proper functioning of the college it is necessary to set out criteria for the degree of participation of supervisory authorities of significant branches and related undertakings in the college. It is also essential to harmonise the requirements applicable to the coordination of supervision of insurance and reinsurance groups, in order to foster the convergence of supervisory practices.

[group reporting]

- (164) Directive 2009/138/EC requires participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings or insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies to disclose publicly information on the solvency and financial condition of the group. That Directive also allows them to provide a single solvency and financial condition report comprising both that group information and the solvency and financial condition information required in relation to any of their subsidiaries. That regime aims to ensure that interested stakeholders are properly informed about the solvency and financial condition of insurance and reinsurance groups, while at the same time reducing to the extent appropriate the related burden for such groups. In this context, it is necessary to harmonise the requirements applicable to public disclosure by insurance and reinsurance groups, regardless of whether such groups make use of the option to provide a single solvency and financial condition report.

- (165) Detailed and harmonised requirements regulating the information which must be submitted on a regular basis by insurance and reinsurance groups should be adopted to ensure effective convergence in the supervisory review process of group supervisors. The requirements should also facilitate the exchange of information within colleges of supervisors, and should as far as possible aim to limit the related burden for such insurance and reinsurance groups.

[Equivalence]

- (166) The assessment under Articles 172, 227 and 260 of Directive 2009/138/EC of whether a third country's solvency or prudential regime is equivalent to that laid down in Title I or Title III of that Directive should be an ongoing process and should be carried out with the objective of ensuring that the third country solvency or prudential regime demonstrates an equivalent level of policy holder and beneficiary protection as that provided under that Directive.
- (167) The determination as to whether the criteria to be taken into account when assessing third country equivalence have been met should be based on the substance of the legislation or other regulatory requirements in that third country's solvency or prudential regime, as well as how that legislation and those requirements are implemented and applied and the practices of the supervisory authorities in that third country. That determination should also take into account the extent to which the supervisory authorities in the third country apply the proportionality principle as set out in Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (168) In order to ensure that the effects of a positive equivalence finding as set out in Article 172(3) and 173 of Directive 2009/138/EC and in Articles 163, 169, 178 and 186 of this Regulation do not undermine the main objective of insurance and reinsurance regulation and supervision, namely the adequate protection of policy holders and beneficiaries, the criteria for assessing equivalence under Article 172 of that Directive should encapsulate the principles set out in Title I on the general rules on the taking-up and pursuit of reinsurance activities.
- (169) In order to ensure that the taking into account of the Solvency Capital Regime and eligible own funds laid down by a third country in the determination of group solvency where method 2 is used results in a group solvency determination equivalent to that which would result if the requirements under Directive 2009/138/EC had been used, the criteria for assessing equivalence under Article 227 of that Directive should encapsulate the principles set out in Title I, Chapter VI on the rules relating to the valuation of assets and liabilities, technical provisions, own funds, solvency capital requirement, minimum capital requirement and investment rules.
- (170) In order to ensure that the exemption of a group from group supervision at Union level does not undermine the fundamental role attributed to group supervision in Directive 2009/138/EC, the criteria for assessing equivalence under Article 260 of that Directive should encapsulate the principles set out in Title III on the supervision of insurance and reinsurance undertakings.
- (171) Supervisory authorities in Member States and supervisory authorities of third countries for which there has been a positive equivalence decision or for which a temporary or provisional equivalence regime applies should cooperate and exchange information in order to ensure that there is a clear mutual understanding of group risks and solvency.

- (172) In order to ensure that information can be exchanged between supervisory authorities, supervisory authorities of third countries for which there has been a positive equivalence decision or for which a temporary or provisional equivalence regime applies should be bound by obligations of professional secrecy.

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

SECTION 1

DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Article 1bis

Definitions

For the purpose of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply:

1. 'alternative valuation methods' means valuation methods that are consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, other than those which solely use the quoted market prices for the same or similar assets or liabilities;
2. 'stress test' means the analysis of the impact of a single adverse event;
3. 'scenario analysis' means the analysis of the impact of a combination of adverse events;
4. 'tradable securities or other financial instruments based on repackaged loans' means tradable securities or other financial instruments offered by way of a 'securitisation' within the meaning of point (61) of Article 4(1) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013;
5. 'health insurance obligation' means an insurance obligation that covers one or both of the following:
 - (i) the provision of medical treatment or care including preventive or curative medical treatment or care due to illness, accident, disability or infirmity, or financial compensation for such treatment or care,
 - (ii) financial compensation arising from illness, accident, disability or infirmity;
6. 'medical expense insurance obligation' means an insurance obligation that covers the provision or financial compensation referred to in point (4)(i);
7. 'income protection insurance obligation' means an insurance obligation that covers the financial compensation referred to in point (4)(ii) other than the financial compensation referred to in point (4)(i);
8. 'workers compensation insurance obligation' means an insurance obligation that covers the provision or financial compensation referred to in points (4)(i) and (ii) and which relates only to accidents at work, industrial injury and occupational disease;
9. 'health reinsurance obligation' means a reinsurance obligation which relates to health insurance obligations;
10. 'written premiums' means, in relation to a specified time period, the premiums due to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking during that time period regardless of the fact that such premiums may relate in whole or in part to insurance or reinsurance cover provided in a different time period;

11. 'earned premiums' means, in relation to a specified time period, the premiums relating to the risk covered by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in that time period;
12. 'surrender' means all possible ways to fully or partly terminate the contract, including:
 - (i) surrender with or without the payment of a surrender value;
 - (ii) change of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking by the policy holder;
 - (iii) termination of the policy resulting from the policy holder's refusal to pay the premium;
13. 'discontinuance' means surrender, lapse without value, making a contract paid-up, automatic non-forfeiture provisions or exercising other discontinuity options or not exercising continuity options;
14. 'discontinuity options' mean all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partly terminate, surrender, decrease, restrict or suspend insurance cover or permit the insurance policy to lapse;
15. 'continuity options' mean all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partly establish, renew, increase, extend or resume insurance or reinsurance cover;
16. 'coverage of an internal model' means the risks that are reflected in the probability distribution forecast underlying the internal model;
17. 'scope of an internal model' means the risks that the internal model is approved to cover; the scope of an internal model may include both risks which are and which are not reflected in the standard formula for the Solvency Capital Requirement;
18. 'securitisation position' means an exposure to a securitisation within the meaning of Article 4(61) of Regulation 575/2013;
19. 're-securitisation position' means an exposure to a re-securitisation within the meaning of Article 4(63) of Regulation 575/2013;
20. 'originator' means an originator within the meaning of Article 4(13) of Regulation 575/2013;
21. 'sponsor' means sponsor within the meaning of Article 4(14) of Regulation 575/2013;
22. 'securitisation special purpose entity' or 'SSPE' means 'securitisation special purpose entity' or 'SSPE' within the meaning of Article 4(66) of Regulation 575/2013;
23. 'tranche' means tranche within the meaning of Article 4(67) of Regulation 575/2013;
24. 'central bank' means central bank within the meaning of point (46) of Article 4(1) of Regulation 575/2013.
25. 'capital at risk of a contract' means the higher of zero and the difference between the following two amounts:
 - (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the amount that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would currently pay in the event of the death or disability of the persons

- insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles; and
- (ii) the expected present value of amounts not covered in point (i) that the undertaking would pay in the future in the event of the immediate death or disability of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (b) the best estimate of the corresponding obligations after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.
26. 'basis risk' means the risk resulting from the situation in which the exposure covered by the risk-mitigation technique does not correspond to the risk exposure of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
27. 'collateral arrangement'  means arrangements under which either:
- (a) a collateral provider transfers full ownership of the collateral to the collateral taker for the purpose of securing or otherwise covering the performance of a relevant obligation; or
- (b) a collateral provider provides collateral by way of security in favour of, or to, a collateral taker, and the legal ownership of the collateral remains with the collateral provider or a custodian when the security right is established;
28. in relation to a set of items, 'all possible combinations of two' such items means all ordered pairs of items from that set;
29. 'pooling arrangement' means an arrangement whereby several insurance or reinsurance undertakings agree to share identified insurance risks in defined proportions. The parties insured by the pooling arrangement are not members to the pooling arrangement. Where an arrangement does include the insured parties as members it is not a pooling arrangement.
- (a) If the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is not a party of the pooling arrangement:
- (i) 'pool exposure of type A' means the risk ceded by the undertaking to the pooling arrangement.
- (b) If the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is a party to the pooling arrangement:
- (i) 'pool exposure of type B' means the risk ceded by the undertaking to another member of the pooling arrangement;
- (ii) 'pool exposure of type C' means the risk ceded by the undertaking to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which is not a member of the pooling arrangement.
30. 'deep market' means a market where transactions involving a large quantity of financial instruments can take place without significantly affecting the price of the instruments.

31. 'liquid market' means a market where financial instruments can readily be converted through an act of buying or selling without causing a significant movement in the price.
32. 'transparent market' means a market where current trade and price information is readily available to the public, in particular to the insurance or reinsurance undertakings.
33. 'future discretionary bonuses' and 'future discretionary benefits' means other than index-linked or unit-linked benefits of insurance or reinsurance contracts which have one of the following characteristics:
- (a) the benefits are legally or contractually based on one or several of the following results:
 - (i) the performance of a specified group of contracts or a specified type of contract or a single contract;
 - (ii) the realised or unrealised investment return on a specified pool of assets held by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (iii) the profit or loss of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or fund corresponding to the contract;
 - (b) the benefits are based on a declaration of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the timing or the amount of the benefits is at its full or partial discretion;
34. 'basic risk-free interest rate term structure' means a risk-free interest rate term structure which is derived in the same way as the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure to be used to calculate the best estimate referred to in Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC but without application of a matching adjustment or a volatility adjustment;
35. SLT Health obligations means health insurance obligations that are assigned to the lines of business for life insurance obligations in accordance with Article TP26(1).
36. NSLT Health obligations means health insurance obligations that are assigned to the lines of business for non-life insurance obligations in accordance with Article TP26(1).
37. 'Collective investment undertaking' means an undertaking as defined in point (7) of Article 4(1) of Regulation 575/2013
38. in relation to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking, 'major business unit' means a defined segment of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking that operates independently from other parts of the undertaking and has dedicated governance resources and procedures within the undertaking and which contains risks that are material in relation to the entire business of the undertaking;
39. in relation to an insurance or reinsurance group, 'major business unit' means a defined segment of the group that operates independently from other parts of the group and has dedicated governance resources and procedures within the group and which contains risks that are material in relation to the entire business of the group; any legal entity belonging to the group is a major business unit or consists of several major business units;

40. 'administrative, management or supervisory body' shall mean, where a two-tier board system comprising of a management body and a supervisory body is provided for under national law, the management body or the supervisory body or both of those bodies as specified in the relevant national legislation or, where nobody is specified in the relevant national legislation, the management body;
41. 'aggregate maximum risk exposure' means the sum of the maximum payments, including expenses that the special purpose vehicles may incur, excluding expenses that meet the following criteria:
- (a) the special purpose vehicle has the right to require the insurance or reinsurance undertaking which has transferred risks to the special purpose vehicle to pay the expense;
 - (b) the special purpose vehicle is not required to pay the expense unless and until an amount equal to the expense has been received from the insurance or reinsurance undertaking which has transferred the risks to the special purpose vehicle;
 - (c) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking which has transferred risks to the special purpose vehicle does not include the expense as an amount recoverable from the special purpose vehicle in accordance with Article TP22.
42. 'existing insurance or reinsurance contract' means an insurance or reinsurance contract which has resulted in recognising insurance or reinsurance obligations;
43. 'the expected profit included in future premiums' means the expected present value of future cash-flows which result from the inclusion in technical provisions of premiums relating to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts that are expected to be received in the future, but that may not be received. The non-receipt of premiums shall be for any reason, regardless of the legal or contractual rights of the policy holder to discontinue the policy, other than because the insured event has occurred.
44. 'mortgage insurance' means credit insurance that provides cover to lenders in case their mortgage loans default.
45. 'regulated undertaking' has the same meaning as 'regulated entity' under Article 2(4) of Directive 2002/87/EC;
46. 'non-regulated undertaking' means any undertaking other than those listed in Article 2(4) of Directive 2002/87/EC;
47. 'non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities' means a non-regulated undertaking which carries one or more of the activities referred to in Annex I of Directive 2013/36/EC when these activities constitute a significant part of its overall activity;
48. 'ancillary services undertaking' means a non-regulated undertaking the principal activity of which consists in owning or managing property, managing data-processing services, health and care services or any other similar activity which is ancillary to the principal activity of one or more insurance or reinsurance undertakings.

49. 'asset management company' means a management company within the meaning of Article 2(1)(b) of Directive 2009/65/EC or an undertaking the registered office of which is in a third country and which would require authorisation under that Directive if its registered office were within the Union;
50. 'alternative investment fund manager' means a manager of alternative investment funds within the meaning of Article 4(1)(b), (l) and (ab) of Directive 2011/61/EU or an undertaking the registered office of which is in a third country and which would require authorisation under that Directive if its registered office were within the Union.
51. 'domestic insurance undertaking' means an undertaking authorised and supervised by third-country supervisory authorities which would require authorisation as an insurance undertaking in accordance with Article 14 of Directive 2009/138/EC if its head offices were situated in the Union;
52. 'domestic reinsurance undertaking' means an undertaking authorised and supervised by third-country supervisory authorities which would require authorisation as a reinsurance undertaking in accordance with Article 14 of Directive 2009/138/EC if its head offices were situated in the Union.
53. 'repurchase agreement' and 'reverse repurchase agreement' mean agreements referred to in point (82) or Article 4(1) of Regulation 575/2013.

Article 4

Expert judgement



1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall choose assumptions on the issues covered by Title 1, Chapter VI of the Directive 2009/138/EC based on the expertise of persons with relevant knowledge, experience and understanding of the risks inherent in the insurance or reinsurance business thereof (expert judgment).
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall, taking due account of the principle of proportionality, ensure that internal users of the relevant assumptions are informed about its relevant content, degree of reliance and its limitations. For this purpose, service providers to whom functions or activities have been outsourced shall be considered as internal users.

SECTION 2

EXTERNAL CREDIT ASSESSMENTS

Article 139 RECAI2

(Art. 109a of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Association of credit assessments to credit quality steps

The scale of credit quality steps referred to in Article 109a(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall include credit quality steps 0 to 6. Article 141 UECAI2

Article 141 UECAI2

(Art. 111(1)(n) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General requirements on the use of credit assessments

1. Insurance or reinsurance undertakings may use an external credit assessment in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement according to the standard formula only if it has been issued by an ECAI or endorsed by an ECAI in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009.
2. Insurance or reinsurance undertakings shall nominate one or more ECAI to be used for the determination of the Solvency Capital Requirement according to the standard formula.
3. The use of credit assessments shall be consistent and such assessments shall not be used selectively.
4. When using credit assessments, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which decides to use the credit assessments produced by a nominated ECAI for a certain class of items shall use those credit assessments consistently for all items belonging to that class;
 - (b) an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which decides to use the credit assessments produced by a nominated ECAI shall use them in a continuous and consistent way over time;
 - (c) an insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall only use nominated ECAI credit assessments that take into account all amounts of principal and interest owed to it ;
 - (d) where only one credit assessment is available from a nominated ECAI for a rated item, that credit assessment shall be used to determine the capital requirements for that item;
 - (e) where two credit assessments are available from nominated ECAIs and the two correspond to different parameters for a rated item, the assessment generating the higher capital requirement shall be used;
 - (f) where more than two credit assessments are available from nominated ECAIs for a rated item, the two assessments generating the two lowest capital requirements shall be referred to. If the two lowest capital requirements are different, the assessment generating the higher capital requirement of those two credit assessments shall be used. If the two lowest capital requirements are the same, the assessment generating that capital requirement shall be used;
 - (g) where available, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use both solicited and unsolicited credit assessments.
5. If an item is part of the larger or more complex exposures of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the undertaking shall have its own internal credit assessment of the item and allocate it to one of the seven steps in a credit quality assessment scale ('reassessment'). If the own internal credit assessment generates a lower capital requirement than the one generated by the credit assessments available

from nominated ECAIs, then this own internal credit assessment shall not be considered for the purpose of this Regulation.

6. For the purpose of paragraph 5, the larger or more complex exposures of an undertaking shall include securitisation exposures.

Article 142 UECAI3

(Art. 111(1)(n) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Issuers and issue credit assessment

1. Where a credit assessment exists for a specific issuing program or facility to which the item constituting the exposure belongs, then this credit assessment shall be used to determine a capital requirement.
2. Where no directly applicable credit assessment exists for a certain item, but a credit assessment exists for a specific issuing program or facility to which the item constituting the exposure does not belong or a general credit assessment exists for the issuer, then that credit assessment shall be used in either of the following cases:
 - (a) it produces the same or higher capital requirement than would otherwise be the case and the exposure in question ranks *pari passu* or junior in all respects to the specific issuing program or facility or to senior unsecured exposures of that issuer, as relevant;
 - (b) it produces the same or lower capital requirement than would otherwise be the case and the exposure in question ranks *pari passu* or senior in all respects to the specific issuing program or facility or to senior unsecured exposures of that issuer, as relevant.

In all other cases, insurance or reinsurance undertakings shall consider that there is no credit assessment by a nominated ECAI available for the exposure.

3. Credit assessments for issuers within a corporate group shall not be used as the credit assessment for another issuer within the same corporate group.

Article 142bis UECAI3bis

(Art. 111(1)(n) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Double credit rating for securitisation positions

Notwithstanding paragraph 4(d) of Article 141 UECAI2, where only one credit assessment is available from a nominated ECAI for a securitisation position, that credit assessment shall not be used. The capital requirements for that item shall be derived as if no credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available.

CHAPTER [II]

VALUATION

VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Article 5 V1
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Valuation assumptions

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value assets and liabilities based on the assumption that the undertaking will pursue its business as a going concern.

Article 5bis V1bis
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC) *Scope*

Articles V2 to V8 shall apply to the recognition and valuation of assets and liabilities, other than technical provisions.

Article 6 V2
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Valuation methodology – general principles

1. Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall recognise assets and liabilities in conformity with the international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value assets and liabilities unless otherwise stated in conformity with international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 provided that those standards include valuation methods that are consistent with the valuation approach set out in Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC. If those standards allow for the use of more than one valuation method, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall only use valuation methods that are consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
3. Where the valuation methods included in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 are either temporarily or permanently not consistent with the valuation approach set out in Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use other valuation methods that are deemed to be consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
4. By way of derogation from paragraph 2, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may value an asset or a liability using another valuation method which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of the undertaking, provided that:
 - (a) the valuation method is consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (b) the difference between the value of the asset or liability valued in conformity with international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and valued using the other valuation method is not material;
 - (c) the undertaking does not value that asset or liability using international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 in its financial statements and to do so would be unduly burdensome.
- 5. The difference between the value of an asset or liability valued in conformity with international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 and valued in conformity with valuation methods is material if information about the current or potential difference could influence the decision-making or judgement of the intended user of that information, including the supervisory authorities.
- 6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value individual assets separately.
- 7. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value individual liabilities separately.

Article 7 V3
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Valuation methodology – valuation hierarchy

- 1. Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall, when valuing assets and liabilities in accordance with Article V2, follow the valuation hierarchy set out in paragraphs 2 to 6.
- 2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value assets and liabilities using quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets or liabilities.
- 3. Where the use of quoted market prices for the same assets or liabilities is not possible, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value assets and liabilities using quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities with adjustments to reflect differences. Those adjustments shall reflect factors specific to the asset or liability including:
 - (a) the condition or location of the asset or liability;
 - (b) any restrictions on the sale or use of the asset;
 - (c) the extent to which inputs relate to items that are comparable to the asset or liability; and
 - (d) the volume or level of activity in the markets within which the inputs are observed.
- 4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings' use of quoted market prices shall be based on the criteria for active markets, as defined in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.

5. Where the criteria referred to in paragraph 4 are not satisfied, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall, unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, use alternative valuation methods.
6. When using alternative valuation methods, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall make maximum use of relevant market inputs and rely as little as possible on undertaking-specific inputs. Those market inputs shall be adjusted for the factors referred to in paragraph 3:
 - (a) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active;
 - (b) inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, including interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities and credit spreads;
 - (c) market-corroborated inputs, which may not be directly observable, but are based on or supported by observable market data.

To the extent that relevant observable inputs are not available including in circumstances where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the valuation date, undertakings shall use unobservable inputs reflecting the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk. When using unobservable inputs, undertakings shall adjust undertaking-specific data if reasonable available information indicates that other market participants would use different data or there is something particular to the undertaking that is not available to other market participants.

When assessing the assumptions about risk referred to in the previous paragraph undertakings shall take into account the risk inherent in the specific valuation technique used to measure fair value and the risk inherent in the inputs of that valuation technique.

7. When using alternative valuation methods undertakings shall use valuation techniques consistent with one or more of the following approaches:
 - (a) market approach, which uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or similar assets, liabilities or group of assets and liabilities. Valuation techniques consistent with the market approach include matrix pricing.
 - (b) income approach, which converts future amounts, such as cash flows or income or expenses, to a single current amount. The fair value shall reflect current market expectations about those future amounts. Valuation techniques consistent with the income approach include present value techniques, option pricing models and the multi-period excess earnings method;
 - (c) cost approach or current replacement cost approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset. From the perspective of a market participant seller, the price that would be received for the asset is based on the cost to a market participant buyer to acquire or construct a substitute asset of comparable quality adjusted for obsolescence.

Article 8 V4
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Recognition of contingent liabilities

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall recognise contingent liabilities, as defined in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, that are material, as liabilities.
2. Contingent liabilities are material if information about the current or potential size or nature of that liability could influence the decision-making or judgement of the intended user of that information, including the supervisory authorities.

Article 9 V5
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Valuation methods for goodwill and intangible assets

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value the following assets at zero:
 - (a) goodwill;
 - (b) intangible assets, other than goodwill, unless the intangible asset can be sold separately and the insurance and reinsurance undertaking can demonstrate that there is a value for the same or similar assets that has been derived in accordance with Article V3, in which case the asset shall be valued in accordance with Article V3.

Article 9bis V5bis
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Valuation methods for related undertakings

1. For the purposes of valuing the assets of individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value holdings in related undertakings, within the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC:
 - (a) using the default valuation method set out in Article V3(2);
 - (b) based on the adjusted equity method where valuation in accordance with point (a) is not possible;
 - (c) based on either the valuation method in set out in Article V3(3) or alternative valuation methods in accordance with Article V3(5) provided that:
 - (i) neither valuation in accordance with point (a) nor point (b) is possible;
 - (ii) the undertaking is not a subsidiary undertaking, as defined in Article 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
2. For the purposes of valuing the assets of individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value holdings in the following undertakings at zero, unless the circumstances for the exclusion or deduction do not apply to the individual insurance or reinsurance undertaking in which case the undertaking shall be valued in accordance with paragraph 1:

- (a) undertakings that are excluded from the scope of the group supervision under point (a) of Article 214(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) undertakings that are deducted from the own funds eligible for the group solvency in accordance with Article 229 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 3. The adjusted equity method referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 shall require the participating undertaking to value its participations in undertakings based on their share of the excess of assets over liabilities of the undertakings.
- 4. When calculating the excess of assets over liabilities for undertakings in which a participation is held, the participating undertaking shall value the undertaking's individual assets and liabilities in accordance with Articles 75 and, where the undertaking is an insurance or reinsurance undertaking, technical provisions in accordance Articles 76 to 85 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 5. When calculating the excess of assets over liabilities for undertakings in which a participation is held that are not insurance or reinsurance undertakings, the participating undertaking may consider the equity method as prescribed in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002 as consistent with Articles 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, where valuation of individual assets and liabilities in accordance with paragraph 4 is not practicable. In such cases, the participating undertaking shall deduct from the value of the undertaking the value of goodwill and other intangible assets that would be valued at zero under Article 9(1)(b).

Article 10 V6
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Valuation methods for specific liabilities

- 1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value financial liabilities, as referred to in international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002, in conformity with those international accounting standards upon initial recognition. There shall be no subsequent adjustment to take account of the change in own credit standing of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking after initial recognition.
- 2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value contingent liabilities that have been recognised in accordance with Article V4. The value of contingent liabilities shall be equal to the expected present value of future cash-flows required to settle the contingent liability over the lifetime of that contingent liability, using the basic risk-free interest rate term structure.

Article 11 V7
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Deferred taxes

- 1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall recognise and value deferred taxes in relation to all assets and liabilities, including technical provisions, that are recognised for solvency or tax purposes in conformity with international accounting standards adopted by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value deferred taxes, other than deferred tax assets arising from the carryforward of unused tax credits and the carryforward of unused tax losses, on the basis of the difference between the values ascribed to assets and liabilities recognised and valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC and in the case of technical provisions in accordance with Articles 76 to 85 of that Directive and the values ascribed to assets and liabilities as recognised and valued for tax purposes.
3. Insurance and reinsurance undertaking shall only ascribe a positive value to deferred tax assets where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised, taking into account any legal or regulatory requirements on the time limits relating to the carryforward of unused tax losses or the carryforward of unused tax credits.

Article 11bis V8
(Article 75(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Exclusion of valuation methods

1. Undertakings shall not value financial assets or financial liabilities at cost or amortized cost. 
2. Undertakings shall not apply valuation models that value at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.
3. Undertakings shall not value investment property, plant and equipment with cost models where the asset value is determined as cost less depreciation and impairment.
4. When valuing assets and liabilities in a lease arrangement, undertakings which are lessees in a financial lease shall observe the following:
 - (a) lease assets shall be valued at fair value;
 - (b) for the purpose of determining the present value of the minimum lease payments market consistent inputs shall be used and no subsequent adjustments to take account of the own credit standing of the undertaking shall be made;
 - (c) valuation at depreciated cost permitted shall not be applied.
5. Undertakings shall adjust the net realisable value for inventories by the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale if these costs are material. These costs are considered to be material if their non-inclusion could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of the balance sheet, including the supervisory authorities. Valuation at cost shall not be applied.
6. Undertakings shall not value non-monetary grants at a nominal amount.
7. When valuing biological assets, undertakings shall adjust the value by the estimated costs to sell if the estimated costs to sell are material.

CHAPTER [III]

RULES RELATING TO TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

SECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 12 TPI

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Recognition and derecognition of insurance and reinsurance obligations

For the calculation of the best estimate and the risk margin of technical provisions, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall recognise an insurance or reinsurance obligation at the date the undertaking becomes a party to the contract that gives rise to the obligation or the date the insurance or reinsurance cover begins, whichever date occurs earlier. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall  recognise the obligations within the boundary of the contract.

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall derecognise an insurance or reinsurance obligation only when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

Article 13 TP2

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Boundary of an insurance or reinsurance contract

1. The boundaries of an insurance or reinsurance contract shall be defined in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 7.
2. All obligations relating to the contract, including obligations relating to unilateral rights of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to renew or extend the scope of the contract and obligations that relate to paid premiums, shall belong to the contract unless otherwise stated in paragraphs 3 to 6.
3. Any obligations which relate to insurance or reinsurance cover which might be provided by the undertaking after any of the following dates do not belong to the contract, unless the undertaking can compel the policy holder to pay the premium for those obligations:

 - (a) the future date where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a unilateral right to terminate the contract;
 - (b) the future date where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a unilateral right to reject premiums payable under the contract; or
 - (c) the future date where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a unilateral right to amend the premiums or the benefits payable under the contract in such a way that the premiums fully reflect the risks.

Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a unilateral right to amend at a future date the premiums or benefits of a portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations in such a way that the premiums of the portfolio fully reflect the risks covered by the portfolio, the undertaking's unilateral right to amend the premiums or benefits of those obligations shall fall under point (c).

In derogation from the second subparagraph of this paragraph, in the case of life insurance obligations where an individual risk assessment of the obligations relating to the insured person of the contract is carried out at the inception of the contract and that assessment cannot be repeated before amending the premiums or benefits, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall assess at the level of the contract whether the premiums fully reflect the risk for the purposes of point (c).

For the purposes of points (a) to (c), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ignore restrictions of the unilateral right and limitations of the extent by which premiums and benefits can be amended that have no discernible effect on the economics of the contract.

4. Where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a unilateral right as referred to in paragraph 3 that relates only to a part of the contract, the same principles as defined in paragraph 3 shall be applied to this part.
5. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4, any obligations that do not relate to premiums which have already been paid do not belong to an insurance or reinsurance contract, unless the undertaking can compel the policy holder to pay the future premium, where the contract:
 - (a) does not provide compensation for a specified uncertain event that adversely affects the insured person;
 - (b) does not include a financial guarantee of benefits.

For the purpose of points (a) and (b), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ignore coverage of events and guarantees that have no discernible effect on the economics of the contract.

6. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4, where an insurance or reinsurance contract can be unbundled into two parts and where one of these parts meets the requirements set out in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 5, any obligations that do not relate to the premiums of that part which have already been paid do not belong to the contract, unless the undertaking can compel the policy holder to pay future premium of that part.
7. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall regard premiums to fully reflect the risks covered by a portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations, only where there is no scenario under which the amount of the benefits and expenses payable under the portfolio exceeds the amount of the premiums payable under the portfolio.

SECTION 2

DATA QUALITY



Article 14 TP3

(Art. 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Data used in the calculation of technical provisions

1. Data used in the calculation of the technical provisions shall only be considered accurate for the purpose of Article 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the data are free from material errors;
 - (b) data from different time periods used for the same estimation are consistent;
 - (c) the data are recorded in a timely manner and consistently over time.
2. Data used in the calculation of the technical provisions shall only be considered complete for the purpose of Article 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the data include sufficient historical information to assess the characteristics of the underlying risks, such as to identify trends in the risks;
 - (b) such data are available for each of the relevant homogenous risk groups used in the calculation of the technical provisions and no such relevant data is excluded from being used in the calculation of the technical provisions without justification.
3. Data used in the calculation of the technical provisions shall only be considered appropriate for the purpose of Article 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the data are consistent with the purposes for which it will be used;
 - (b) the amount and nature of the data ensure that the estimations made in the calculation of the technical provisions on the basis of the data do not include a material estimation error;
 - (c) the data are consistent with the assumptions underlying the actuarial and statistical techniques that are applied to them in the calculation of the technical provisions;
 - (d) the data appropriately reflect the risks to which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed with regard to its insurance and reinsurance obligations;
 - (e) the data were collected, processed and applied in a transparent and structured manner, based on a specification of at least the following areas:
 - (i) the definition and assessment of the quality of data, including specific qualitative and quantitative standards for different data sets;
 - (ii) the use and setting of assumptions made in the collection, processing and application of data;

- (iii) the process for carrying out data updates, including the frequency of regular updates and the circumstances that trigger additional updates.

For the purposes of point (b) an estimation error in the calculation of the technical provisions shall be considered material where it could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of the calculation result, including the supervisory authorities.

- 4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use data from an external source provided the following requirements are met:
 - (a) insurance or reinsurance undertakings are able to demonstrate that the use of data from an external source is more suitable than the use of data which are exclusively available from an internal source;
 - (b) insurance or reinsurance undertakings know the origin of the data from an external source and the assumptions or methodologies used to process that data;
 - (c) insurance or reinsurance undertakings identify any trends in the data from an external source and the variation, over time or across data, of the assumptions or methodologies in the use of the data;
 - (d) insurance or reinsurance undertakings are able to demonstrate that the assumptions and methodologies referred to in points (b) and (c) appropriately reflect the characteristics of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations.
- 5. Insurance or reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that their data are used consistently over time in the calculation of the technical provisions.

Article 15 TP4

(Art. 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Material limitations of data

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall document appropriately any limitation of the data in relation to the requirements in Article TP3, including a description of whether and how such limitations will be remedied and of the functions within the governance system of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking responsible for this process. The data before adjustments to remedy limitations shall be recorded and stored appropriately.

Article 16 TP4bis

(Art. 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Appropriate use of approximations to calculate the best estimate

Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings have insufficient data of appropriate quality to apply a reliable actuarial method, they may use appropriate approximations to calculate the best estimate provided that the following requirements are met:



- (a) the insufficiency of data is not due to inadequate internal processes and procedures of collecting, storing or validating data used for the valuation of technical provisions;
- (b) the insufficiency of data cannot be remedied by the use of external data;

- (c) it would not be practicable for the undertaking to adjust the data to remedy the insufficiency.

SECTION 3

METHODOLOGIES TO CALCULATE THE TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

SUBSECTION 1

ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE CALCULATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Article 17 TP5

(Art. 77(2) and 77(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

1. Assumptions shall only be considered realistic for the purposes of Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where they satisfy the following requirements:
 - (a) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to explain and justify each of the assumptions used, taking into account the significance of the assumption, the uncertainty involved in the assumption as well as relevant alternative assumptions.
 - (b) the circumstances under which the assumptions would be considered false can be clearly identified;
 - (c) unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, the assumptions are based on the characteristics of the portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations, where possible regardless of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking holding the portfolio.

For the purpose of paragraph 1(c), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use undertaking-specific information, including information on claims management and expenses, only insofar as that information better reflects the characteristics of the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations or where the calculation of technical provisions in a prudent, reliable and objective manner without using that information is not possible.
 - (d) insurance and reinsurance undertakings use the assumptions consistently over time and within homogeneous risk groups and lines of business, without arbitrary changes;
 - (e) the assumptions adequately reflect any uncertainty underlying the cash-flows.
2. Assumptions shall only be used for the purpose of Article 77(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC where they satisfy the requirements in paragraph 1.
3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall choose assumptions on future financial market parameters or scenarios that are appropriate and consistent with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings use a model to

produce projections of future financial market parameters, they shall ensure that the model complies with the following requirements:

- (a) it generates asset prices that are consistent with asset prices observed in financial markets;
- (b) it assumes no arbitrage opportunity;
- (c) the calibration of the parameters and scenarios is consistent with the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure used to calculate the best estimate as referred to in Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 19 TP6

(Art. 41(1) and 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Future management actions

1. Assumptions on future management actions shall only be considered realistic for the purposes of Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where they satisfy the following requirements:
 - (a) the assumptions on future management actions are determined in an objective manner.
 - (b) assumed future management actions are consistent with the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's current business practice and business strategy, including the use of risk-mitigation techniques; if there is sufficient evidence that the undertaking will change its practices or strategy, the assumed future management actions are consistent with the changed practices or strategy;
 - (c) assumed future management actions are consistent with each other;
 - (d) assumed future management actions are not contrary to their obligations towards policy holders and beneficiaries or to legal provisions applicable to the undertaking;
 - (e) assumed future management actions take account of any public indications by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking as to the actions that it would expect to take or not take.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to verify that assumptions about future management actions are realistic through:
 - (i) a comparison of assumed future management actions with management actions taken previously by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (ii) a comparison of future management actions taken into account in the current and past calculations of the best estimate;
 - (iii) an assessment of the impact of changes in the assumptions on future management actions on the value of the technical provisions.

For this purpose, insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to explain any relevant deviations in relation to points (i) and (ii) and, where changes in an assumption on future management action have a significant impact on the technical provisions, the reasons for this sensitivity and how the sensitivity is

taken into account in the decision-making process of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

3. For the purpose of paragraph 1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall establish a comprehensive future management actions plan, approved by the administrative, management or supervisory body of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking, which covers at least the following:
 - (a) the identification of future management actions that are relevant to the valuation of the technical provisions;
 - (b) the identification of the specific circumstances in which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would reasonably expect to carry out each of the future management actions referred to in point (a);
 - (c) the identification of the specific circumstances in which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking may not be able to carry out each of the future management actions referred to in point (a), and a description of how these circumstances are considered in the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (d) the order in which future management actions referred to in point (a) would be carried out and the governance requirements applicable to these future management actions;
 - (e) a description of any on-going work required to ensure that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is in a position to carry out each of the future management actions referred to in point (a);
 - (f) a description of how future management actions referred to in point (a) have been reflected in the calculation of the best estimate;
 - (g) a description of the applicable internal reporting procedures that cover future management actions referred to in point (a) included in the calculation of the best estimate;
4. Assumptions about future management actions shall take account of the time needed to implement the management actions and any expenses caused by them.
5. The system for ensuring the transmission of information shall only be considered effective for the purpose of Article 41(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC where the reporting procedures referred to in point (g) of paragraph 1 include at least an annual communication to the administrative, supervisory or management body.

Article 20 TP7

(Art. 78(3) and 108 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Future discretionary benefits

Where future discretionary benefits depend on the assets held by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, undertakings shall base the calculation of the best estimate on the assets currently held by the undertakings and shall assume future changes of the asset allocation in accordance with Article TP6. The assumptions on the future returns of the assets shall be consistent with the relevant risk-free interest term structure, including where applicable a matching adjustment or a volatility adjustment, and the valuation of the assets in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 20bis TP7bis

(Art. 78(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Separate calculation of the future discretionary benefits

When calculating technical provisions, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall determine separately the value of future discretionary benefits.

Article 21 TP8

(Art. 79 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Policy holder behaviour

When determining the likelihood that policy holders will exercise contractual options, including lapses and surrenders, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall conduct an analysis of past policy holder behaviour and a prospective assessment of expected policy holder behaviour. This analysis shall take into account the following:

- (a) how beneficial the exercise of the options was and will be to the policy holders under circumstances at the time of exercising the option;
- (b) the influence of past and future economic conditions;
- (c) the impact of past and future management actions;
- (d) any other circumstances that are likely to influence decisions by policyholders on whether to exercise the option.

The likelihood shall not be considered to be independent of the elements mentioned in points (a) to (d) unless there is empirical evidence to support such an assumption.

SUBSECTION 1BIS

INFORMATION UNDERLYING THE CALCULATION OF BEST ESTIMATES

Article 18 TP5bis

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Credibility of information

1. Information shall only be considered credible for the purposes of Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where insurance and reinsurance undertakings provide evidence of the credibility of the information taking into account the consistency and objectivity of that information, the reliability of the source of information and the transparency of the way in which the information is generated and processed.

2. For the purpose of Article 17(1)(c), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use undertaking-specific information, including information on claims management and expenses, only insofar as that information better reflects the characteristics of the portfolio of insurance or reinsurance obligations or where the calculation of technical provisions in a prudent, reliable and objective manner without using that information is not possible.

SUBSECTION 2

CASH FLOW PROJECTIONS FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE BEST ESTIMATE

Article 21bis

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Cash-flows

The cash-flow projection used in the calculation of the best estimate shall include at least the following cash-flows, to the extent that those cash-flows relate to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts:

- (a) benefit payments to policy holders and beneficiaries;
- (b) payments that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking will incur in providing contractual benefits that are paid in kind;
- (c) payments of expenses as referred to in point (1) of Article 78 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (d) premium payments and any additional cash-flows that result from those premiums;
- (e) amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles unless specified otherwise in Article TP22;
- (f) payments between the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and intermediaries related to insurance or reinsurance obligations;
- (g) payments between the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and investment firms in relation to contracts with index-linked and unit-linked benefits;
- (h) payments for salvage and subrogation to the extent that they do not qualify as separate assets or liabilities in accordance with international accounting standards, as endorsed by the Commission in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1606/2002;
- (i) taxation payments which are, or are expected to be, charged to policy holders or are required to settle the insurance or reinsurance obligations.

Article 22 TP9

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Expected future developments in the external environment

The calculation of the best estimate shall take into account expected future developments that will have a material impact on the cash in- and out-flows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. For this purpose future developments shall include demographic, legal, medical, technological, social, environmental and economic developments including inflation as referred to in point (2) of Article 78 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 23 TP10

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Uncertainty of cash-flows

The cash-flow projection used in the calculation of the best estimate shall, explicitly or implicitly, take account of all uncertainties in the cash-flows, including the following characteristics:

- (a) uncertainty in the timing, frequency and severity of insured events;
- (b) uncertainty in claim amounts, including uncertainty in claims inflation, and in the period needed to settle and pay claims;
- (c) uncertainty in the amount of expenses as referred to in Article 78(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (d) uncertainty in expected future developments referred to in Article TP9 to the extent it is practicable;
- (e) uncertainty in policy holder behaviour;
- (f) dependency between two or more causes of uncertainty;
- (g) dependency of cash-flows on circumstances prior to the date of the cash-flow.

Article 24 TP11

(Art. 78(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Expenses

1. When using a cash-flow projection to calculate best estimates, the expenses referred to in point (1) of Article 78 of Directive 2009/138/EC that insurance and reinsurance undertakings have to take into account in relation to recognised insurance and reinsurance obligations, shall include at least:
 - (a) administrative expenses;
 - (b) investment management expenses;
 - (c) claims management expenses;
 - (d) acquisition expenses.

Expenses mentioned in points (a) to (d) shall include overhead expenses incurred in servicing the insurance and reinsurance obligations.

2. Overhead expenses shall be allocated in a realistic and objective manner and on a consistent basis over time to the parts of the best estimate to which they relate.
3. Expenses in respect of reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles shall be taken into account in the gross calculation of the best estimate.
4. Expenses shall be projected on the assumption that the undertaking will write new business in the future.

Article 26 TP13

(Art. 79 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Contractual options and financial guarantees

When calculating the best estimate, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall take into account the following:

- (a) all financial guarantees and contractual options included in their insurance and reinsurance policies;
- (b) all factors which may affect the likelihood that policy holders will exercise contractual options or the value of the guarantees.

Article 27 TP14

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Currency of the obligation



The best estimate shall be calculated separately for cash-flows in different currencies.

Article 28 TP15

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation methods

1. The best estimate shall be calculated in a transparent manner and in such a way as to ensure that the calculation method and the results that derive from it are capable of review by a qualified expert.
2. The choice of actuarial and statistical methods for the calculation of the best estimate shall be based on their appropriateness to reflect the risks which affect the underlying cash-flows and the nature of the insurance and reinsurance obligations. The actuarial and statistical methods shall be consistent with and make use of all relevant data available for the calculation of the best estimate.
3. Where a calculation method is based on grouped policy data, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that the grouping of policies creates homogeneous risk groups that appropriately reflect the risks of the individual policies included in those groups.

4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall analyse the extent to which the present value of cash-flows depend both on the expected outcome of future events and developments and on how the actual outcome in certain scenarios could deviate from the expected outcome.
5. Where the present value of cash-flows depends on future events and developments as referred to in paragraph 4, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use a method to calculate the best estimate for cash-flows which reflects such dependencies.

Article 29 TP16

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Homogeneous risk groups of life insurance obligations

The cash-flow projections used in the calculation of best estimates for life insurance obligations shall be made separately for each policy. Where the separate calculation for each policy would be an undue burden on the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, it may carry out the projection by grouping policies, provided that the grouping complies with the following requirements:



- (a) there are no significant differences in the nature and complexity of the risks underlying the policies that belong to the same group;
- (b) the grouping of policies does not misrepresent the risk underlying the policies and does not misstate their expenses;
- (c) the grouping of policies is likely to give approximately the same results for the best estimate calculation as a calculation on a per policy basis, in particular in relation to financial guarantees and contractual options included in the policies.

Article 30 TP17

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-life insurance obligations

1. The best estimate for non-life insurance obligations shall be calculated separately for the premium provision and for the provision for claims outstanding.
2. The premium provision shall relate to future claim events covered by insurance and reinsurance obligations falling within the contract boundary referred to in Article TP2. Cash-flow projections for the calculation of the premium provision shall include benefits, expenses and premiums relating to these events.
3. The provision for claims outstanding shall relate to claim events that have already occurred, regardless of whether the claims arising from these events have been reported or not. Cash-flow projections for the calculation of the provision for claims outstanding shall include benefits, expenses and premiums relating to these events.

SUBSECTION 3

RISK MARGIN

Article 33 TP20

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of the risk margin

1. The risk margin for the whole portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations shall be calculated using the following formula:

$$RM = CoC \cdot \sum_{t \geq 0} \frac{SCR(t)}{(1 + r(t+1))^{t+1}}$$

where:

- (a) *CoC* denotes the Cost-of-Capital rate;
- (b) the sum covers all integers including zero;
- (c) *SCR(t)* denotes the Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in Article TP18(2) after *t* years; 
- (d) *r(t+1)* denotes the basic risk-free interest rate for the maturity of *t+1* years.

The basic risk-free interest rate *r(t+1)* shall be chosen in accordance with the currency used for the financial statements of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking.

2. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement using an approved internal model and determine that the model is appropriate to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in Article TP18(2) for each point in time over the lifetime of the insurance and reinsurance obligations, the insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use the internal model to calculate the amounts *SCR(t)* referred to in paragraph 1.
3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall allocate the risk margin for the whole portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations to the lines of business referred to in Article 80 of Directive 2009/138/EC. The allocation shall adequately reflect the contributions of the lines of business to the Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in Article TP18(2) over the lifetime of the whole portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations.

Article 31 TP18

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Reference undertaking

1. The calculation of the risk margin shall be based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) the whole portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that calculates the risk margin (the original

undertaking) is taken over by another insurance or reinsurance undertaking (the reference undertaking);

- (b) notwithstanding point (a), where the original undertaking simultaneously pursues both life and non-life insurance activities according to Article 73(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the portfolio of insurance obligations relating to life insurance activities and life reinsurance obligations and the portfolio of insurance obligations relating to non-life insurance activities and non-life reinsurance obligations are taken over separately by two different reference undertakings;
- (c) the transfer of insurance and reinsurance obligations includes any reinsurance contracts and arrangements with special purpose vehicles relating to these obligations;
- (d) the reference undertaking does not have any insurance or reinsurance obligations or own funds before the transfer takes place;
- (e) after the transfer, the reference undertaking does not assume any new insurance or reinsurance obligations;
- (f) after the transfer, the reference undertaking raises eligible own funds equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement necessary to support the insurance and reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof;
- (g) after the transfer, the reference undertaking has assets which amount to the sum of its Solvency Capital Requirement and of the technical provisions net of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (h) the assets are selected in such a way that they minimise the Solvency Capital Requirement for market risk that the reference undertaking is exposed to;
- (i) the Solvency Capital Requirement of the reference undertaking captures the following risks:
 - (i) underwriting risk with respect to the transferred business,
 - (ii) where it is material, the market risk referred to in point (h), other than interest rate risk,
 - (iii) credit risk with respect to reinsurance contracts, arrangements with special purpose vehicles, intermediaries, policyholders and any other material exposures which are closely related to the insurance and reinsurance obligations,
 - (iv) operational risk;
- (j) the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions, as referred to in Article 108 of Directive 2009/138/EC, in the reference undertaking corresponds for each risk to the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions in the original undertaking;
- (k) there is no loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes as referred to in Article 108 of Directive 2009/138/EC for the reference undertaking;

- (l) the reference undertaking will, subject to points (e) and (f), adopt future management actions that are consistent with the assumed future management actions, as referred to in Article TP6, of the original undertaking.
2. Over the lifetime of the insurance and reinsurance obligations, the Solvency Capital Requirement necessary to support the insurance and reinsurance obligations referred to in Article 77(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be assumed to be equal to the Solvency Capital Requirement of the reference undertaking in the scenario set out in paragraph 1.
3. For the purposes of point (i) of paragraph 1, a risk shall be considered material where its impact on the calculation of the risk margin could influence the decision-making or the judgment of the users of that information, including the supervisory authorities.

Article 32 TP19

(Art. 77(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Cost-of-Capital rate

The Cost-of-Capital rate referred to in Article 77(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be assumed to be equal to 6 %. 

SUBSECTION 4

CALCULATION OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS AS A WHOLE

Article 34 TP21

(Art. 77(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Circumstances in which technical provisions shall be calculated as a whole and the method to be used in this case

1. For the purposes of the second subparagraph of Article 77(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, reliability shall be assessed pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 3 and technical provisions shall be valued pursuant to paragraph 4.
2. The replication of cash-flows shall be considered reliable where these cash flows are replicated in amount and timing in relation to the underlying risks of those cash-flows and in all possible scenarios. The following cash-flows associated with insurance or reinsurance obligations cannot be reliably replicated:
 - (a) cash-flows associated with insurance or reinsurance obligations that depend on the likelihood that policy holders will exercise contractual options, including lapses and surrenders;
 - (b) cash-flows associated with insurance or reinsurance obligations that depend on the level, trend, or volatility of mortality, disability, sickness and morbidity rates;

- (c) all expenses that will be incurred in servicing insurance and reinsurance obligations.
3. A reliable observable market value of a financial instrument shall be considered such where that financial instrument is traded on an active, deep, liquid and transparent market. The criteria for active markets shall be consistent with those used for the purpose of Article 7(4).
4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall value technical provisions at the market price of the financial instruments used in the replication.

SUBSECTION 5

RECOVERABLES FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS AND SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES

Article 35 TP22

(Art. 77 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

1. The amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles shall be calculated consistently with the boundaries of the insurance or reinsurance contracts to which the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles relate.
2. The amounts recoverable from special purpose vehicles, the amounts recoverable from finite reinsurance contracts as referred to in Article 210 of Directive 2009/138/EC and the amounts recoverable from other reinsurance contracts shall each be calculated separately. The amounts recoverable from a special purpose vehicle shall not exceed the aggregate maximum risk exposure of this special purpose vehicle to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
3. For the purpose of calculating the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, cash-flows shall only include payments in relation to compensation of insurance events and unsettled insurance claims. Payments in relation to other events or settled insurance claims shall be accounted for outside the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles and other elements of the technical provisions. Where a deposit has been made for the cash-flows, the amounts recoverable shall be adjusted accordingly to avoid a double counting of the assets and liabilities relating to the deposit.
4. The amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles for non-life insurance obligations shall be calculated separately for premium provisions and provisions for claims outstanding in the following manner:
- (a) the cash-flows relating to provisions for claims outstanding shall include the compensation payments relating to the claims accounted for in the gross provisions for claims outstanding of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking ceding risks;

- (b) the cash-flows relating to premium provisions shall include all other payments.
5. If cash-flows from the special purpose vehicles to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking do not directly depend on the claims against the insurance or reinsurance undertaking ceding risks, the amounts recoverable from these special purpose vehicles for future claims shall only be taken into account to the extent it can be verified in a prudent, reliable and objective manner that the structural mismatch between claims and amounts recoverable is not material.

Article 36 TP23

(Art. 81 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Counterparty default adjustment

1. Adjustments to take account of expected losses due to default of a counterparty referred to in Article 81 of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be calculated separately from the rest of the amounts recoverable.
2. The adjustment to take account of expected losses due to default of a counterparty shall be calculated as the expected present value of the change in cash-flows underlying the amounts recoverable from that counterparty, that would arise if the counterparty defaults, including as a result of insolvency or dispute, at a certain point in time. For this purpose, the change in cash-flows shall not take into account the effect of any risk mitigating technique that mitigates the credit risk of the counterparty. These risk mitigating techniques shall be separately recognised without increasing the amount recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.
3. The calculation in paragraph 2 shall take into account possible default events over the lifetime of the reinsurance contract or arrangement with the special purpose vehicle and whether and how the probability of default varies over time. It shall be carried out separately by each counterparty and each line of business. In non-life insurance, it shall also be carried out separately for premium provisions and provisions for claims outstanding.
4. The average loss resulting from a default of a counterparty, referred to in Article 81 of Directive 2009/138/EC, shall not be assessed at lower than 50 % of the amounts recoverable excluding the adjustment referred to in paragraph 1, unless there is a reliable basis for another assessment.
5. The probability of default of a special purpose vehicle shall be calculated on the basis of the credit risk inherent in the assets held by the special purpose vehicle.

SECTION 4

RELEVANT RISK-FREE INTEREST RATE TERM STRUCTURE

SUBSECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 37 IR1

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

The rates of the basic risk-free interest rate term structure shall meet the following criteria:

- (a) insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to earn the rates in a risk-free manner in practice;
- (b) the rates are reliably determined based on financial instruments traded in a deep, liquid and transparent financial market.

The rates of the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure shall be calculated separately for each currency and maturity, based on all information and data relevant for that currency and that maturity. They shall be determined in a transparent, prudent, reliable and objective manner.

SUBSECTION 2

BASIC RISK FREE INTEREST RATE TERM STRUCTURE

Article 38 IR2

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Relevant financial instruments to derive the basic risk-free interest rates

1. For each currency and maturity, the basic risk-free interest rates shall be derived on the basis of interest rate swap rates for interest rates of that currency, adjusted for credit risk.
2. For each currency, for maturities where interest rate swap rates are not available from deep, liquid and transparent financial markets the rates of government bonds issued in that currency, adjusted to take account of the credit risk of the government bonds, shall be used to derive the basic risk free-interest rates, provided that, such government bond rates are available from deep, liquid and transparent financial markets.

Article 38bis

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Adjustment to swap rates for credit risk

The adjustment for credit risk referred to in Article 38(1) shall correspond to the credit risk reflected in the floating rate of the interest rate swap. The adjustment shall be determined on the basis of the difference between the floating rates of interest rate swaps and overnight indexed swap rates, where overnight indexed swap rates are available from deep, liquid and transparent financial markets. The calculation of the adjustment shall be based on an average of that difference over a time period that is long enough to ensure the stability of the adjustment. The adjustment shall not be lower than ten basis points.

Article 39 IR4

(Art. 77a of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Extrapolation

1. The principles applied when extrapolating the relevant risk free interest rate term structure shall be the same for all currencies, in particular as regards the determination of the longest maturities for which interest rates can be observed in a deep, liquid and transparent market and the mechanism to ensure a smooth convergence to the ultimate forward rate. 
2. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings apply Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC, the extrapolation should be applied to the risk-free interest rates including the volatility adjustment referred to in that Article.
3. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings apply Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC, the extrapolation shall be based on the risk-free interest rates without a matching adjustment. The matching adjustment shall be applied to the extrapolated risk-free interest rates.

Article 40 IR5

(Art. 77a of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Ultimate forward rate

1. For each currency, the ultimate forward rate referred to in paragraph 1 of Article IR4 shall be stable over time and only change because of changes in long-term expectations. The methodology to derive the ultimate forward rate shall be clearly specified to make the performance of scenario calculations by insurance and reinsurance undertakings possible. It shall be determined in a transparent, prudent, reliable and objective manner.
2. For each currency the ultimate forward rate shall take account of expectations of the long-term real interest rate and of expected inflation, provided those expectations can be determined for that currency in a reliable manner. The ultimate forward rate shall not include a term premium to reflect the additional risk of holding long-term investments.

Article 40bis IR5bis

(Art. 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Basic risk-free interest rate term structure of currencies pegged to the euro

1. For a currency pegged to the euro, the basic risk-free interest rate term structure for the euro, adjusted for currency risk, may be used to calculate the best estimate with respect to insurance or reinsurance obligations denoted in that currency, provided that:
 - (a)  the pegging ensures that the exchange rate between that currency and the euro stays within a corridor not wider than 20% of the upper limit of the corridor;
 - (b) the economic situation of the euro area and the area of that currency are sufficiently similar to ensure that interest rates for the euro and that currency develop in the same way
 - (c) the pegging arrangement ensures that the relative changes in the exchange rate over a one-year-period do not exceed the corridor referred to in point (a), in the event of extreme market events, that correspond to the confidence level set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
 - (d) one of the following criteria is complied with:
 - (i) participation of the currency in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM II);
 - (ii) existence of a decision from the Council which recognizes pegging arrangements between the currency and the euro;
 - (iii) establishment of the pegging arrangement by the law of the country establishing the country's currency.

In analysing the conditions set out in point (c), the financial resources of the parties that guarantee the pegging shall be taken into account.

2. The adjustment for currency risk shall be negative and shall correspond to the cost of hedging against the risk that the value in the pegged currency of an investment denominated in euro decreases because of changes in the level of the exchange rate between the euro and the pegged currency. The adjustment shall be the same for all insurance and reinsurance undertakings.

SUBSECTION 3

VOLATILITY ADJUSTMENT

Article 41 IR6

(Art. 77d(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Representative portfolios

1. For each currency, the assets of the representative portfolio referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 77d(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be valued in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article V3 and shall be traded in markets that, except

in periods of stressed liquidity, meet all of the criteria set out in paragraph 3 of Article TP21. The use of financial instruments traded in markets that temporarily cease to meet the criteria set out in paragraph 3 shall be permitted, provided that the market is expected to comply with the criteria again within a reasonable period of time.

2. For each currency, the representative portfolio of assets shall meet the following requirements:
 - (a) the assets are representative of the investments made by insurance and reinsurance undertakings in that currency to cover insurance and reinsurance obligations denominated in that currency;
 - (b) the portfolio of assets is constructed in a transparent manner;
 - (c) where available the portfolio is based on indices;
 - (d) the indices referred to in point (c) are readily available to the public and published criteria exist for when and how the constituents of those indices will be changed;
 - (e) the portfolio of assets includes the following assets:
 - bonds and loans, including mortgage loans
 - equity
 - property

The methods applied when composing the representative portfolio shall be the same for all currencies.

For the purposes of point (a), investments of insurance and reinsurance undertakings in collective investment vehicles and other investments packaged as funds shall be treated like investments in the underlying assets.

Article 41bis

(Art. 77d(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Formula to calculate the spread underlying the volatility adjustment

For each currency the spread referred to in Article 77d(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the following:

$$S = w_{gov} \cdot \max(S_{gov}, 0) + w_{corp} \cdot \max(S_{corp}, 0)$$

where



- (a) w_{gov} denotes the ratio of the value of government bonds included in the representative portfolio of assets for that currency and the value of all the assets included in that representative portfolio;
- (b) S_{gov} denotes the average currency spread on government bonds included in the representative portfolio of assets for that currency, determined in accordance with paragraph 2;

- (c) w_{corp} denotes the ratio of the value of bonds other than government bonds included in the representative portfolio of assets for that currency and the value of all the assets included in that representative portfolio;
- (d) S_{corp} denotes the average currency spread on bonds other than government bonds included in the representative portfolio of assets for that currency, determined in accordance with paragraph 2.

For the purpose of this Article, 'government bonds' should mean exposures to central governments and central banks.

Article 41ter

(Art. 77d(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-corrected spread

The risk-corrected currency spread referred to in Article 77d(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be calculated in a transparent, prudent, reliable and objective manner, based on relevant indices where available. The methods to derive the relevant portion of the spread of a bond may be different for government bonds and for other bonds. Those methods shall be same for each currency.

SUBSECTION 4

MATCHING ADJUSTMENT

Article 42

(Art. 77b(1)(f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Mortality risk shock

1. The mortality risk shock referred to in Article 77b(1)(f) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be the more adverse of the following two shocks:
 - (a) an instantaneous permanent increase of 15% in the mortality rates used for the calculation of the best estimate;
 - (b) an instantaneous increase of 0.15 percentage points to the mortality rates (expressed as percentages) which are used in the calculation of technical provisions to reflect the mortality experience in the following 12 months.
2. For each of the shocks set out in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 the increase in mortality rates shall only apply to those insurance policies for which the increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions taking into account the following:
 - (a) multiple insurance policies in respect of the same insured person may be treated as if they were one insurance policy;
 - (b) where the calculation of technical provisions is based on groups of policies as referred to in Article TP16, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates may also be

based on those groups of policies instead of single policies, provided that it would give approximately the same result;

3. With regard to reinsurance policies, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates shall apply to the underlying insurance policies only and shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article 42ter

(Art. 77c(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of the matching adjustment

In the calculation referred to in Article 77c(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall only consider the assigned assets whose de-risked cash-flows are required to replicate the cash-flows of the portfolio of insurance and reinsurance obligations, excluding any assets in excess of that. For the purpose of this Article, a 'de-risked cash-flow' of an asset means the expected cash-flow of the asset where the expected default of the asset is taken into account in accordance with a probability of default that corresponds to the fundamental spread and a loss-given-default that is consistent with the assumption set out in Article 42quater(1).

Article 42quater

(Art. 77c(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of the fundamental spread

1. The calculation of the credit spread referred to in Article 77c(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be based on the assumption that in case of default 30 % of the market value can be recovered.
2. The long-term average referred to in Article 77c(2)(b) and (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be based on data of the last 30 years. Where a part of that data is not available, it shall be replaced by constructed data. The constructed data shall be based on the available and reliable data of the last 30 years. Data that is not reliable shall be replaced by constructed data using the same methodology. The constructed data shall be based on prudent assumptions.
3. The expected loss referred to in Article 77c(2)(a)(ii) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall correspond to the probability-weighted loss the insurance or reinsurance undertaking incurs if the asset is downgraded to a lower credit quality step and is replaced immediately afterwards. The calculation shall be based on the assumption that the replacing asset meets the following criteria:
 - (a) the replacing asset has the same cash-flow pattern as the replaced asset before downgrade;
 - (b) the replacing asset belongs to the same asset class as the replaced asset;
 - (c) the replacing asset has the same credit quality step as the replaced asset before downgrade or a higher one.

SECTION 5

LINES OF BUSINESS

Article 45 TP26

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Lines of business

1. The lines of business referred to in Article 80 of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be those set out in Annex I, whereas:
 - a. The assignment of an insurance or reinsurance obligation to a line of business shall reflect the nature of the risks relating to the obligation. The legal form of the obligation shall not necessarily be determinative of the nature of the risk.
 - b. Provided that the technical basis is consistent with the nature of the risks relating to the obligation, obligations of health insurance pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance shall be assigned to the lines of business for life insurance and obligations of health insurance pursued on a similar technical basis to that of non-life insurance shall be assigned to the lines of business for non-life insurance.
2. Where the insurance obligations arising from the operations referred to in Article 2(3)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC cannot clearly be assigned to the lines of business set out in Annex I on the basis of their nature, they shall be included in line of business 32 as set out in that Annex.
3. Where an insurance or reinsurance contract covers risks across life and non-life insurance, the insurance or reinsurance obligation shall be unbundled into their life and non-life parts.
4. Where an insurance or reinsurance contract covers risks across the lines of business 1 to 28 or across lines of business 29 to 36 as set out in Annex I, the insurance or reinsurance obligations shall, where possible, be unbundled into the appropriate lines of business.
5. Where an insurance or reinsurance contract includes health insurance or reinsurance obligations and other insurance or reinsurance obligations, those obligations shall, where possible, be unbundled.

SECTION 6

PROPORTIONALITY AND SIMPLIFICATIONS

Article 47 TPSI

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Proportionality

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use methods to calculate technical provisions which are proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks underlying their insurance and reinsurance obligations.
2. In determining whether a method of calculating technical provisions is proportionate, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall carry out an assessment which includes:
 - (a) an assessment of the nature, scale and complexity of the risks underlying their insurance and reinsurance obligations;
 - (b) an evaluation in qualitative or quantitative terms of the error introduced in the results of the method due to any deviation between the following:
 - (i) the assumptions underlying the method in relation to the risks;
 - (ii) the results of the assessment referred to in point (a).
3. The assessment referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 shall include all risks which affect the amount, timing or value of the cash in- and out-flows required to settle the insurance and reinsurance obligations over their lifetime. For the purpose of the calculation of the risk margin, the assessment shall include all risks referred to in point (i) of Article TP18(1) over the lifetime of the underlying insurance and reinsurance obligations. The assessment shall be restricted to the risks that are relevant to that part of the calculation of technical provisions to which the method is applied.
4. A method shall be considered to be disproportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks if the error referred to in point (b) of paragraph 2 leads to a misstatement of technical provisions or their components that could influence the decisions-making or judgment of the intended user of the information relating to the value of technical provisions, unless:
 - (a) no other method with a smaller error is available and the method is not likely to result in an underestimation of the amount of technical provisions; or
 - (b) the method leads to an amount of technical provisions of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking higher than the amount that would result from using a proportionate method and the method does not lead to an underestimation of the risk inherent in the insurance and reinsurance obligations that it is applied to.

Article 48 TPS2

(Art. 81 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles

1. Without prejudice to Article TPS1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles before adjusting those amounts to take account of the expected loss due to default of the counterparty as the difference between the following estimates:
 - (a) the best estimate calculated gross as referred to in Article 77(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the best estimate, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles and without an adjustment for the expected loss due to default of the counterparty (unadjusted net best estimate).
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use methods to derive the unadjusted net best estimate from the gross best estimate without an explicit projection of the cash-flows underlying the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall calculate the unadjusted net best estimate based on homogeneous risk groups. Each of those homogeneous risk groups should not cover more than one reinsurance contract or special purpose vehicles unless those reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles provide homogeneous risk transfer.

Article 49 TPS3

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the risk margin

Without prejudice to Article TPS1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use simplified methods when they calculate the risk margin, including one or more of the following:

- (a) methods which use approximations of the amounts denoted by the terms $SCR(t)$ referred to in Article TP20(1);
- (b) methods which approximate the discounted sum of the amounts denoted by the terms $SCR(t)$ as referred to in Article TP20(1) without calculating each of those amounts separately.

Article 50 TPS4

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculations of the risk margin during the financial year

Without prejudice to Article TPS1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may derive the risk margin for dates other than the end of the financial year from the result of an earlier calculation of the risk margin without an explicit calculation of the formula referred to in Article TP20(1).

Article 50bis

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the best estimate for insurance obligations with premium adjustment mechanism

Without prejudice to Article TPS1, insurance undertakings may calculate the best estimate of life insurance obligations with an arrangement by which the insurance undertaking has the right or the obligation to adjust the future premiums of an insurance contract to reflect material changes in the expected level of claims and expenses (premium adjustment mechanism) using cash-flow projections which assume that changes in the level of claims and expenses occur simultaneously with premium adjustments and which result in a net cash-flow that is equal to zero, provided that:

- (a) the premium adjustment mechanism fully compensates the insurance undertaking for any increase in the level of claims and expenses in a timely manner;
- (b) the calculation does not result in an underestimation of the best estimate;
- (c) the calculation does not result in an underestimation of the risk inherent in those insurance obligations.

Article 50ter

(Art. 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the counterparty default adjustment

Without prejudice to Article TPS1, insurance undertakings may calculate the adjustment for expected losses due to default of the counterparty, referred to in Article 81 of Directive 2009/138/EC, for a specific counterparty and homogeneous risk group to be equal as follows:

$$Adj_{CD} = - \max \left(0.5 \cdot \frac{PD}{1 - PD} \cdot Dur_{mod} \cdot BE_{rec}; 0 \right)$$

where:

- (a) PD denotes the probability of default of that counterparty during the following 12 months;
- (b) Dur_{mod} denotes the modified duration of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts with that counterparty in relation to that homogeneous risk group;
- (c) BE_{rec} denotes the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts with that counterparty in relation to that homogeneous risk group.

CHAPTER [IV]

OWN FUNDS

SECTION 1

DETERMINATION OF OWN FUNDS

SUBSECTION 1

SUPERVISORY APPROVAL OF ANCILLARY OWN FUNDS

Article 52 AOF2

(Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the application

- (1) The supervisory authorities shall base their approval on an assessment of the requirements in Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into account at least the following:
 - (a) the legal effectiveness and enforceability of the terms of the commitment in all relevant jurisdictions;
 - (b) the contractual terms of the arrangement that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has entered into with the counterparties to provide funds;
 - (c) where relevant, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's memorandum and articles of association or statutes.
- (2) The supervisory authorities shall also assess whether requirements in Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC are met taking into account the range of circumstances under which the item can be called up to absorb losses.
- (3) Where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is seeking approval of a method by which to determine the amount of each ancillary own-fund item, the supervisory authorities shall assess whether the undertaking's process for regularly validating the method is appropriate to ensure that the results of the method reflect the loss-absorbency of the item on an ongoing basis.
- (4) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall demonstrate to the supervisory authorities that the requirements in paragraphs 1(a), 2 and 3 are met and provide them with the information in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1.
- (5) In addition to the requirements set out in the paragraphs 1 to 3, the supervisory authorities shall assess the application for approval of ancillary own funds based on the criteria in Articles AOF3 to AOF5.

Article 53 AOF3

(Article 90(4) (a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the application - Status of the counterparties

- (1) In accordance with Article 90(4)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the supervisory authorities shall base their approval on an assessment of the counterparties' ability to pay, considering:
 - (a) the risk of default of the counterparties;
 - (b) the risk that default arises from a delay in the counterparties satisfying their commitments under the ancillary own funds item.
- (2) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall demonstrate to the supervisory authorities the counterparties' ability to pay, taking into account points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1.
- (3) In relation to paragraph 1(a), the supervisory authorities shall assess the risk of default of the counterparties by examining the probability of default of the counterparties and the loss given default, taking into account the following criteria:
 - (a) the credit standing of the counterparties, provided that this appropriately reflects the counterparties' ability to satisfy their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (b) whether there are any current or foreseeable practical or legal impediments to the counterparties' satisfaction of their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (c) whether the counterparties are subject to legal or regulatory requirements that reduce the counterparties' ability to satisfy their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (d) whether the legal form of the counterparties prejudice the counterparties' satisfaction of their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (e) whether the counterparties are subject to other exposures which reduce the counterparties' ability to satisfy their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (f) whether, in relation to their commitment under the ancillary own fund item, the contractual terms of the arrangement under any applicable law are such that the counterparties have rights to set-off amounts they owe against any amounts owed to them by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (4) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall communicate to the supervisory authorities its own assessment of the risk of default of the counterparties by examining the probability of default of the counterparties and of the loss given default, taking into account the criteria referred to in points (a) to (f) of paragraph 3.
- (5) In relation to paragraph 1(b), the supervisory authorities shall assess the liquidity position of the counterparties, taking into account the following:
 - (a) whether there are any current or foreseeable practical or legal impediments to the counterparties' ability to promptly satisfy their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;

- (b) whether the counterparties are subject to legal or regulatory requirements that may reduce the counterparties' ability to promptly satisfy their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (c) whether the legal form of the counterparties prejudices the counterparties' prompt satisfaction of their commitments under the ancillary own funds item.
- (6) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall communicate to the supervisory authorities its own assessment of the liquidity position of the counterparties, taking into account the criteria referred to in points (a) to (c) of paragraph 5.
- (7) In accordance with Article 90(4)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the supervisory authorities shall base their approval on an assessment of the counterparties' willingness to pay, taking into account the following:
 - (a) the range of circumstances under which the ancillary own funds item can be called up to absorb losses;
 - (b) whether incentives or disincentives exist which may affect the counterparties' willingness to satisfy their commitments under the ancillary own funds item;
 - (c) whether previous transactions between the counterparties and the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, including the counterparties' previous satisfaction of their commitments under ancillary own funds item, give an indication as to the counterparties' willingness to satisfy their current commitments under the ancillary own funds item.
- (8) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall demonstrate to the supervisory authorities the counterparties' willingness to pay, taking into account points (a) to (c) of paragraph 7.
- (9) The supervisory authorities shall, in assessing the counterparties' ability and willingness to pay, consider any other factors relevant to the status of the counterparties including, where relevant, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's business model.
- (10) Where an ancillary own-fund item concerns a group of counterparties, supervisory authorities and insurance and reinsurance undertakings may assess the status of the counterparties looking at a group of counterparties as though they were a single counterparty provided that:
 - (a) the counterparties are individually non-material;
 - (b) the counterparties are sufficiently homogeneous;
 - (c) the assessment of a group of counterparties does not overestimate the ability and willingness to pay of the counterparties included in that group.
- (11) A counterparty shall be considered material if the status of that single counterparty is likely to have a disproportionate effect on the assessment of the group of counterparties' ability and willingness to pay.

Article 54 AOF4

(Article 90(4) (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the application – Recoverability of the funds

- (1) In accordance with Article 90(4)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the supervisory authorities shall base their approval on an assessment of the recoverability of the funds, taking into account the following:
 - (a) whether the recoverability of the funds is increased as a result of the availability of collateral or an analogous arrangement that satisfies the requirements in Articles SCRMM1 to SCRMM6 and where relevant Article SCRMM7;
 - (b) whether the recoverability of the funds is clear of any current or foreseeable practical or legal impediments;
 - (c) whether the recoverability of the funds is subject to legal or regulatory requirements;
 - (d) the ability of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to take action to enforce the counterparties' satisfaction of their commitments under the ancillary own funds item.
- (2) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall demonstrate to the supervisory authorities the recoverability of the funds, taking into account the criteria referred to in points (a) to (d).

Article 55 AOF5

(Article 90(4) (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the application – Information on the outcome of past calls

- (1) In accordance with Article 90(4)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the supervisory authorities shall base their approval on an assessment of the information of past calls, taking into account the following:
 - (a) whether the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has past experience in recovering funds from the same or similar counterparties under the same or similar circumstances;
 - (b) whether that information is relevant and reliable as regards the expected outcome of future calls.
- (2) For the purposes of paragraph 1, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall provide the information relating to past calls to the supervisory authorities as part of its application for approval of ancillary own funds. The information shall include data relating to the undertaking seeking supervisory approval and may also include market data where the data are relevant to the undertaking seeking supervisory approval.

Article 56 AOF6

(Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Specification of amount and timing

- (1) The supervisory authorities shall not approve an unlimited amount of ancillary own funds.
- (2) Where the supervisory authorities approve an amount of ancillary own funds, the decision of the supervisory authorities shall specify whether the amount that has been approved is the amount for which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has applied or a lower amount.
- (3) Where the supervisory authorities approve a method to determine the amount of each ancillary own fund item, the supervisory authorities' decision shall set out the following:
 - (a) the initial amount of the ancillary own funds item that has been calculated using that method at the date the approval is granted;
 - (b) the minimum frequency of recalculation of the amount of ancillary own funds item using that method if more frequent than annual, including the reasons for this frequency;
 - (c) the time period for which the calculation of the ancillary own funds item using that method is granted.

Article 57 AOF7

(Article 35(2)(a)(ii) and 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Ongoing satisfaction of the criteria

- (1) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall report to the supervisory authorities each time the Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated in accordance with Article 102 of Directive 2009/138/EC whether there have been any changes to the following that may reduce loss-absorbency of the ancillary own-fund item:
 - (a) the structure or contractual terms of the arrangement;
 - (b) the status of the counterparties concerned; or
 - (c) the recoverability of the ancillary own funds item.Where applicable, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall provide details of the change to the supervisory authorities.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall immediately inform the supervisory authorities of any material change in the loss-absorbency of the ancillary own-fund item.
- (3) The supervisory authorities shall monitor the appropriateness of the amount of ancillary own funds approved or the method to determine that amount and may revise that amount or its approval of the method for determining that amount where the supervisory authorities have received information, either by virtue of information

provided pursuant to paragraphs 1 or 2 or otherwise, that there has been or may have been a material change in the loss-absorbency of the ancillary own-fund item.

- (4) For the purposes of this Article, a change shall be considered material if it is likely to have affected the amount of ancillary own-fund approved if it had been known by the supervisory authority at the time of approval.

SUBSECTION 2

OWN FUNDS TREATMENT OF PARTICIPATIONS

Article 71 POFI

(Article 92 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Treatment of participations in the determination of basic own funds

- (1) For the purpose of determining the basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, basic own funds as referred to in Article 88 of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be reduced by the full value of participations, as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in a financial and credit institution that exceeds 10% of items included in points (a), (b), (d) and (f) of Article 58(1).
- (2) For the purpose of determining the basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, basic own funds as referred to in Article 88 of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be reduced by the part of the value of all participations, as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in financial and credit institutions, other than participations referred to in paragraph 1, that exceeds 10% of items included in points (a), (b), (d) and (f) of Article 58(1).
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall not deduct strategic participations as referred to in Article 152 ER4 which are included in the calculation of the group solvency on the basis of method 1 as set out in Annex I to Directive 2002/87/EC.
- (4) The deductions set out in paragraph (2) shall be applied on a pro-rata basis to all participations referred to in that paragraph.
- (5) The deductions set out in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made from the corresponding tier in which the participation has increased the own funds of the related undertaking as follows:
 - (a) holdings of Common Equity Tier 1 items of financial and credit institutions shall be deducted from the items included in points (a), (b), (d) and (f) of Article 58(1);
 - (b) holdings of Additional Tier 1 instruments of financial and credit institutions shall be deducted from the items included in paragraphs (1)(c), (1)(e) and (2) of Article 58;

- (c) holdings of Tier 2 instruments of financial and credit institutions shall be deducted from the basic own-fund items included in Article 60.

SECTION 2

CLASSIFICATION OF OWN FUNDS

Article 58 COF1

(Article 94(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Tier 1 – List of own-fund items

The following basic own-fund items shall be deemed to substantially possess the characteristics set out in Article 93(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive, where those items display the features set out in Article COF2:

- (1) the part of excess of assets over liabilities, valued in accordance with Article 75 and Section 2 of Chapter VI of Directive 2009/138/EC, comprising the following items:
 - (a) paid-in ordinary share capital and the related share premium account;
 - (b) paid-in initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings;
 - (c) paid-in subordinated mutual member accounts;
 - (d) surplus funds that are not considered insurance and reinsurance liabilities in accordance with Article 91(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (e) paid-in preference shares and the related share premium account;
 - (f) a reconciliation reserve;
- (2) paid-in subordinated liabilities valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 58bis COF1bis

(Article 94(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Reconciliation Reserve

- (1) The reconciliation reserve referred to in point (f) of Article COF1(1) equals the total excess of assets over liabilities reduced by:
 - (a) the amount of own shares held by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking;
 - (b) any foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges;
 - (c) the basic own-fund items included in points (a) to (e) of Article COF1(1), Article COF3(1) and Article COF7(1);

- (d) the basic own-fund items not included in points (a) to (e) of Article COF1(1), Article COF3(1) and Article COF7(1), which have been approved by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article COF10;
 - (e) the restricted own-fund items that exceed the notional Solvency Capital Requirement in the case of ring-fenced funds determined in accordance with Article RFFOF2;
 - (f) the amount of participations held in financial and credit institutions as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC deducted in accordance with Article POF1, to the extent that this is not already included in points (a) to (e).
- (2) The excess of assets over liabilities referred to in paragraph 1 includes the amount that corresponds to the expected profit included in future premiums.
 - (3) The determination of whether, and to what extent, the reconciliation reserve displays the features set out in Article COF2 shall not assess the features of the assets and liabilities that are included in computing the excess of assets over liabilities or the underlying items in the undertakings' financial statements.

Article 59 COF2

(Article 94(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Tier 1 – Features determining classification

- (1) The basic own-fund items listed in Article COF1 shall display the following features in order to be classified in Tier 1:
 - (a) the basic own fund item:
 - (i) in the case of items referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article COF1(1), ranks after all other claims in the event of winding-up proceedings regarding the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (ii) in the case of items referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, ranks to the same degree as, or ahead of, the items referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article COF1(1), but after items listed in Articles COF3 and COF7 that display the features set out in Article COF4 and COF8 respectively and after the claims of all policy holders and beneficiaries and non-subordinated creditors;
 - (b) the basic own-fund item does not include features which may cause the insolvency of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or may accelerate the process of the undertaking becoming insolvent;
 - (c) the basic own fund item is immediately available to absorb losses;
 - (d) the basic own-fund item absorb losses at least once there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement and does not hinder the recapitalisation of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (d)bis the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, possesses one of the following principal loss absorbency mechanisms to be triggered at the trigger event specified in paragraph 6:

- (i) the nominal or principal amount of the basic own-fund item is written down as set out in paragraph 4;
 - (ii) the basic own-fund item automatically converts into a basic own-fund item listed in points (a) or (b) of Article COF1(1) as set out in paragraph 4bis; or
 - (iii) a principal loss absorbency mechanism that achieves an equivalent outcome to the principal loss absorbency mechanisms set out in points (i) or (ii);
- (e) the basic own-fund item:
- (i) in the case of items referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article COF1(1), is undated or, where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a fixed maturity, is of the same maturity as the undertaking;
 - (ii) in the case of items referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, is undated; the first contractual opportunity to repay or redeem the basic own-fund item does not occur before 5 years from the date of issuance;
- (e)bis a basic own-fund item referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1 may only allow for repayment or redemption of that item between 5 and 10 years after the date of issuance where the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement is exceeded by an appropriate margin taking into account the solvency position of the undertaking including the undertaking's medium-term capital management plan.
- (f) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b), (c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, is only repayable or redeemable at the option of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the repayment or redemption of the basic own-fund item is subject to prior supervisory approval;
- (f)bis the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b), (c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, does not include any incentives to repay or redeem that item that increase the likelihood that an insurance or reinsurance undertaking will repay or redeem that basic own-fund item where it has the option to do so;
- (g) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b), (c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, provides for the suspension of repayment or redemption of that item in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or repayment or redemption would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the repayment or redemption would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
- (g)bis notwithstanding point (g), the basic own-fund item may only allow for repayment or redemption of that item in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or repayment or redemption would lead to such non-compliance, where the following conditions are met:
- (i) the supervisory authority has exceptionally waived the suspension of repayment or redemption of that item;
 - (ii) the item is exchanged for or converted into another Tier 1 own-fund item of at least the same quality;
 - (iii) the Minimum Capital Requirement is complied with after the repayment or redemption.

- (h) the basic own-fund item:
 - (i) in the case of items referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article COF1(1), either the legal or contractual arrangements governing the item or national legislation allow for the distributions in relation to that item to be cancelled in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or the distribution would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the distribution would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (ii) in the case of items referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1 the terms of the contractual arrangement governing the own-fund item provide for the cancellation of distributions in relation to that item in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or the distribution would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the distribution would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
- (h)bis notwithstanding point (h), the basic own-fund item may only allow for a distribution to be made in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or the distribution on a basic-own fund item would lead to such non-compliance, where the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the supervisory authority has exceptionally waived the cancellation of distributions;
 - (ii) the distribution does not further weaken the solvency position of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (iii) the Minimum Capital Requirement is complied with after the distribution is made.
- (i) notwithstanding point (h), the basic own fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b), (c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, provides the insurance or reinsurance undertaking with full flexibility over the distributions on the basic own-fund item;
- (j) the basic own-fund item is free from encumbrances and is not connected with any other transaction, which when considered with the basic own-fund item, could result in that basic own-fund item not satisfying the requirements set out in Article 94(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (2) For the purposes of this Article, the exchange or conversion of a basic own-fund item into another Tier 1 basic own-fund item or the repayment or redemption of a Tier 1 own-fund item out of the proceeds of a new basic own-fund item of at least the same quality shall not be deemed to be a repayment or redemption, provided that the exchange, conversion, repayment or redemption is subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.
- (3) For the purpose of point (i) of paragraph 1,
 - (a) full flexibility over the distributions, in the case of basic own-fund items referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article COF1(1), shall mean that:

- (i) there is no preferential distribution treatment regarding the order of distribution payments and the terms of the contractual arrangement governing the own-fund item do not provide preferential rights to the payment of distributions;
 - (ii) distributions are paid out of distributable items;
 - (iii) the level of distributions is not determined on the basis of the amount for which the own-fund item was purchased at issuance and there is no cap or other restriction on the maximum level of distribution;
 - (iv) there is no obligation for an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to make distributions;
 - (v) non-payment of distributions does not constitute an event of default of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (vi) the cancellation of distributions imposes no restrictions on insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (b) full flexibility over the distributions, in the case of basic own-fund items referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, shall mean that:
- (i) distributions are paid out of distributable items;
 - (ii) insurance and reinsurance undertakings have full discretion at all times to cancel distributions in relation to the own-fund item for an unlimited period and on a non-cumulative basis and the institution may use the cancelled payments without restriction to meet its obligations as they fall due;
 - (iii) there is no obligation to substitute the distribution by a payment in any other form;
 - (iv) there is no obligation to make distributions in the event of a distribution being made on another own fund item;
 - (v) non payment of distributions does not constitute an event of default of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (vi) the cancellation of distributions imposes no restrictions on the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (4) For the purposes of point (1)(d)bis(i), the nominal or principal amount of the basic own-fund item shall be written down in such a way that all of the following are reduced:
- (a) the claim of the holder of that item in the event of winding-up proceedings;
 - (b) the amount required to be paid on repayment or redemption of that item;
 - (c) the distributions paid on that item.
- (4)bis For the purposes of point (1)(d)bis(ii), the provisions governing the conversion to the basic own-fund item listed in points (a) or (b) of Article COF1(1) shall specify either of the following:

- (a) the rate of conversion and a limit on the permitted amount of conversion;
 - (b) a range within which the instruments will convert into the basic own funds item listed in points (a) or (b) of Article COF(1).
- (5) The nominal or principal amount of the basic own-fund item shall absorb losses at the trigger event. Loss absorbency resulting from the cancellation of, or reduction in, distributions shall not be deemed to be sufficient to meet the requirement in point (1)(d)bis for a principal loss absorbency mechanism.
- (6) The trigger event referred to in point (1)(d)bis is significant non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement.

For the purposes of this paragraph, non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement is significant where at least one of the following conditions is met:

- (a) the amount of own-fund items eligible to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement is equal to or less than the 75 % of the Solvency Capital Requirement;
- (b) the amount of own-fund items eligible to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement is equal to or less than Minimum Capital Requirement;
- (c) compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement is not re-established within a period of three months of the date when non-compliance was observed.

Undertakings may specify in the provisions governing the instrument one or more trigger events in addition to the events referred to in points (a) to (c).

- (7) For the purposes of points (d), (g) and (h) of paragraph 1, references to the Solvency Capital Requirement shall be read as references to the Minimum Capital Requirement in the event that non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement occurs before non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement.

Article 60 COF3

(Article 94(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Tier 2 Basic own-funds – List of own-fund items

The following basic own-fund items shall be deemed to substantially possess the characteristics in Article 93(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive, where those items display the features set out in Article COF4:

- (1) the part excess of assets over liabilities, valued in accordance with Article 75 and Section 2 of Chapter VI of Directive 2009/138/EC, comprising the following items:
 - (a) ordinary share capital and the related share premium account;
 - (b) initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings;
 - (c) subordinated mutual member accounts;

- (d) preference shares and the related share premium account;
- (2) Subordinated liabilities valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 61 COF4

(Article 94(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Tier 2 Basic own-funds – Features determining classification

- (1) The basic own-fund items listed in Article COF3 shall display the following features in order to be classified as Tier 2:
 - (a) the basic own-fund item ranks after the claims of all policy holders and beneficiaries and non-subordinated creditors;
 - (b) the basic own-fund item does not include features which may cause the insolvency of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or may accelerate the process of the undertaking becoming insolvent;
 - (c) the basic own-fund item is undated or has an original maturity of at least 10 years; the first contractual opportunity to repay or redeem the basic own-fund item does not occur before 5 years from the date of issuance;
 - (d) the basic own-fund item is only repayable or redeemable at the option of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the repayment or redemption of the basic own-fund item is subject to prior supervisory approval;
 - (d)bis the basic own-fund item may include limited incentives to repay or redeem that basic own-fund item, provided that these do not occur before 10 years from the date of issuance;
 - (e) the basic own-fund item provides for the suspension of repayment or redemption of that item in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or repayment or redemption would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the repayment or redemption would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (e)bis notwithstanding point (e), the basic own-fund item may only allow for the repayment or redemption of that item in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or repayment or redemption would lead to such non-compliance, where the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the supervisory authority has exceptionally waived the suspension of repayment or redemption of that item;
 - (ii) the item is exchanged for or converted into another Tier 1 or Tier 2 basic own-fund item of at least the same quality;
 - (iii) the Minimum Capital Requirement is complied with after the repayment or redemption.
 - (f) the basic own-fund item,

- (i) in the case of items referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article COF3(1), either the legal or contractual arrangements governing the item or national legislation allow for the distributions in relation to that item to be deferred in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or the distribution would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the distribution would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (ii) in the case of items referred to in points (1)(c), (d) and (2) of Article COF3 the terms of the contractual arrangement governing the own-fund item provide for the distributions in relation to that item to be deferred in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or the distribution would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the distribution would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (f)bis notwithstanding point (f), the basic own-fund item may only allow for a distribution to be made in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or the distribution on a basic-own fund item would lead to such non-compliance, where the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the supervisory authority has exceptionally waived the deferral of distributions;
 - (ii) the payment does not further weaken the solvency position of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (iii) the Minimum Capital Requirement is complied with after the distribution is made.
 - (g) the basic own-fund item is free from encumbrances and shall not be connected with any other transaction, which when considered with the basic own-fund item, could result in that basic own-fund item not satisfying the requirements set out in first subparagraph of Article 94(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
 - (h) the basic own-fund item displays the features set out in Article COF2 that are relevant for basic own-fund items referred to in points (1)(c), (e) and (2) of Article COF1, but exceeds the limit set out in Article EOF1(3).
- (2) For the purposes of this Article, the exchange or conversion of a basic own-fund item into another Tier 1 or Tier 2 basic own-fund item or the repayment or redemption of a Tier 2 basic own-fund item out of the proceeds of a new basic own-fund item of at least the same quality shall not be deemed to be a repayment or redemption, provided that the exchange, conversion, repayment or redemption is subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.
- (3) For the purposes of points (e) and (f) of paragraph 1, references to the Solvency Capital Requirement shall be read as references to the Minimum Capital Requirement in the event that non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement occurs before non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement.

Article 62 COF5
(Article 94(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Tier 2 Ancillary own-funds – List of own-fund items

Without prejudice to Article 96 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the following ancillary own-fund items shall be deemed to substantially possess the characteristics in Article 93(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive, where those items display the features set out in Article COF6:

unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand;

1. unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, callable on demand;
2. unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand;
3. a legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand;
4. letters of credit and guarantees which are held in trust for the benefit of insurance creditors by an independent trustee and provided by credit institutions authorised in accordance with Directive 2006/48/EC;
5. letters of credit and guarantees provided that the items can be called up on demand and are clear of encumbrances;
6. any future claims which mutual or mutual-type associations of shipowners with variable contributions solely insuring risks listed in classes 6, 12 and 17 in Part A of Annex 1 of Directive 2009/138/EC may have against their members by way of a call for supplementary contributions, within the following 12 months;
7. any future claims which mutual or mutual-type associations may have against their members by way of a call for supplementary contributions, within the following 12 months, provided that a call can be made on demand and is clear of encumbrances;
8. other legally binding commitments received by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, provided that the item can be called up on demand and is clear of encumbrances.

Article 63 COF6
(Article 94(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)
Tier 2 Ancillary own-funds – Features determining classification

The ancillary own-fund items listed in Article COF3 shall display the features of a basic own fund item classified in Tier 1 in accordance with Articles COF1 and COF2 once that item has been called up and paid in, in order to be classified as Tier 2.

Article 64 COF7

(Article 94(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC) *Tier 3 Basic own-funds– List of own-fund items*

The following basic own-fund items shall be deemed to possess the characteristics in Article 93(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive, where those items display the features set out in Article COF8:

- (1) the part excess of assets over liabilities, valued in accordance with Article 75 and Section 2 of Chapter VI of Directive 2009/138/EC, comprising the following items:
 - (a) subordinated mutual member accounts;
 - (b) preference shares and the related share premium account;
 - (c) an amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets;
- (2) subordinated liabilities valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 65 COF8

(Article 94(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Tier 3 Basic own-funds– Features determining classification

1. The basic own-fund items listed in Article COF7 shall display the following features in order to be classified as Tier 3:
 - (a) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b) and (2) of Article COF7, ranks after the claims of all policy holders and beneficiaries and non-subordinated creditors;
 - (b) the basic own-fund item does not include features which may cause the insolvency of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or may accelerate the process of the undertaking becoming insolvent;
 - (c) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b) and (2) of Article COF7, is undated or has an original maturity of at least 5 years, where the maturity date is the first contractual opportunity to repay or redeem the basic own-fund item;
 - (d) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b) and (2) of Article COF7, is only repayable or redeemable at the option of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the repayment or redemption of the basic own-fund item is subject to prior supervisory approval;
 - (d)bis the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b) and (2) of Article COF7, may include limited incentives to repay or redeem that basic own-fund item;
 - (e) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b) and (2) of Article COF7, provides for the suspension of repayment or redemption in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital

Requirement or repayment or redemption would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the repayment or redemption would not lead to non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;

- (e) notwithstanding point (e) of paragraph 1, the basic own-fund item may only allow for the repayment or redemption of that item in the event that there is non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement or repayment or redemption would lead to such non-compliance, where the following conditions are met:
- (i) the supervisory authority has exceptionally waived the suspension of repayment or redemption of that item;
 - (ii) the item is exchanged for or converted into another Tier 1, Tier 2 basic own-fund item or Tier 3 basic own-fund item of at least the same quality;
 - (iii) the Minimum Capital Requirement is complied with after the repayment or redemption.
- (f) the basic own-fund item, in the case of items referred to in points (1)(a), (b) and (2) of Article COF7, provides for the deferral of distributions in the event that there is non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement or the distribution would lead to such non-compliance until the undertaking complies with the Minimum Capital Requirement and the distribution would not lead to non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement;
- (g) the basic own-fund item is free from encumbrances and is not connected with any other transaction, which when considered with the subordinated liability, could undermine the features that the item is required to possess in accordance with this Article.
2. For the purposes of this Article, the exchange or conversion of a basic own-fund item into another Tier 1, Tier 2 basic own-fund item or Tier 3 basic own-fund item or the repayment or redemption of a Tier 3 basic own-fund item out of the proceeds of a new basic own-fund item of at least the same quality shall not be deemed to be a repayment or redemption, provided that the exchange, conversion, repayment or redemption is subject to the approval of the supervisory authority.
3. For the purposes of point (e) of paragraph 1, references to the Solvency Capital Requirement shall be read as references to the Minimum Capital Requirement in the event that non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement occurs before non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement.

Article 66 COF9

(Article 94(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Tier 3 Ancillary own-funds– List of own-funds items

All ancillary own-fund items that have been approved by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC, but which do not display the features in Article COF6 shall be classified as Tier 3 ancillary own funds.

Article 67 COF10
(Article 95(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Supervisory Authorities approval of the assessment and classification of own-fund items

1. Without prejudice to Article 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC, where an own-fund item is not included in the list of own-funds set out in Articles COF1, COF3, COF5, COF7 and COF9, which display the features set out in Articles COF2, COF4, COF6 and COF8 respectively, insurance or reinsurance undertakings shall not consider that item as own funds, unless an approval of the item's assessment and classification has been received by the supervisory authority.
2. The supervisory authority shall assess, on the basis of documents submitted by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the following, when approving the assessment and classification of own-fund items not included in the list of own-fund items set out in Articles COF1, COF3, COF5, COF7 and COF9:
 - (a) where the undertaking is applying for approval for classification in Tier 1, whether the basic own-fund item substantially possesses the characteristics set out Article 93(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive;
 - (b) where the undertaking is applying for classification in Tier 2 basic own funds, whether the basic own-fund item substantially possesses the characteristics in Article 93(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive;
 - (c) where the undertaking is applying for classification in Tier 2 ancillary own funds, whether the ancillary own-fund item substantially possesses the characteristics in Article 93(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive;
 - (d) where the undertaking is applying for classification in Tier 3 basic own funds, whether the basic own-fund item possesses the characteristics in Article 93(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, taking into consideration the features set out in Article 93(2) of that Directive;
 - (e) the legal effectiveness and enforceability of the contractual terms of the own-fund item in all relevant jurisdictions;
 - (f) whether the own-fund item has been fully paid-in.
3. Basic own-fund items not included in the list of own-fund items set out in Articles COF1, COF3 and COF7 shall only be classified as Tier 1 basic own funds where they are fully paid-in.
4. The inclusion of own-fund items approved by the supervisory authority in accordance with this Article shall be subject to quantitative limits defined in Article EOF1.

SECTION 3

ELIGIBILITY OF OWN FUNDS

SUBSECTION 1

RING-FENCED FUNDS



Article 69 RFFOF1

Ring-fenced funds requiring adjustments

1. A reduction of the reconciliation reserve referred to in Article 58bis COF1bis(1)(e) is required if own-fund items within a ring-fenced fund have a reduced capacity to fully absorb losses on a going-concern basis due to their lack of transferability within the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for any of the following reasons:
 - (b) the items can only be used to cover losses on a defined portion of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's insurance or reinsurance contracts;the items can only be used to cover losses in respect of certain policy holders or beneficiaries; or
the items can only be used to cover losses arising from particular risks.
2. Without prejudice to the requirement set out in point (b) of paragraph 1 of Article COF1bis that foreseeable dividends and distributions shall be excluded from the reconciliation reserve, the own-fund items referred to in paragraph 1, referred to as 'restricted own-fund items', shall not include the value of future transfers attributable to shareholders.

Article 70 RFFOF2

Adjustment for ring-fenced fund

3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall determine the amount that the reconciliation reserve shall be reduced by by comparing the following amounts:
 - (a) the restricted own-fund items within the ring-fenced fund;
 - (b) the notional Solvency Capital Requirement for the ring-fenced fund.

Where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking calculates the Solvency Capital Requirement using the standard formula, the notional Solvency Capital Requirement shall be calculated in accordance with Article RFFSCR2.

Where the undertaking calculates the Solvency Capital Requirement using an internal model, the notional Solvency Capital Requirement shall be calculated using that internal model, as if the undertaking pursued only the business included in the ring-fenced fund.

4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may, as an alternative to the approach set out in paragraph 1, reduce the amount of own-fund items eligible to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement and the amount of basic own-fund items eligible to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement, by the total amount of restricted own-fund items.

SUBSECTION 2

QUANTITATIVE LIMITS

Article 72 EOF1

(Article 98 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Eligibility and limits applicable to Tiers 1, 2 and 3

1. As far as compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement is concerned:
 - (a) the proportion of Tier 1 items in the eligible own funds shall be at least one half of the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (b) the eligible amount of Tier 3 items shall be less than 15 % of the Solvency Capital Requirement.
2. As far as compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirements is concerned, the proportion of Tier 1 items in the eligible basic own funds shall be at least 80 % of the Minimum Capital Requirement.
3. Within the limit referred to in points (a) of paragraph 1 and in paragraph 2, the sum of the following basic own-fund items shall make up less than 20 % of the total amount of Tier 1 items:
 - (a) items referred to in point (1)(d) of Article COF1;
 - (b) items referred to in point (1)(f) of Article COF1;
 - (c) items referred to in point (2) of Article COF1;
 - (d) items that are included in Tier 1 basic own funds under the transitional arrangements set out in Article TOF1.

CHAPTER [V]

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT STANDARD FORMULA

SECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SUBSECTION 1

SCENARIO BASED CALCULATIONS

Article 75 BSCR_x

(Art. 105 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

1. Where the calculation of a module or sub-module of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement is based on the impact of a scenario on the basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, the following assumptions shall be made in that calculation:
 - (a) the scenario does not change the amount of the risk margin included in technical provisions;
 - (b) the scenario does not change the value of deferred tax assets and liabilities;
 - (c) the scenario does not change the value of future discretionary benefits included in technical provisions;
 - (d) no management actions are taken by the undertaking during the scenario.
2. The recalculation of technical provisions arising as a result of determining the impact of a scenario on the basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings as referred to in paragraph 1 shall not change the value of future discretionary benefits, and take account of the following:
 - (a) without prejudice to point (d) of paragraph 1, future management actions following the scenario, provided they comply with the requirements set out in Article TP6;
 - (b) any material adverse impact of the scenario or the management actions referred to in point (a) on the likelihood that policy holders will exercise contractual options.
3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use simplified methods to recalculate the technical provisions arising as a result of determining the impact of a scenario as referred to in paragraph 1, provided that the simplified method complies with the proportionality condition for simplified calculations set out in SCRS1(3).

4. The recalculation of assets and liabilities arising as a result of determining the impact of a scenario as referred to in paragraph 1 shall take account of the impact of the scenario on the value of any relevant risk mitigation instruments held by the undertaking which meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM7.
5. Where the scenario would result in an increase in the basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, the calculation of the module or sub-module shall be based on the assumption that the scenario has no impact on the basic own funds.

SUBSECTION 1BIS

LOOK-THROUGH APPROACH

Article 144 MR3



Art. 105 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

1. The Solvency Capital Requirement shall be calculated on the basis of each of the underlying assets of collective investment undertakings and other investments packaged as funds (look-through approach).
2. The look-through approach shall also apply to the following:
 - (a) indirect exposures to market risk other than collective investment undertakings and investments packaged as funds;
 - (b) indirect exposures to underwriting risk to which the provisions in Title I, Chapter V, Sections 2,3 and 4 shall apply;..
 - (c) indirect exposures to counterparty risk, to which the provisions in Title I, Chapter V, Section 7 shall apply.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where the look-through approach cannot be applied to collective investment undertakings or investments packaged as funds, the Solvency Capital Requirement may be calculated on the basis of the target underlying asset allocation of the collective investment undertaking or fund, provided such a target allocation is publicly available and the underlying assets are managed strictly according to this target allocation. For the purpose of this calculation, data groupings may be used, provided they are applied in a prudent manner, and that they do not apply to no more than 20 % of the total value of the assets of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
4. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the look-through approach shall not apply to investments in related undertakings within the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) and 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

SUBSECTION 1TER

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Article 144bis RGLA

(Article 111 (q) of Directive 138/2009/EC)

For the purpose of the market risk module, exposures to regional governments and local authorities established in the jurisdiction of a Member State shall be treated as exposures to the central government, provided the following:

- (a) there is no difference in risk between such exposures because of the specific revenue-raising of the central government, and specific institutional arrangements exist, the effect of which is to reduce the risk of default;
- (b) the exposures are listed in implementing technical standards referred to in Article 109a(2)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

SUBSECTION 2

CALCULATION OF THE BASIC SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Article 76 BSCRx

(Art. 104(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall include a risk module for intangible asset risk. and be equal to the following:

$$Basic\ SCR = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} Corr_{i,j} \cdot SCR_i \cdot SCR_j} + SCR_{intangibles}$$

where:

- (a) the summation, $Corr_{i,j}$, SCR_i and SCR_j are specified as set out in point (1) of Annex IV to Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (b) $SCR_{intangibles}$ denotes the capital requirement for intangible asset risk referred to in Article 182 IA1.

SUBSECTION 3

PROPORTIONALITY AND SIMPLIFICATIONS

Article 77 SCRS1

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Proportionality

1. For the purpose of Article 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use the simplified calculations included in this chapter.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall determine whether the simplified calculation is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks by carrying out an assessment which shall include:
 - (a) an assessment of the nature, scale and complexity of the risks of the undertaking falling within the relevant module or sub-module;
 - (b) an evaluation in qualitative or quantitative terms, as appropriate, of the error introduced in the results of the simplified calculation due to any deviation between the following:
 - (i) the assumptions underlying the simplified calculation in relation to the risk;
 - (ii) the results of the assessment referred to in point (a).
3. A simplified calculation shall be considered to be disproportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks if the error referred to in point (b) of paragraph 2 leads to a misstatement of the Solvency Capital Requirement that could influence the decisions-making or the judgement of the user of the information relating to the Solvency Capital Requirement, unless the simplified calculation leads to a Solvency Capital Requirement which exceeds the Solvency Capital Requirement that results from the standard calculation.

Article 78 SCRSC1

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions for simplifications for captives

Captive insurance and reinsurance undertakings as defined in points (2) and (5) of Article 13 of Directive 2009/138/EC may use the simplified calculations set out in Articles 84 SCRSC2, 148 SCRS3, 158 SCRS4 and 171 SCRS5 where the requirements in Article 77 SCRS1 and the following additional requirements are met:

- (1) in relation to the insurance obligations of the captive insurance undertaking, all insured persons and beneficiaries are legal entities of the group of which the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking is part;
- (2) in relation to the reinsurance obligations of the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking, all insured persons and beneficiaries of the insurance

contracts underlying the reinsurance obligations are legal entities of the group of which the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking is part ;

- (3) the insurance obligations of the captive insurance undertaking and the insurance contracts underlying the reinsurance obligations of the insurance or reinsurance captive undertaking do not relate to any compulsory third party liability insurance.

Article 106 SCRS2

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for mortality risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for life mortality risk as follows:

$$SCR_{mortality} = 0.15 \cdot CAR \cdot q \cdot \sum_{k=1-0,5}^{n-0,5} \left(\frac{1-q}{1+i_k} \right)^k$$

where, with respect to insurance and reinsurance policies with a positive capital at risk,:

- (1) *CAR* denotes the total capital at risk, meaning the sum, in relation to each contract, of the higher of zero and the difference between the following amounts:
 - (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the amount that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would currently pay in the event of the death of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (ii) the expected present value of amounts not covered in the previous indent that the undertaking would pay in the future in the event of the immediate death of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (b) the best estimate of the corresponding obligations after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (2) *q* denotes the expected average mortality rate of the insured persons during the following 12 months weighted by the sum insured;
- (3) *n* denotes the modified duration in years of payments payable on death included in the best estimate;
- (4) *i_k* denotes the annualized spot rate for maturity *k* of the relevant risk-free term structure as referred to in Article 37 IR1.

Article 108 SCRS3

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for longevity risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for life longevity risk calculated as follows:

$$SCR_{longevity} = 0.2 \cdot q \cdot n \cdot 1.1^{(n-1)/2} \cdot BE_{long}$$

where, with respect to the policies referred to in Article LUR3(2):

- (1) q denotes the expected average mortality rate of the insured persons during the following 12 months weighted by the sum insured;
- (2) n denotes the modified duration in years of the payments to beneficiaries included in the best estimate;
- (3) BE_{long} denotes the best estimate of the obligations subject to longevity risk

Article 109bis SCRS4

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for disability-morbidity risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for life disability-morbidity risk as follows:

$$SCR_{disability-morbidity} = \begin{cases} 0.35 \cdot CAR_1 \cdot d_1 \\ + 0.25 \cdot 1.1^{(n-3)/2} \cdot (n-1) \cdot CAR_2 \cdot d_2 \\ + 0.2 \cdot 1.1^{(n-1)/2} \cdot t \cdot n \cdot BE_{dis} \end{cases}$$

where with respect to insurance and reinsurance policies with a positive capital at risk:

- (1) CAR_1 denotes the total capital at risk, meaning the sum, in relation to each contract, of the higher of zero and the difference between the following amounts:
 - (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the amount that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would currently pay in the event of the death or disability of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (ii) the expected present value of amounts not covered in the previous indent that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would pay in the future in the event of the immediate death or disability of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (b) the best estimate of the corresponding obligations after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (2) CAR_2 denotes the total capital at risk as defined in point (1) after 12 months;

- (3) d_1 denotes the expected average disability-morbidity rate during the following 12 months respectively weighted by the sum insured;
- (4) d_2 denotes the expected average disability-morbidity rate in the 12 months after the following 12 months weighted by the sum insured;
- (5) n denotes the modified duration of the payments on disability-morbidity included in the best estimate;
- (6) t denotes the expected termination rates during the following 12 months;
- (7) BE_{dis} denotes the best estimate of obligations subject to disability-morbidity risk.

Article 111 SCRS5

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for life-expense risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for life-expense risk as follows:

$$SCR_{expenses} = 0.1 \cdot EI \cdot n + EI \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{i + 0.01} \right) \left((1 + i + 0.01)^n - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{i} \left((1 + i)^n - 1 \right) \right)$$

where:

- (1) EI denotes the amount of expenses incurred in servicing life insurance or reinsurance obligations other than health insurance and reinsurance obligations during the last year;
- (2) n denotes the modified duration in years of the cash-flows included in the best estimate of those obligations;
- (3) i denotes the weighted average inflation rate included in the calculation of the best estimate of those obligations, weighted by the present value of expenses included in the calculation of the best estimate for servicing existing life obligations.

Article 114 SCRS6

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for permanent changes in lapse rates

- (1) Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in lapse rates as follows:

$$Lapse_{up} = 0.5 \cdot l_{up} \cdot n_{up} \cdot S_{up}$$

where:

- (a) l_{up} denotes the higher of the average lapse rate of the policies with positive surrender strains and 67%;

- (b) n_{up} denotes the average period in years over which the policies with a positive surrender strains runs off;
 - (c) S_{up} denotes the sum of positive surrender strains.
- (2) Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in lapse rates as follows:

$$Lapse_{down} = 0.5 \cdot l_{down} \cdot n_{down} \cdot S_{down}$$

where:

- (a) l_{down} denotes the higher of the average lapse rate of the policies with negative surrender strains and 40%;
- (b) n_{down} denotes the average period in years over which the policies with a negative surrender strains runs off;
- (c) S_{down} denotes the sum of negative surrender strains.

The surrender strain of an insurance policy referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 is the difference between the following:

- (a) the amount currently payable by the insurance undertaking on discontinuance by the policy holder, net of any amounts recoverable from policy holders or intermediaries;
- (b) the amount of technical provisions without the risk margin.

Article 116 SCRS7

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for life-catastrophe risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for life-catastrophe risk calculated as follows:



$$SCR_{\text{life catastrophe}} = \sum_i 0.0015 \cdot CAR_i$$

where:

- (1) the sum includes all policies with a positive capital at risk;
- (2) CAR_i denotes the capital at risk of the policy i , meaning the higher of zero and the difference between the following amounts:
 - (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the amount that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would currently pay in the event of the death of the persons insured under the contract

- after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (ii) the expected present value of amounts not covered in the previous indent that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would pay in the future in the event of the immediate death of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (b) the best estimate of the corresponding obligations after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.

Article 125bis

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for health mortality risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for health mortality risk as follows:

$$SCR_{health\ mortality} = 0.15 \cdot CAR \cdot q \cdot \sum_{k=1-0,5}^{n-0,5} \left(\frac{1-q}{1+i_k} \right)^k$$

where with respect to insurance and reinsurance policies with a positive capital at risk:

- (1) *CAR* denotes the total capital at risk, meaning the sum, in relation to each contract, of the higher of zero, and the difference between the following amounts:
 - (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the amount that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would currently pay in the event of the death of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (ii) the expected present value of amounts not covered in the previous indent that the insurance and reinsurance undertaking would pay in the future in the event of the immediate death of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (b) the best estimate of the corresponding obligations after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (2) *q* denotes the expected average mortality rate of the insured persons over the following 12 months weighted by the sum insured;
- (3) *n* denotes the modified duration in years of payments payable on death included in the best estimate;
- (4) *i_k* denotes the annualized spot rate for maturity *k* of the relevant risk-free term structure as referred to in Article 37 IR1.

Article 126bis

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for health longevity risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for health longevity risk calculated with the simplified calculation shall be equal as follows:

$$SCR_{health\ longevity} = 0.2 \cdot q \cdot n \cdot 1.1^{(n-1)/2} \cdot BE_{long}$$

where, with respect to the policies referred to in Article LUR3(2):

- (1) q denotes the expected average mortality rate of the insured persons during the following 12 months weighted by the sum insured;
- (2) n denotes the modified duration in years of the payments to beneficiaries included in the best estimate;
- (3) BE_{long} denotes the best estimate of the obligations subject to longevity risk.

Article 128bis

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for medical expense disability-morbidity risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for medical expense disability-morbidity risk as follows:

$$SCR_{medical\ expense} = 0.05 \cdot MP \cdot n + MP \times \left(\left(\frac{1}{i + 0.01} \right) \left((1 + i + 0.01)^n - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{i} \left((1 + i)^n - 1 \right) \right)$$

where:

- (1) MP denotes the amount of medical payments during the last year on medical expense insurance or reinsurance obligations during the last year;
- (2) n denotes the modified duration in years of the cash-flows included in the best estimate of those obligations;
- (3) i denotes the weighted average rate of inflation on medical payments included in the calculation of the best estimate of those obligations, weighted by the present value of medical payments included in the calculation of the best estimate of those obligations.

Article 129bis

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for income protection disability-morbidity risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for income protection disability-morbidity risk as follows:

$$SCR_{income\ protection\ disability\ -morbidity} = \begin{cases} 0.35 \cdot CAR_1 \cdot d_1 \\ + 0.25 \cdot 1.1^{(n-3)/2} \cdot (n-1) \cdot CAR_2 \cdot d_2 \\ + 0.2 \cdot 1.1^{(n-1)/2} \cdot t \cdot n \cdot BE_{dis} \end{cases}$$

where with respect to insurance and reinsurance policies with a positive capital at risk:

- (1) CAR_1 denotes the total capital at risk, meaning the sum, in relation to each contract, of the higher of zero and the difference between the following amounts:
 - (a) the sum of:
 - (i) the amount that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would currently pay in the event of the death or disability of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (ii) the expected present value of amounts not covered in the previous indent that the undertaking would pay in the future in the event of the immediate death or disability of the persons insured under the contract after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (b) the best estimate of the corresponding obligations after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
- (2) CAR_2 denotes the total capital at risk as defined in point (1) after 12 months;
- (3) d_1 denotes the expected average disability-morbidity rate during the following 12 months respectively weighted by the sum insured;
- (4) d_2 denotes the expected average disability-morbidity rate in the 12 months after the following 12 months weighted by the sum insured;
- (5) n denotes the modified duration of the payments on disability-morbidity included in the best estimate;
- (6) t denotes the expected termination rates during the following 12 months;
- (7) BE_{dis} denotes the best estimate of obligations subject to disability-morbidity risk.

Article 131 SCRS5b

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for health expense risk

Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for health expense risk as follows:

$$SCR_{health\ expenses} = 0.1 \cdot EI \cdot n + EI \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{i + 0.01} \right) \left((1 + i + 0.01)^n - 1 \right) - \frac{1}{i} \left((1 + i)^n - 1 \right) \right)$$

where:

- (1) EI denotes the amount of expenses incurred in servicing health insurance and reinsurance obligations during the last year;
- (2) n denotes the modified duration in years of the cash-flows included in the best estimate of those obligations;
- (3) i denotes the weighted average inflation rate included in the calculation of the best estimate of these obligations, weighted by the present value of expenses included in the calculation of the best estimate for servicing existing health obligations.

Article 133bis

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for SLT health lapse risk

1. Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in lapse rates referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 of Article HUR16 as follows:

$$Lapse_{up} = 0.5 \cdot l_{up} \cdot n_{up} \cdot S_{up}$$

where:

- (a) l_{up} denotes the higher of the average lapse rate of the policies with positive surrender strains and 83%;
 - (b) n_{up} denotes the average period in years over which the policies with a positive surrender strains runs off;
 - (c) S_{up} denotes the sum of positive surrender strains.
2. Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in lapse rates referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 of Article HUR16 as follows:

$$Lapse_{down} = 0.5 \cdot l_{down} \cdot n_{down} \cdot S_{down}$$

where:

- (a) l_{down} denotes the average lapse rate of the policies with negative surrender strains;
 - (b) n_{down} denotes the average period in years over which the policies with a negative surrender strains runs off;
 - (c) S_{down} denotes the sum of negative surrender strains.
3. The surrender strain of an insurance policy referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) is the difference between the following:
- (a) the amount currently payable by the insurance undertaking on discontinuance by the policy holder, net of any amounts recoverable from policy holders or intermediaries;
 - (b) the amount of gross technical provisions without the risk margin.

SUBSECTION 4

SCOPE OF THE UNDERWRITING RISK MODULES

Article 79 BSCRy

(Art. 104(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Scope of the underwriting risk modules

For the calculation of the capital requirements for non-life underwriting risk, life underwriting risk and health underwriting risk, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply:

- (1) the non-life underwriting risk module to non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations other than health insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (2) the life underwriting risk module to life insurance and reinsurance obligations other than health insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (3) the health underwriting risk module to health insurance and reinsurance obligations.

SECTION 2

NON-LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK MODULE

Article 80 NLUR1

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-life underwriting risk module

- 1. The non-life underwriting risk module shall consist of the following sub-modules:
 - (a) the non-life premium and reserve risk sub-module referred to in point (a) of subparagraph 3 of Article 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (b) the non-life catastrophe risk sub-module referred to in point (b) of subparagraph 3 of Article 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (c) the non-life lapse risk sub-module.
2. The capital requirement for non-life underwriting risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{non-life} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} CorrNL_{(i,j)} \cdot SCR_i \cdot SCR_j}$$

where:

- (a) the sum covers all possible combinations (i,j) of the sub-modules set out in paragraph 1;
 - (b) $CorrNL_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter for non-life underwriting risk for sub-modules i and j ;
 - (c) SCR_i and SCR_j denote the capital requirements for risk sub-module i and j respectively.
3. The correlation parameter $CorrNL_{(i,j)}$ referred to in paragraph 2 denotes the item set out in row i and in column j of the following correlation matrix:

$i \backslash j$	Non-life premium and reserve	Non-life catastrophe	Non-life lapse
Non-life premium and reserve	1	0.25	0
Non-life catastrophe	0.25	1	0
Non-life lapse	0	0	1

Article 81 NLUR2

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-life premium and reserve risk sub-module

The capital requirement for non-life premium and reserve risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{nl \text{ premium and reserve}} = \sigma_{nl} \cdot V_{nl}$$

where:

- (1) σ_{nl} denotes the standard deviation for non-life premium and reserve risk determined in accordance with Article NLUR4;
- (2) V_{nl} denotes the volume measure for non-life premium and reserve risk determined in accordance with Article NLUR3.

Article 82 NLUR3

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Volume measure for non-life premium and reserve risk

1. The volume measure for non-life premium and reserve risk shall be equal to the sum of the volume measures for premium and reserve risk of the segments set out in Annex NLUR1.

2. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the volume measure of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$V_s = (V_{(prem,s)} + V_{(res,s)}) \cdot (0.75 + 0.25 \cdot DIV_s)$$

where:

- (a) $V_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for premium risk of segment s ;
- (b) $V_{(res,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for reserve risk of segment s ;
- (c) DIV_s denotes the factor for geographical diversification of segment s .

3. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the volume measure for premium risk of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$V_{(prem,s)} = \max(P_s; P_{(last,s)}) + FP_{(existing,s)} + FP_{(future,s)}$$

where:

- (a) P_s denotes an estimate of the premiums to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in the segment s during the following 12 months;
- (b) $P_{(last,s)}$ denotes the premiums earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in the segment s during the last 12 months;
- (c) $FP_{(existing,s)}$ denotes the expected present value of premiums to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in the segment s after the following 12 months for existing contracts;
- (d) $FP_{(future,s)}$ denotes the expected present value of premiums to be earned by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in the segment s for contracts where the initial recognition date falls in the following 12 months but excluding the premiums to be earned during the 12 months after the initial recognition date.

4. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, for all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may choose to calculate the volume measure for premium risk of a particular segment s in accordance with the following formula:

$$V_{(prem,s)} = P_s + FP_{(existing,s)} + FP_{(future,s)}$$

provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the administrative, management or supervisory body of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has decided that its earned premiums in the segment s during the following 12 months will not exceed P_s ;

- (b) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has established effective control mechanisms to ensure that the limits on earned premiums referred to in point (a) will be met;
- (c) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has informed its supervisory authority about the decision referred to in point (a) and the reasons for it.

For the purpose of this calculation, the terms P_s , $P_{(last,s)}$ and $FP_{(future,s)}$ shall be denoted in accordance with points a, c and d of paragraph 3.

5. For the purpose of the calculations set out in paragraphs 3 and 4, premiums shall be net, after deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts. The following premiums for reinsurance contracts shall not be deducted:
 - (a) premiums that relate to payments referred to in the second sentence of paragraph 4 of Article TP22;
 - (b) premiums for reinsurance contracts that do not meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRMM1 to SCRMM3 and SCRMM5.
6. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the volume measure for reserve risk of a particular segment shall be equal to the best estimate of the provisions for claims outstanding for the segment, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, provided that the reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRMM1 to SCRMM3 and SCRMM5. The volume measure shall not be a negative amount.
7. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the default factor for geographical diversification of a particular segment shall be 1. However, for any of the segments set out in Annex NLUR1 insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the factor for geographical diversification in accordance with Annex NLUR2.

Article 83 NLUR4

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Standard deviation for non-life premium and reserve risk

1. The standard deviation for non-life premium and reserve risk shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_{nl} = \frac{1}{V_{nl}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{s,t} CorrS_{(s,t)} \cdot \sigma_s \cdot V_s \cdot \sigma_t \cdot V_t}$$

where:

- (a) V_{nl} denotes the volume measure for non-life premium and reserve risk;
- (b) the sum covers all possible combinations (s,t) of the segments set out in Annex NLUR1;
- (c) $CorrS_{(s,t)}$ denotes the correlation parameter for non-life premium and reserve risk for segment s and segment t set out in Annex NLUR3;

- (d) σ_s and σ_t denote standard deviations for non-life premium and reserve risk of segments s and t respectively;
- (e) V_s and V_t denote volume measures for premium and reserve risk of segments s and t , referred to in Article NLUR3, respectively.
2. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the standard deviation for non-life premium and reserve risk of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_s = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{(prem,s)}^2 \cdot V_{(prem,s)}^2 + \sigma_{(prem,s)} \cdot V_{(prem,s)} \cdot \sigma_{(res,s)} \cdot V_{(res,s)} + \sigma_{(res,s)}^2 \cdot V_{(res,s)}^2}}{V_{(prem,s)} + V_{(res,s)}}$$

where:

- (a) $\sigma_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the standard deviation for non-life premium risk of segment s determined in accordance with paragraph 3;
- (b) $\sigma_{(res,s)}$ denotes the standard deviation for non-life reserve risk of segment s as set out in Annex NLUR1;
- (c) $V_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for premium risk of segment s referred to in Article NLUR3;
- (d) $V_{(res,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for reserve risk of segment s referred to in Article NLUR3.
3. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the standard deviation for non-life premium risk of a particular segment shall be equal to the product of the standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk of the segment set out in Annex NLUR1 and the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance. For segments 1, 4 and 5 set out in Annex NLUR1 the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to 80 %. For all other segments set out in Annex the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to 100 %.

Article 84 SCRSC2

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation for captive insurance and reinsurance undertakings of the capital requirement for non-life premium and reserve risk

1. Where the requirements of Article 77 SCRS1 and SCRSC1 are met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the capital requirement for non-life premium and reserve risk as follows:

$$SCR_{nl \text{ premium and reserve}} = \sqrt{\sum_s NL_{(pr,s)}^2 + 0.35 \cdot \sum_{t \neq u} NL_{(pr,t)} \cdot NL_{(pr,u)}}$$

where:

- (a) the first sum covers all segments set out in Annex NLUR1;
- (b) the second sum covers all combinations (t,u) of the segments set out in Annex NLUR1 where t and u are different;

(c) $NL_{(pr,s)}$, $NL_{(pr,t)}$ and $NL_{(pr,u)}$ denote the capital requirements for non-life premium and reserve risk of segments s , t and u respectively.

2. For all segments set out in Annex NLUR1, the capital requirements for non-life premium and reserve risk of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$NL_{pr,s} = 0.6 \sqrt{V_{(prem,s)}^2 + V_{(prem,s)} \cdot V_{(res,s)} + V_{(res,s)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) $V_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for premium risk of segment s calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article NLUR3;
- (b) $V_{(res,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for reserve risk of a segment calculated in accordance with paragraph 6 of Article NLUR3.

Article 85 NLUR5

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-life lapse risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for the non-life lapse risk sub-module referred to in point (c) of Article NLUR1(1) shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking resulting from a combination of the following instantaneous events:
 - (a)  the discontinuance of 40 % of the insurance policies for which discontinuance would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin;
 - (b) where reinsurance contracts cover insurance or reinsurance contracts that will be written in the future, the decrease of 40 % of the number of those future insurance or reinsurance contracts used in the calculation of technical provisions.
2. The events referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 shall apply uniformly to all insurance and reinsurance contracts concerned. In relation to reinsurance contracts the event referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 shall apply to the underlying insurance contracts.
3. For the purpose of determining the loss in basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking under the event referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1, the undertaking shall base the calculation on the type of discontinuance which most negatively affects the basic own funds of the undertaking on a per policy basis.

Article 86 NLUR6

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-life catastrophe risk sub-module

1. The non-life  catastrophe risk sub-module shall consist of the following sub-modules:
 - (a) the natural  catastrophe risk sub-module;

- (b) the sub-module for catastrophe risk of non-proportional property reinsurance;
 - (c) the man-made catastrophe risk sub-module;
 - (d) the sub-module for other non-life catastrophe risk.
2. The capital requirement for the non-life catastrophe underwriting risk module shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{nlCAT} = \sqrt{(SCR_{natCAT} + SCR_{npproperty})^2 + SCR_{mmCAT}^2 + SCR_{CATother}^2}$$

where:

- (a) SCR_{natCAT} denotes the capital requirement for natural catastrophe risk;
- (b) $SCR_{npproperty}$ denotes the capital requirement for the catastrophe risk of non-proportional property reinsurance;
- (c) SCR_{mmCAT} denotes the capital requirement for man-made catastrophe risk;
- (d) $SCR_{CATother}$ denotes the capital requirement for other non-life catastrophe risk.

Article 87 NLUR7

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Natural catastrophe risk sub-module

1. The natural catastrophe risk sub-module shall consist of the following sub-modules:
- (a) the windstorm risk sub-module;
 - (b) the earthquake risk sub-module;
 - (c) the flood risk sub-module;
 - (d) the hail risk sub-module;
 - (e) the subsidence risk sub-module.
2. The capital requirement for natural catastrophe risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{natCAT} = \sqrt{\sum_i SCR_i^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations of the sub-modules i set out in paragraph 1;
- (b) SCR_i denotes the capital requirement for sub-module i .

Article 88 NLUR8

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Windstorm risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for windstorm risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{windstorm} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{(r,s)} CorrWS_{(r,s)} \cdot SCR_{(windstorm,r)} \cdot SCR_{(windstorm,s)} \right) + SCR_{(windstorm,other)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations (r,s) of the regions set out in Annex NLUR5;
 - (b) $CorrWS_{(r,s)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for windstorm risk for region r and region s as set out in Annex NLUR5;
 - (c) $SCR_{(windstorm,r)}$ and $SCR_{(windstorm,s)}$ denote the capital requirements for windstorm risk in region r and s respectively;
 - (d) $SCR_{(windstorm,other)}$ denotes the capital requirement for windstorm risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12.
2. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR5 the capital requirement for windstorm risk in a particular region r shall be the larger of the following two capital requirements:
 - (a) the capital requirement for windstorm risk in region r according to scenario A as defined in paragraph 4;
 - (b) the capital requirement for windstorm risk in region r according to scenario B as defined in paragraph 5.
 3. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR5 the capital requirement for windstorm risk in a particular region r according to scenario A shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following sequence of events:
 - (a) an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 80 % of the specified windstorm loss in region r ;
 - (b) a loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 40 % of the specified windstorm loss in region r .
 4. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR5 the capital requirement for windstorm risk in a particular region r according to scenario B shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following sequence of events:
 - (a) an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 100 % of the specified windstorm loss in region r ;
 - (b) a loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 20 % of the specified windstorm loss in region r .
 5. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR5, the specified windstorm loss in a particular region r shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(windstorm,r)} = Q_{(windstorm,r)} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(i,j)} Corr_{(windstorm,r,i,j)} \cdot WSI_{(windstorm,r,i)} \cdot WSI_{(windstorm,r,j)}}$$

where:

- (a) $Q_{(windstorm,r)}$ denotes the windstorm risk factor for region r as set out in Annex NLUR5;
 - (b) the sum includes all possible combinations of risk zones (i,j) of region r set out in Annex CATZONES;
 - (c) $Corr_{(windstorm,r,i,j)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for windstorm risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATWS;
 - (d) $WSI_{(windstorm,r,i)}$ and $WSI_{(windstorm,r,j)}$ denote the weighted sums insured for windstorm risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATZONES.
6. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR5 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES the weighted sum insured for windstorm risk in a particular windstorm zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$WSI_{(windstorm,r,i)} = W_{(windstorm,r,i)} \cdot SI_{(windstorm,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $W_{(windstorm,r,i)}$ denotes the risk weight for windstorm risk in risk zone i of region r set out in Annex CATRW;
 - (b) $SI_{(windstorm,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured for windstorm risk in windstorm zone i of region r .
7. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR5 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES, the sum insured for windstorm risk in a particular windstorm zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$SI_{(windstorm,r,i)} = SI_{(property,r,i)} + SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $SI_{(property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 7 and 19 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover windstorm risk and where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r ;
 - (b) $SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 6 and 18 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover onshore property damage by windstorm and where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r .
8. The capital requirement for windstorm risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12 shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss in relation to each insurance and reinsurance contract that covers one or both of the following insurance or reinsurance obligations:

- (a) obligations of lines of business 7 or 19 as set out in Annex I that cover windstorm risk and where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12;
 - (b) obligations of lines of business 6 or 18 as set out in Annex I in relation to onshore property damage by windstorm and where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12.
10. The amount of the instantaneous loss, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, referred to in paragraph 10 shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(windstorm, other)} = 1.75 \cdot (0.5 \cdot DIV_{windstorm} + 0.5) \cdot P_{windstorm}$$

where:

- (a) $DIV_{windstorm}$ is calculated in accordance with Annex NLUR2, but based on the premiums in relation to the obligations referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 10 and restricted to the regions 5 to 18 set out in point (8) of Annex NLUR2;
- (b) $P_{windstorm}$ is an estimate of the premiums to be earned by insurance and reinsurance undertakings for each contract that covers the obligations referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 10 during the following 12 months; for this purpose premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts.

Article 89 NLUR9

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Earthquake risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for earthquake risk shall be equal to the following

$$SCR_{earthquake} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{(r,s)} CorrEQ_{(r,s)} \cdot SCR_{(earthquake,r)} \cdot SCR_{(earthquake,s)} \right)} + SCR_{(earthquake, other)}^2$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations (r,s) of the regions set out in Annex NLUR6;
 - (b) $CorrEQ_{(r,s)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for earthquake risk for region r and region s as set out in Annex NLUR6;
 - (c) $SCR_{(earthquake,r)}$ and $SCR_{(earthquake,s)}$ denote the capital requirements for earthquake risk in region r and s respectively;
 - (d) $SCR_{(earthquake, other)}$ denotes the capital requirement for earthquake risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12.
2. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7, the capital requirement for earthquake risk in a particular region r shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and

reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(earthquake,r)} = Q_{(earthquake,r)} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(i,j)} Corr_{(earthquake,r,i,j)} \cdot WSI_{(earthquake,r,i)} \cdot WSI_{(earthquake,r,j)}}$$

where:

- (a) $Q_{(earthquake,r)}$ denotes the earthquake risk factor for region r as set out in Annex NLUR6;
 - (b) the sum includes all possible combinations of risk zones (i,j) of region r set out in Annex CATZONES;
 - (c) $Corr_{(earthquake,r,i,j)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for earthquake risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATEQ;
 - (d) $WSI_{(earthquake,r,i)}$ and $WSI_{(earthquake,r,j)}$ denote the weighted sums insured for earthquake risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATZONES.
3. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR6 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES, the weighted sum insured for earthquake risk in a particular earthquake zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$WSI_{(earthquake,r,i)} = W_{(earthquake,r,i)} \cdot SI_{(earthquake,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $W_{(earthquake,r,i)}$ denotes the risk weight for earthquake risk in risk zone i of region r set out in Annex CATRW;
 - (b) $SI_{(earthquake,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured for earthquake risk in earthquake zone i of region r .
4. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR6 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES, the sum insured for earthquake risk in a particular earthquake zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$SI_{(earthquake,r,i)} = SI_{(property,r,i)} + SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $SI_{(property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 7 and 19 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover earthquake risk and where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r ;
 - (b) $SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 6 and 18 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover onshore property damage by earthquake and where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r .
5. The capital requirement for earthquake risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12 shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss in relation to each insurance and reinsurance contract that covers one or both of the following insurance or reinsurance obligations:

- (a) obligations of lines of business 7 or 19 as set out in Annex I that cover earthquake risk, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12;
 - (b) obligations of lines of business 6 or 18 as set out in Annex I in relation to onshore property damage by earthquake, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12.
6. The amount of the instantaneous loss, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, referred to in paragraph 6 shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(earthquake, other)} = 1.2 \cdot (0.5 \cdot DIV_{earthquake} + 0.5) \cdot P_{earthquake}$$

where:

- (a) $DIV_{earthquake}$ is calculated in accordance with Annex NLUR2, but based on the premiums in relation to the obligations referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 6 and restricted to the regions 5 to 18 set out in Annex NLUR2;
- (b) $P_{earthquake}$ is an estimate of the premiums to be earned by insurance and reinsurance undertakings for each contract that covers the obligations referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 6 during the following 12 months; for this purpose premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts.

Article 90 NLUR10

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Flood risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for flood risk shall be equal to the following :

$$SCR_{flood} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{(r,s)} CorrFL_{(r,s)} \cdot SCR_{(flood,r)} \cdot SCR_{(flood,s)} \right) + SCR_{(flood, other)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations (r,s) of the regions set out in Annex NLUR7;
 - (b) $CorrFL_{(r,s)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for flood risk for region r and region s as set out in Annex NLUR7;
 - (c) $SCR_{(flood,r)}$ and $SCR_{(flood,s)}$ denote the capital requirements for flood risk in region r and s respectively;
 - (d) $SCR_{(flood, other)}$ denotes the capital requirement for flood risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12.
2. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7, the capital requirement for flood risk in a particular region r shall be the larger of the following two capital requirements:
- (a) the capital requirement for flood risk in region r according to scenario A as defined in paragraph 3;

- (b) the capital requirement for flood risk in region r according to scenario B as defined in paragraph 4.
3. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7, the capital requirement for flood risk in a particular region r according to scenario A shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following sequence of events:
- (a) an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 65 % of the specified flood loss in region r ;
 - (b) a loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 45 % of the specified flood loss in region r .
4. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7, the capital requirement for flood risk in a particular region r according to scenario B shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following sequence of events:
- (a) an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 100 % of the specified flood loss in region r ;
 - (b) a loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 10 % of the specified flood loss in region r .
5. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7, the specified flood loss in a particular region r shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(flood,r)} = Q_{(flood,r)} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(i,j)} Corr_{(flood,r,i,j)} \cdot WSI_{(flood,r,i)} \cdot WSI_{(flood,r,j)}}$$

where:

- (a) $Q_{(flood,r)}$ denotes the flood risk factor for region r as set out in Annex NLUR7;
 - (b) the sum includes all possible combinations of risk zones (i,j) of region r set out in Annex CATZONES;
 - (c) $Corr_{(flood,r,i,j)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for flood risk in flood zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATFL;
 - (d) $WSI_{(flood,r,i)}$ and $WSI_{(flood,r,j)}$ denote the weighted sums insured for flood risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATZONES.
6. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES, the weighted sum insured for flood risk in a particular flood zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$WSI_{(flood,r,i)} = W_{(flood,r,i)} \cdot SI_{(flood,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $W_{(flood,r,i)}$ denotes the risk weight for flood risk in risk zone i of region r set out in Annex CATRW;

- (b) $SI_{(flood,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured for flood risk in flood zone i of region r .
7. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES, the sum insured for a particular flood zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$SI_{(flood,r,i)} = SI_{(property,r,i)} + SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)} + 1.5 \cdot SI_{(motor,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $SI_{(property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 7 and 19 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover flood risk, where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r ;
 - (b) $SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 6 and 18 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover onshore property damage by flood and where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r ;
 - (c) $SI_{(motor,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 5 and 17 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover flood risk, where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r .
8. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7, the flood zones of a particular region referred to in point (b) of paragraph 5 shall be made up of geographical divisions of the region which are sufficiently homogeneous in relation to the flood risk that the insurance and reinsurance undertakings are exposed to in relation to the region. Together the zones shall comprise the whole region. The zones shall be mutually exclusive of one another. Where the region itself is sufficiently homogeneous in relation to flood risk, that region shall be the flood zone.

For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7 and all flood zones of those regions, the risk weight for flood risk $W_{(flood,r,i)}$ in a particular flood zone i of a particular region r referred to in paragraph 6 shall be specified in such a way that the product of $W_{(flood,r,i)}$ and the flood risk factor $Q_{(flood,r)}$ for region r corresponds to the annual loss caused by flood in zone i of region r in relation to line of business 7 as set out in Annex I, expressed as a portion of the sum insured for line of business 7 in relation to contracts that cover flood risk, and calibrated using a Value-at-Risk measure with a 99.5 % confidence level.

For all regions set out in Annex NLUR7 and all combinations (i,j) of two flood zones of one of those regions, the correlation coefficient $Corr_{(flood,r,i,j)}$ for flood risk in particular flood zones i and j of a particular region r shall be selected from one of the following figures: 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 or 1. The correlation coefficient shall be selected in such a way that:

- (a) it reflects the dependency between flood risk in zones i and j , taking into account any non-linearity of the dependence;
- (b) it results in a specified flood loss $L_{(flood,r)}$ that corresponds to the annual loss caused by flood in region r in relation to line of business 7 as set out in Annex I, expressed as a portion of the sum insured for line of business 7 in relation to

contracts that cover flood risk, and calibrated using a Value-at-Risk measure with a 99.5 % confidence level.

9. The capital requirement for flood risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12, shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss in relation to each insurance and reinsurance contract that covers one or more of the following insurance or reinsurance obligations:
 - (a) obligations of lines of business 7 or 19 as set out in Annex I that cover flood risk, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12;
 - (b) obligations of lines of business 6 or 18 as set out in Annex I [of IM13rev1] in relation to onshore property damage by flood, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12;
 - (c) obligations of lines of business 5 or 17 as set out in Annex I that cover flood risk, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12.
10. The amount of the instantaneous loss, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, referred to in paragraph 9 shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(flood,other)} = 1.1 \cdot (0.5 \cdot DIV_{flood} + 0.5) \cdot P_{flood}$$

where:

- (a) DIV_{flood} is calculated in accordance with Annex NLUR2, but based on the premiums in relation to the obligations referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 9 and restricted to the regions 5 to 18 set out in point (8) of Annex NLUR2;
- (b) P_{flood} is an estimate of the premiums to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for each contract that covers the obligations referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 9 during the following 12 months; for this purpose, premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts.

Article 91 NLUR11

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Hail risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for hail risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{hail} = \sqrt{\left(\sum_{(r,s)} CorrHL_{(r,s)} \cdot SCR_{(hail,r)} \cdot SCR_{(hail,s)} \right) + SCR_{(hail,other)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations (r,s) of the regions set out in Annex NLUR8;

- (b) $CorrHL_{(r,s)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for hail risk for region r and region s as set out in Annex NLUR8;
 - (c) $SCR_{(hail,r)}$ and $SCR_{(hail,s)}$ denote the capital requirements for hail risk in regions r and s respectively;
 - (d) $SCR_{(hail,other)}$ denotes the capital requirement for hail risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12.
2. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8, the capital requirement for hail risk in a particular region r shall be the larger of the following two capital requirements:
- (a) the capital requirement for hail risk in region r according to scenario A;
 - (b) the capital requirement for hail risk in region r according to scenario B.
3. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8, the capital requirement for hail risk in a particular region r according to scenario A shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the sequence of the following events:
- (a) an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 70 % of the specified hail loss in region r ;
 - (b) a loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 50 % of the specified hail loss in region r .
4. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8, the capital requirement for hail risk in a particular region r according to scenario B shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the sequence of the following events:
- (a) an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 100 % of the specified hail loss in region r ;
 - (b) followed by a loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 20 % of the specified hail loss in region r .
5. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8, the specified hail loss in a particular region r shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(hail,r)} = Q_{(hail,r)} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(i,j)} Corr_{(hail,r,i,j)} \cdot WSI_{(hail,r,i)} \cdot WSI_{(hail,r,j)}}$$

where:

- (a) $Q_{(hail,r)}$ denotes the hail risk factor for region r as set out in Annex NLUR8;
- (b) the sum includes all possible combinations of risk zones (i,j) of region r set out in Annex CATZONES;
- (c) $Corr_{(hail,r,i,j)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for hail risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATHA;

- (d) $WSI_{(hail,r,i)}$ and $WSI_{(hail,r,j)}$ denote the weighted sums insured for hail risk in risk zones i and j of region r set out in Annex CATZONES.
6. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8 and all risk zones of those regions set out in Annex CATZONES, the weighted sum insured for hail risk in a particular hail zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$WSI_{(hail,r,i)} = W_{(hail,r,i)} \cdot SI_{(hail,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $W_{(hail,r,i)}$ denotes the risk weight for hail risk in risk zone i of region r set out in Annex CATRW;
- (b) $SI_{(hail,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured for hail risk in hail zone i of region r .
7. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8 and all hail zones, the sum insured for hail risk in a particular hail zone i of a particular region r shall be equal to the following:

$$SI_{(hail,r,i)} = SI_{(property,r,i)} + SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)} + 5 \cdot SI_{(motor,r,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $SI_{(property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 7 and 19 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover hail risk, where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r ;
- (b) $SI_{(onshore-property,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 6 and 18 as set out in Annex I [of IM13rev1] in relation to contracts that cover onshore property damage by hail risk, where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r ;
- (c) $SI_{(motor,r,i)}$ denotes the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for insurance or reinsurance obligations for lines of business 5 and 17 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover hail risk, where the risk is situated in risk zone i of region r .
8. For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8, the hail zones of a particular region referred to in point (b) of paragraph 5 shall be made up of geographical divisions of the region which are sufficiently homogeneous in relation to the hail risk that the insurance and reinsurance undertakings are exposed to in relation to the region. Together the zones shall comprise the whole region. The zones shall be mutually exclusive of one another. Where the region itself is sufficiently homogeneous in relation to hail risk, that region shall be the hail zone.

For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8 and all hail zones of those regions, the risk weight for hail risk $W_{(hail,r,i)}$ in a particular hail zone i of a particular region r referred to in paragraph 6 shall be specified in such a way that the product of $W_{(hail,r,i)}$ and the hail risk factor $Q_{(hail,r)}$ for region r correspond to the annual loss caused by hail in zone i of region r in relation to line of business 7 as set out in Annex I, expressed as a portion of the sum insured for line of business 7 in relation to contracts that cover hail risk, and calibrated using a Value-at-Risk measure with a 99.5 % confidence level.

For all regions set out in Annex NLUR8 and all combinations (i,j) of two hail zones of one of those regions, the correlation coefficient $Corr_{(hail,r,i,j)}$ for hail risk in particular hail zones i and j of a particular region r shall be selected from one of the following figures: 0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 or 1. The correlation coefficient shall be selected in such a way that:

- (a) it reflects the dependency between hail risk in zone i and j , taking into account any non-linearity of the dependence;
 - (b) it results in a specified hail loss $L_{(hail,r)}$ that corresponds to the annual loss caused by hail in region r in relation to line of business 7 as set out in Annex I, expressed as a portion of the sum insured for line of business 7 in relation to contracts that cover hail risk, and calibrated using a Value-at-Risk measure with a 99.5 % confidence level.
9. The capital requirement for hail risk in regions other than those set out in Annex NLUR12, shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss in relation to each insurance and reinsurance contract that covers one or more of the following insurance or reinsurance obligations:
- (a) obligations of lines of business 7 or 19 as set out in Annex I that cover hail risk, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12;
 - (b) obligations of lines of business 6 or 18 as set out in Annex I in relation to onshore property damage by hail, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12;
 - (c) obligations of lines of business 5 or 17 as set out in Annex I that cover hail risk, where the risk is not situated in one of the regions set out in Annex NLUR12.
10. The amount of the instantaneous loss, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, referred to in paragraph 9 shall be equal to the following amount:

$$L_{(hail,other)} = 0.3 \cdot (0.5 \cdot DIV_{hail} + 0.5) \cdot P_{hail}$$

where:

- (a) DIV_{hail} is calculated in accordance with Annex NLUR2, but based on the premiums in relation to the obligations referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 9 and restricted to the regions 5 to 18 set out in Annex NLUR2;
- (b) P_{hail} is an estimate of the premiums to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for each contract that covers the obligations referred to in points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 9 during the following 12 months; for this purpose premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts.

Article 92 NLUR12

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Subsidence risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for subsidence risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following:

$$L_{\text{subsidence}} = 0.0005 \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{(i,j)} \text{Corr}_{(\text{subsidence}, i, j)} \cdot \text{WSI}_{(\text{subsidence}, i)} \cdot \text{WSI}_{(\text{subsidence}, j)}}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations of risk zones (i, j) of the French Republic set out in Annex CATZONES;
 - (b) $\text{Corr}_{(\text{subsidence}, i, j)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for subsidence risk in risk zones i and j set out in Annex CATSU;
 - (c) $\text{WSI}_{(\text{subsidence}, i)}$ and $\text{WSI}_{(\text{subsidence}, j)}$ denote the weighted sums insured for subsidence risk in risk zones i and j of the French Republic set out in Annex CATZONES.
2. For all subsidence zones the weighted sum insured for subsidence risk in a particular risk zone i of the French Republic set out in the Annex CATZONES shall be equal to the following:

$$\text{WSI}_{(\text{subsidence}, i)} = W_{(\text{subsidence}, i)} \cdot \text{SI}_{(\text{subsidence}, i)}$$

where:

- (a) $W_{(\text{subsidence}, i)}$ denotes the risk weight for subsidence risk in risk zone i set out in Annex CATRW;
- (b) $\text{SI}_{(\text{subsidence}, i)}$ denotes the sum insured of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for lines of business 7 and 19 as set out in Annex I in relation to contracts that cover subsidence risk of residential buildings in subsidence zone i .

Article 93 NLUR13

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Interpretation of catastrophe scenarios

For the purpose of Articles NLUR8(3) and (4), NLUR10(3) and (4) and NLUR11(3) and (4), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall base the calculation of the capital requirement on the following assumptions:



- (1) the two consecutive events referred to in these Articles are independent;
- (2) insurance and reinsurance undertakings do not enter into new insurance risk mitigation techniques between the two events.

Notwithstanding point (d) of Article BSCRx(1), where current reinsurance contracts allow for reinstatements, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall take into account future management actions in relation to the reinstatements between the first and the second event. The assumptions about future management actions should be realistic, objective and verifiable.

Article 94 NLUR14

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Sub-module for catastrophe risk of non-proportional property reinsurance

1. The capital requirement for catastrophe risk of non-proportional property reinsurance shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss in relation to each reinsurance contract that covers reinsurance obligations of line of business 28 as set out in Annex I other than non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 9 as set out in Annex I.
2. The amount of the instantaneous loss, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, referred to in paragraph 1 shall be equal to the following:

$$L_{npproperty} = 2.5 \cdot (0.5 \cdot DIV_{npproperty} + 0.5) \cdot P_{npproperty}$$

where:

- (a) $DIV_{npproperty}$ is calculated in accordance with Annex NLUR2, but based on the premiums earned by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in line of business 28 as set out in Annex I, other than non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 9 as set out in Annex I, and restricted to the regions 5 to 18 set out in point (8) of Annex NLUR2;
- (b) $P_{property}$ is an estimate of the premiums to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for each contract that covers the reinsurance obligations of line of business 28 as set out in Annex I other than non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 9 as set out in Annex I; for this purpose premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts.

Article 95 NLUR15

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Man-made catastrophe risk sub-module

1. The man-made catastrophe risk sub-module shall consist of the following sub-modules:
 - (a) the motor vehicle liability risk sub-module;
 - (b) the marine risk sub-module;

- (c) the aviation risk sub-module;
 - (d) the fire risk sub-module;
 - (e) the liability risk sub-module;
 - (f) the credit and suretyship risk sub-module.
2. The capital requirement for the man-made catastrophe risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{mmCAT} = \sqrt{\sum_i SCR_i^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all sub-modules set out in paragraph 1;
- (b) SCR_i denotes the capital requirements for sub-module i .

Article 96 NLUR16

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Motor vehicle liability risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for motor vehicle liability risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following euro amount:

$$L_{motor} = \max(6\,000\,000; 50\,000 \cdot \sqrt{N_a + 0.05 \cdot N_b + 0.95 \cdot \min(N_b; 20\,000)})$$

where:

- (a) N_a is the number of vehicles insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in lines of business 4 and 16 as set out in Annex I with a deemed policy limit above 24 000 000 euro;
- (b) N_b is the number of vehicles insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in lines of business 4 and 16 as set out in Annex I with a deemed policy limit below or equal to 24 000 000 euro.

The number of motor vehicles covered by the proportional reinsurance obligations of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall be weighted by the relative share of the undertaking's obligations in respect of the sum insured of the motor vehicles.

2. The deemed policy limit referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 shall be the overall limit of the motor vehicle liability insurance policy or, where no such overall limit is specified in the terms and conditions of the policy, the sum of the limits for damage to property and for personal injury. Where the policy limit is specified as a maximum per victim, the deemed policy limit shall be based on the assumption of ten victims.

Marine risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for marine risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{marine} = \sqrt{SCR_{tanker}^2 + SCR_{platform}^2}$$

where:

- (a) SCR_{tanker} is the capital requirement for the risk of a tanker collision;
- (b) $SCR_{platform}$ is the capital requirement for the risk of a platform explosion.

2. The capital requirement for the risk of a tanker collision shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following:

$$L_{tanker} = \max_t (SI_{(hull,t)} + SI_{(liab,t)} + SI_{(pollution,t)})$$

where:

- (a) the maximum relates to all oil and gas tankers insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in respect of tanker collision in lines of business 6, 18 and 27 as set out in Annex I;
- (b) $SI_{(hull,t)}$ is the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for marine hull insurance and reinsurance in relation to tanker t ;
- (c) $SI_{(liab,t)}$ is the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for marine liability insurance and reinsurance in relation to tanker t ;
- (d) $SI_{(pollution,t)}$ is the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for oil pollution insurance and reinsurance in relation to tanker t .

3. The capital requirement for the risk of a platform explosion shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following:

$$L_{platform} = \max_p (SI_p)$$

where:

- (a) the maximum relates to all oil and gas offshore platforms insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in respect of platform explosion in lines of business 6, 18 and 27 as set out in Annex I;
- (b) SI_p is the accumulated sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for the following insurance and reinsurance obligations in relation to platform p :
 - (i) obligations to compensate for property damage;

- (ii) obligations to compensate for the expenses for the removal of wreckage;
- (iii) obligations to compensate for loss of production income;
- (iv) obligations to compensate for the expenses for capping of the well or making the well secure;
- (v) liability insurance and reinsurance obligations.

Article 98 NLUR18

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Aviation risk sub-module

The capital requirement for aviation risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following:

$$L_{aviation} = \max_a(SI_a)$$

where:

- (a) the maximum relates to all aircrafts insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in lines of business 6, 18 and 27 as set out in Annex I;
- (b) SI_a is the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for aviation hull insurance and reinsurance and aviation liability insurance and reinsurance in relation to aircraft a .

Article 99 NLUR19

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Fire risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for fire risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the sum insured by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking with respect to the largest fire risk concentration.
2. The largest fire risk concentration of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking is the set of buildings with the largest sum insured that meets the following conditions:
 - (a) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has insurance or reinsurance obligations in lines of business 7 and 19 as set out in Annex I, in relation to each building which cover damage due to fire or explosion, including as a result of terrorist attacks.
 - (b) all buildings are partly or fully located within a radius of 200 meters.
3. For the purpose of paragraph 2, the set of buildings may be covered by one or several insurance or reinsurance contracts.

Liability risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for liability risk shall be equal to:

$$SCR_{liability} = \sqrt{\sum_{(i,j)} Corr_{(liability,i,j)} \cdot SCR_{(liability,i)} \cdot SCR_{(liability,j)}}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all possible combinations of liability risk groups (i,j) as set out in Annex NLUR10;
 - (b) $Corr_{(liability,i,j)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for liability risk of liability risk groups i and j as set out in Annex NLUR10;
 - (c) $SCR_{(liability,i)}$ denotes the capital requirement for liability risk of liability risk group i .
2. For all liability risk groups set out in Annex NLUR10 the capital requirement for liability risk of a particular liability risk group i shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to the following:

$$L_{(liability,i)} = f_{(liability,i)} \cdot P_{(liability,i)}$$

where:

- (a) $f_{(liability,i)}$ denotes the risk factor for liability risk group i as set out in Annex NLUR10;
 - (b) $P_{(liability,i)}$ denotes the premiums earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking during the last 12 months in relation to insurance and reinsurance obligations in liability risk group i ; for this purpose premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts;
3. The calculation of the loss in basic own funds referred to in paragraph 2 shall be based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) the loss of liability risk group i is caused by n_i claims;
 - (b) the number of claims n_i is equal to the lowest integer that exceeds the following amount:

$$\frac{f_{(liability,i)} \cdot P_{(liability,i)}}{1.15 \cdot Lim_{(i,1)}}$$

where:

- (i) $f_{(liability,i)}$ and $P_{(liability,i)}$ are defined as in paragraph 2,
- (ii) $Lim_{(i,1)}$ denotes the largest liability limit of indemnity provided by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in liability risk group i ;

- (c) notwithstanding point (b), where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking provides unlimited cover in liability risk group i , the number of claims n_i is equal to one;
- (d) the losses caused by the n_i claims are representative for the business of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in liability risk group i and sum up to the loss of liability risk group i .

Article 102 NLUR22

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Credit and suretyship risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for credit and suretyship risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{credit} = \sqrt{SCR_{default}^2 + SCR_{recession}^2}$$

where:

- (a) $SCR_{default}$ is the capital requirement for the risk of a large credit default;
 - (b) $SCR_{recession}$ is the capital requirement for recession risk.
2. The capital requirement for the risk of a large credit default shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous default of the two largest credit insurance exposures of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking. The calculation of the capital requirement shall be based on the assumption that the loss-given-default, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, of each credit insurance exposure is 10 % of the sum insured in relation to the exposure.
 3. The two largest credit insurance exposures referred to in paragraph 2 shall be determined based on a comparison of the net loss-given-default of the credit insurance exposures, being the loss-given-default after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.
 4. The capital requirement for recession risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is equal to 100 % of the premiums earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking during the last 12 months in lines of business 9 and 21.

Article 103 NLUR23

(Art. 105(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Sub-module for other non-life catastrophe risk

The capital requirement for other non-life catastrophe risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, that is equal to the following amount:

$$L_{other} = \sqrt{(c_1 \cdot P_1 + c_2 \cdot P_2)^2 + (c_3 \cdot P_3)^2 + (c_4 \cdot P_4)^2 + (c_5 \cdot P_5)^2}$$

where:

- (a) P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 and P_5 denote estimates of the gross premium, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts, expected to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking during the following 12 months in relation to the groups of insurance and reinsurance obligations 1 to 5 set out in Annex NLUR11;
- (b) c_1, c_2, c_3, c_4 and c_5 denote the risk factors for the groups of insurance and reinsurance obligations 1 to 5 set out in Annex NLUR11.

SECTION 3

LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK MODULE

Article 104 LUR1

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Correlation coefficients

The correlation coefficient $Corr_{ij}$ referred to in point 3 of Annex IV of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the item set out in row i and in column j of the following correlation matrix:

$i \backslash j$	Mortality	Longevity	Disability	Life expense	Revision	Lapse	Life catastrophe
Mortality	1	-0.25	0.25	0.25	0	0	0.25
Longevity	-0.25	1	0	0.25	0.25	0.25	0
Disability	0.25	0	1	0.5	0	0	0.25
Life expense	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	0.5	0.5	0.25
Revision	0	0.25	0	0.5	1	0	0
Lapse	0	0.25	0	0.5	0	1	0.25
Life catastrophe	0.25	0	0.25	0.25	0	0.25	1

Article 105 LUR2

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Mortality risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for mortality risk referred to in point (a) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 15 % in the mortality rates used for the calculation of technical provisions
2. The increase in mortality rates referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply to those insurance policies for which an increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin. The identification of insurance policies for which an increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin may be based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) multiple insurance policies in respect of the same insured person may be treated as if they were one insurance policy;
 - (b) where the calculation of technical provisions is based on groups of policies as referred to in Article TP16, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates may also be based on those groups of policies instead of single policies, provided that it yields a result which is not materially different.
3. With regard to reinsurance policies, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates shall apply to the underlying insurance policies only and shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article 107 LUR3

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Longevity risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for longevity risk referred to in point (b) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent decrease of 20 % in the mortality rates used for the calculation of technical provisions.
2. The decrease in mortality rates referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply to those insurance policies for which a decrease in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin. The identification of insurance policies for which a decrease in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin may be based on the following assumptions:
 - multiple insurance policies in respect of the same insured person may be treated as if they were one insurance policy;
 - where the calculation of technical provisions is based on groups of policies as referred to in Article TP16, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under a decrease of mortality rates may also be based on

those groups of policies instead of single policies, provided that it yields a result which is not materially different.

3. With regard to reinsurance obligations, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under a decrease of mortality rates shall apply to the underlying insurance policies only and shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article 109 LUR4

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Disability-morbidity risk sub-module

The capital requirement for disability-morbidity risk referred to in point (c) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the combination of the following instantaneous permanent changes:

- (1) an increase of 35 % in the disability and morbidity rates which are used in the calculation of technical provisions to reflect the disability and morbidity experience in the following 12 months;
- (2) an increase of 25 % in the disability and morbidity rates which are used in the calculation of technical provisions to reflect the disability and morbidity experience for all months after the following 12 months;
- (3) a decrease of 20 % in the disability and morbidity recovery rates used in the calculation of technical provisions in respect of the following 12 months and for all years thereafter.

Article 110 LUR5

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Life-expense risk sub-module

The capital requirement for -expense risk referred to in point (d) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following combination of instantaneous permanent changes:

- (1) an increase of 10 % in the amount of expenses taken into account in the calculation of technical provisions;
- (2) an increase of 1 percentage point to the expense inflation rate (expressed as a percentage) used for the calculation of technical provisions.

With regard to reinsurance obligations, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply these changes to their own expenses and, where relevant, to the expenses of the ceding undertakings.

Article 112 LUR6

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Revision risk sub-module

The capital requirement for revision risk referred to in point (e) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 3 % in the amount of annuity benefits only on annuity insurance and reinsurance obligations where the benefits payable under the underlying insurance policies could increase as a result of changes in the legal environment or in the state of health of the person insured.

Article 113 LUR7

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Lapse risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for lapse risk referred to in point (f) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the largest of the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in lapse rates;
 - (b) the capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in lapse rates;
 - (c) the capital requirement for mass lapse risk.
2. The capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in lapse rates shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 50 % in the option exercise rates of the relevant options set out in paragraph 4 and 5. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the increased option exercise rates shall not exceed 100 % and the increase in option exercise rates shall only apply to those relevant options for which the exercise would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin.
3. The capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in lapse rates shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent decrease of 50 % in the option exercise rates of the relevant options set out in paragraph 4 and 5. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the decrease in option exercise rates shall not exceed 20 percentage points and the decrease in option exercise rates shall only apply to those relevant options for which the exercise of the option would result in a decrease of technical provisions without the risk margin.
4. The relevant options for the purposes of paragraph 2 and 3 are the following:
 - (a) all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partly terminate, surrender, decrease, restrict or suspend insurance cover or permit the insurance policy to lapse;
 - (b) all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partially establish, renew, increase, extend or resume the insurance or reinsurance cover.

For the purpose of point (b), the change in the option exercise rate referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be applied to the rate reflecting that the relevant option is not exercised.

5. In relation to reinsurance contracts the relevant options for the purposes of paragraph 2 and 3 are the following:
 - (a) the rights referred to in paragraph 4 of the policy holders of the reinsurance contracts;
 - (b) the rights referred to in paragraph 4 of the policy holders of the insurance contracts underlying the reinsurance contracts;
 - (c) where the reinsurance contracts covers insurance or reinsurance contracts that will be written in the future, the right of the potential policy holders not to conclude those insurance or reinsurance contracts.
6. The capital requirement for mass lapse risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from a combination of the following instantaneous events:
 - (a) the discontinuance of 70 % of the insurance policies falling within the scope of operations referred to with Article 2(3)(b)(iii) and (iv) of Directive 2009/138/EC, for which discontinuance would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin and where one of the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the policy holder is not a natural person and discontinuance of the policy is not subject to approval by the beneficiaries of the pension fund;
 - (ii) the policy holder is a natural person acting for the benefit of the beneficiaries of the policy, except where there is a family relationship between that natural person and the beneficiaries, or where the policy is effected for private estate planning or inheritance purposes and the number of beneficiaries under the policy does not exceed 20;
 - (b) the discontinuance of 40 % of the insurance policies other than those falling within point (a) for which discontinuance would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin;
 - (c) where reinsurance contracts cover insurance or reinsurance contracts that will be written in the future, the decrease of 40 % of the number of those future insurance or reinsurance contracts used in the calculation of technical provisions

The events referred to in points (a) to (c) shall apply uniformly to all insurance and reinsurance contracts concerned. In relation to reinsurance contracts, the event referred to in point (a) shall apply to the underlying insurance contracts.

For the purpose of determining the loss in basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking under the events referred to in points (a) and (b) the undertaking shall base the calculation on the type of discontinuance which most negatively affects the basic own funds of the undertaking on a per policy basis.

7. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where the largest of the capital requirements referred to in points (a) to (c) of that paragraph and the largest of the corresponding capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2) are not based on the same scenario, the capital requirement for lapse risk referred to in point (f) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be the capital requirement referred to in points (a) to (c) of paragraph 1 for which the underlying scenario results in the largest corresponding capital requirement calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2).

Article 115 LUR8

(Art. 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Life-catastrophe risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for life-catastrophe risk referred to in point (g) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous increase of 0.15 percentage points to the mortality rates (expressed as percentages) which are used in the calculation of technical provisions to reflect the mortality experience in the following 12 months.
2. The increase in mortality rates referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply to those insurance policies for which an increase in mortality rates which are used to reflect the mortality experience in the following 12 months leads to an increase in technical provisions. The identification of insurance policies for which an increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin may be based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) multiple insurance policies in respect of the same insured person may be treated as if they were one insurance policy;
 - (b) where the calculation of technical provisions is based on groups of policies as referred to in Article TP16, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates may also be based on those groups of policies instead of single policies, provided that it yields a result which is not materially different;
3. With regard to reinsurance policies, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates shall apply to the underlying insurance policies only and shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 2.

SECTION 4

HEALTH UNDERWRITING RISK MODULE

Article 117 HURI

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health underwriting risk module

1. The health underwriting risk module shall consist of the following sub-modules:

- (a) the NSLT health insurance underwriting risk sub-module;
- (b) the SLT health insurance underwriting risk sub-module;
- (c) the health catastrophe risk sub-module.

2. The capital requirement for health underwriting risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{health} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} CorrH_{(i,j)} \cdot SCR_i \cdot SCR_j}$$

where:

- (a) the sum covers all possible combinations (i,j) of the sub-modules set out in paragraph 1;
- (b) $CorrH_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter for health underwriting risk for sub-modules i and j ;
- (c) SCR_i and SCR_j denote the capital requirements for risk sub-module i and j respectively.

3. The correlation coefficient $CorrH_{(i,j)}$ referred to in paragraph 2 denotes the item set out in row i and in column j of the following correlation matrix:

$i \backslash j$	NSLT health underwriting	SLT health underwriting	Health catastrophe
NSLT health underwriting	1	0.5	0.25
SLT health underwriting	0.5	1	0.25
Health catastrophe	0.25	0.25	1

4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply:

- (a) the NSLT health underwriting risk sub-module to health insurance and reinsurance obligations included in lines of business 1 to 3, 13 to 15 and 25 as set out in Annex I;

- (b) the SLT health underwriting risk sub-module to health insurance and reinsurance obligations included in lines of business 29, 33 and 35 as set out in Annex I;
- (c) the health catastrophe risk sub-module to health insurance and reinsurance obligations.

Article 118 HUR2

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

NSLT health underwriting risk sub-module

1. The NSLT health underwriting risk sub-module shall consist of the following sub-modules:
 - (a) the NSLT health premium and reserve risk sub-module;
 - (b) the NSLT health lapse risk sub-module.
2. The capital requirement for NSLT health underwriting risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{NSLTh} = \sqrt{SCR_{(NSLTh,pr)}^2 + SCR_{(NSLTh,lapse)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) $SCR_{(NSLTh,pr)}$ denotes the capital requirement for NSLT health premium and reserve risk;
- (b) $SCR_{(NSLTh,lapse)}$ denotes the capital requirement for NSLT health lapse risk.

Article 119 HUR3

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

NSLT health premium and reserve risk sub-module

The capital requirement for NSLT health premium and reserve risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{(NSLT,pr)} = 3 \cdot \sigma_{NSLTh} \cdot V_{NSLTh}$$

where:

1. σ_{NSLTh} denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk determined in accordance with Article HUR5;
2. V_{NSLTh} denotes the volume measure for NSLT health premium and reserve risk determined in accordance with Article HUR4.

Article 120 HUR4

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Volume measure for NSLT health premium and reserve risk

1. The volume measure for NSLT health premium and reserve risk shall be equal to the sum of the volume measures for premium and reserve risk of the segments set out in Annex HUR1.
2. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, the volume measure of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$V_s = (V_{(prem,s)} + V_{(res,s)}) \cdot (0.75 + 0.25 \cdot DIV_s)$$

where:

- (a) $V_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for premium risk of segment s ;
 - (b) $V_{(res,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for reserve risk of segment s ;
 - (c) DIV_s denotes the factor for geographical diversification of segment s .
3. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, the volume measure for premium risk of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$V_{(prem,s)} = \max(P_s; P_{(last,s)}) + FP_{(existing,s)} + FP_{(future,s)}$$

where:

- (a) P_s denotes an estimate of the premiums to be earned by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in the segment s during the following 12 months;
 - (b) $P_{(last,s)}$ denotes the premiums earned by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in the segment s during the last 12 months;
 - (c) $FP_{(existing,s)}$ denotes the expected present value of premiums to be earned by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in the segment s after the following 12 months for existing contracts;
 - (d) $FP_{(future,s)}$ denotes the expected present value of premiums to be earned by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in the segment s for contracts where the initial recognition date falls in the following 12 months but excluding the premiums to be earned during the 12 months after the initial recognition date.
4. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may, notwithstanding paragraph 3, choose to calculate the volume measure for premium risk of a particular segment s in accordance with the following formula:

$$V_{(prem,s)} = P_s + FP_{(existing,s)} + FP_{(future,s)}$$

provided that the following conditions are met:

- (a) the administrative, management or supervisory body of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has decided that its earned premiums in the segment s during the following 12 months will not exceed P_s ;

- (b) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has established effective control mechanisms to ensure that the limits on earned premiums referred to in point (a) will be met;
- (c) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has informed its supervisory authority about the decision referred to in point (a) and the reasons for it.

For the purpose of this paragraph, the terms P_s , $P_{(last,s)}$ and $FP_{(future,s)}$ shall be denoted in accordance with points a, c and d of paragraph 3.

5. For the purpose of the calculations set out in paragraphs 3 and 4, premiums shall be net, after deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts. The following premiums for reinsurance contracts shall not be deducted:
 - (a) premiums that relate to payments referred to in the second sentence of paragraph 4 of Article TP22;
 - (b) premiums for reinsurance contracts that do not meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRMM1 to SCRMM3 and SCRMM5.
6. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, the volume measure for reserve risk of a particular segment shall be equal to the best estimate for the provision for claims outstanding for the segment, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, provided that the reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRMM1 to SCRMM3 and SCRMM5. The volume measure shall not be a negative amount.
7. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, the default factor for geographical diversification shall be 1. However, for any of the segments set out in Annex HUR1 insurance and reinsurance undertakings may calculate the factor for geographical diversification in accordance with Annex NLUR2.

Article 121 HUR5

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk

1. The standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_{NSLTh} = \frac{1}{V_{NSLTh}} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{s,t} CorrHS_{(s,t)} \cdot \sigma_s \cdot V_s \cdot \sigma_t \cdot V_t}$$

where:

- (a) V_{NSLTh} denotes the volume measure for NSLT health premium and reserve risk;
- (b) the sum covers all possible combinations (s,t) of the segments set out in Annex HUR1;
- (c) $CorrHS_{(s,t)}$ denotes the correlation coefficient for NSLT health premium and reserve risk for segment s and segment t set out in Annex HUR2;
- (d) σ_s and σ_t denote standard deviations for NSLT health premium and reserve risk of segments s and t respectively;

- (e) V_s and V_t denote volume measures for premium and reserve risk of segments s and t , referred to in Annex HUR1, respectively.
2. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, the standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk of a particular segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_s = \frac{\sqrt{\sigma_{(prem,s)}^2 \cdot V_{(prem,s)}^2 + \sigma_{(prem,s)} \cdot V_{(prem,s)} \cdot \sigma_{(res,s)} \cdot V_{(res,s)} + \sigma_{(res,s)}^2 \cdot V_{(res,s)}^2}}{V_{(prem,s)} + V_{(res,s)}}$$

where:

- (a) $\sigma_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of segment s determined in accordance with paragraph 3;
- (b) $\sigma_{(res,s)}$ denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk of segment s as set out in Annex HUR1;
- (c) $V_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for premium risk of segment s referred to in Article HUR4;
- (d) $V_{(res,s)}$ denotes the volume measure for reserve risk of segment s referred to in Article HUR4.
3. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1, the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of a particular segment shall be equal to the product of the standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk of the segment set out in Annex HUR1 and the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance. For all segments set out in Annex HUR1 the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to 100 %.

Article 122 HUR6

(Art. 109a (5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health risk equalisation systems

1. For the purpose of Article 109a paragraph 4 of Directive 2009/138/EC, health insurance obligations subject to the health risk equalisation systems (hereafter referred to as HRES) shall be ring-fenced, and managed and organised separately from the other activities of the insurance undertakings, without any possibility of transfer.
2. The standard deviations for NSLT health premium and reserve risk of segments 1 to 3 in Annex HUR1 for business that is subject to a HRES shall meet the following requirements:
- (a) the standard deviations are determined separately for each of the segments 1 to 3, as set out in Annex HUR1, and separately for premium and reserve risk;
- (b) for each of the segments set out in Annex HUR1, the standard deviation for premium risk is the higher of a third of the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of that segment set out in Annex HUR1 and an estimate of the representative standard deviation of an insurance undertaking's combined ratio, being the ratio of the following annual amounts:

- (i) the sum of the payments, including the relating expenses, and technical provisions set up for claims incurred during the year for the business subject to the HRES, including any changes due to the HRES;
 - (ii) the earned premium of the year for the business subject to the HRES;
 - (c) for each of the segments set out in Annex HUR1, the standard deviation for reserve risk is the higher of a third of the standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk of that segment set out in Annex HUR1 and an estimate of the representative standard deviation of an insurance undertaking's run-off ratio, being the ratio of the following annual amounts:
 - (i) the sum of the best estimate provision at the end of the year for claims that were outstanding at the beginning of the year and any claims and expense payments made during the year for claims that were outstanding at the beginning of the year; both amounts include any amendments due to the HRES;
 - (ii) the best estimate provision at the beginning of the year for claims outstanding of the business subject to the HRES, including any amendments due to the HRES;
 - (d) the determination of the standard deviation is based on adequate, applicable and relevant actuarial and statistical techniques;
 - (e) the determination of the standard deviation is based on complete, accurate and appropriate data that is directly relevant for the business subject to the HRES and reflects the average degree of diversification at the level of insurance undertakings;
 - (f) the determination of the standard deviation is based on current and credible information and realistic assumptions;
 - (g) the determination of the standard deviation also takes into account any risks which are not mitigated by the HRES, in particular the risk referred to in point (a) of Article 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC and risks which are not reflected in the health catastrophe risk sub-module and that could affect a larger number of insurance undertakings subject to the HRES at the same time;
 - (h) the methodology for the calculation of the standard deviation and the calculation of the standard deviation is publicly available.
3. Notwithstanding Article HUR5(2), where the implementing technical standards provided for in Article 109a(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC determine a standard deviation for NSLT health insurance premium risk for business subject to a HRES that meet the requirements set out in paragraph 2, insurance undertakings shall use this standard deviation instead of the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of the segment set out in Annex HUR1 for the calculation of the standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk referred to in Article HUR5(1).

Where only a part of an insurance undertaking's business in a segment *s* is subject to the HRES, the undertaking shall use a standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of the segment in the calculation of the standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk referred to in Article HUR5(1) that is equal to the following:

$$\sigma'_{(prem,s)} = \frac{\sigma_{(prem,s)} \cdot V_{(prem,s,nHRES)} + \sigma_{(prem,s,HRES)} \cdot V_{(prem,s,HRES)}}{V_{(prem,s,nHRES)} + V_{(prem,s,HRES)}}$$

where:

- (a) $\sigma_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk segment s set out in Annex HUR1;
- (b) $V_{(prem,s,nHRES)}$ denotes the volume measure for NSLT health premium risk of the business in segment s that is not subject to the HRES;
- (c) $\sigma_{(prem,s,HRES)}$ denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of segment s for business subject to the HRES calculated in accordance with paragraph 2;
- (d) $V_{(prem,s,HRES)}$ denotes the volume measure for NSLT health premium risk of business in segment s that is subject to the HRES.

$V_{(prem,s,HRES)}$ and $V_{(prem,s,nHRES)}$ shall be calculated in the same way as the volume measure for NSLT health premium risk of segment s referred to in Article HUR4, but $V_{(prem,s,HRES)}$ shall only take into account the insurance and reinsurance obligations subject to HRES and $V_{(prem,s,nHRES)}$ shall only take into account the insurance and reinsurance obligation not subject to the HRES.

4. Notwithstanding Article HUR5(2), where the implementing technical standards provided for in Article 109a(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC determine a standard deviation for NSLT health insurance reserve risk for business subject to a HRES that meet the requirements set out in paragraph 2, insurance undertakings shall use this standard deviation instead of the standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk of the segment set out in Annex HUR1 for the calculation of the standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk referred to in Article HUR5(1).

Where only a part of an insurance undertaking's business in a segment s is subject to the HRES, the undertaking shall use a standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk of the segment in the calculation of the standard deviation for NSLT health premium and reserve risk referred to in Article HUR5(1) that is equal to the following:

$$\sigma'_{(res,s)} = \frac{\sigma_{(res,s)} \cdot V_{(res,s,nHRES)} + \sigma_{(res,s,HRES)} \cdot V_{(res,s,HRES)}}{V_{(res,s,nHRES)} + V_{(res,s,HRES)}}$$

where:

- (a) $\sigma_{(res,s)}$ denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk segment s as set out in Annex HUR1;
- (b) $V_{(res,s,nHRES)}$ denotes the volume measure for NSLT health reserve risk of the business in segment s that is not subject to the HRES;
- (c) $\sigma_{(res,s,HRES)}$ denotes the standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk of segment s for business subject to the HRES calculated in accordance with paragraph 2;
- (d) $V_{(res,s,HRES)}$ denotes the volume measure for NSLT health reserve risk of business in segment s that is subject to the HRES.

$V_{(res,s,nHRES)}$ and $V_{(res,s,HRES)}$ shall be calculated in the same way as the volume measure for NSLT health reserve risk of segment s referred to in Article HUR4, but $V_{(res,s,HRES)}$ shall only take into account the insurance and reinsurance obligations subject to the HRES and $V_{(res,s,nHRES)}$ shall only take into account the insurance and reinsurance obligations not subject to the HRES.

5. Notwithstanding paragraph 3 and 4, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may replace the standard deviations for NSLT health premium and reserve risk for business subject to a HRES with parameters specific to the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in accordance with Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC. Supervisory authorities may require insurance and reinsurance undertakings to replace the standard deviations referred to in the first sentence with parameters specific to the undertaking in accordance with Article 110 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 123 HUR7

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

NSLT health lapse risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for NSLT health lapse risk referred to in point (b) of Article HUR2(1) shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the combination of the following instantaneous events:
 - (a) the discontinuance of 40 % of the insurance policies for which discontinuance would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin;
 - (b) where reinsurance contracts cover insurance or reinsurance contracts that will be written in the future, the decrease of 40 % of the number of those future insurance or reinsurance contracts used in the calculation of technical provisions.
2. The events referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 shall apply uniformly to all insurance and reinsurance contracts concerned. In relation to reinsurance contracts the event referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 shall apply to the underlying insurance contracts.
3. For the purpose of determining the loss in basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking under the event referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1, the undertaking shall base the calculation on the type of discontinuance which most negatively affects the basic own funds of the undertaking on a per policy basis.

Article 124 HUR8

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

SLT health underwriting risk sub-module

1. The SLT health underwriting risk module shall consist of the following sub-modules:
 - (a) the health mortality risk sub-module;
 - (b) the health longevity risk sub-module;

- (c) the health disability-morbidity risk sub-module;
- (d) the health expense risk sub-module;
- (e) the health revision risk sub-module;
- (f) the SLT health lapse risk sub-module.

2. The capital requirement for SLT health underwriting risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{SLTh} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} CorrSLTH_{(i,j)} \cdot SCR_i \cdot SCR_j}$$

where:

- (a) the sum denotes all possible combinations (i,j) of the sub-modules set out in paragraph 1;
- (b) $CorrSLTH_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter for SLT health underwriting risk for sub-modules i and j ;
- (c) SCR_i and SCR_j denote the capital requirements for risk sub-module i and j respectively.

3. The correlation coefficient $CorrSLTH_{(i,j)}$ referred to in paragraph 2 shall be equal to the item set out in row i and in column j of the following correlation matrix:

$i \backslash j$	Health mortality	Health longevity	Health disability-morbidity	Health expense	Health revision	SLT health lapse
Health mortality	1	-0.25	0.25	0.25	0	0
Health longevity	-0.25	1	0	0.25	0.25	0.25
Health disability-morbidity	0.25	0	1	0.5	0	0
Health expense	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
Health revision	0	0.25	0	0.5	1	0
SLT health lapse	0	0.25	0	0.5	0	1

Article 125 HUR9

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health mortality risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for health mortality risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 15 % in the mortality rates used for the calculation of technical provisions.

2. The increase in mortality rates referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply to those insurance policies for which an increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin. The identification of insurance policies for which an increase in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin may be based on the following:
 - (a) multiple insurance policies in respect of the same insured person may be treated as if they were one insurance policy;
 - (b) where the calculation of technical provisions is based on groups of policies as referred to in Article TP16, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates may also be based on those groups of policies instead of single policies, provided that it yields a result which is not materially different.
3. With regard to reinsurance obligations, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an increase of mortality rates shall apply to the underlying insurance policies only and shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article 126 HUR10

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health longevity risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for health longevity risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent decrease of 20 % in the mortality rates used for the calculation of technical provisions.
2. The decrease in mortality rates referred to in paragraph 1 shall only apply to those insurance policies for which a decrease in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin. The identification of insurance policies for which a decrease in mortality rates leads to an increase in technical provisions without the risk margin may be based on the following assumptions:
 - (a) multiple insurance policies in respect of the same insured person may be treated as if they were one insurance policy;
 - (b) where the calculation of technical provisions is based on groups of policies as referred to in Article TP16, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an decrease of mortality rates may also be based on those groups of policies instead of single policies, provided that it yields a result which is not materially different.
3. With regard to reinsurance obligations, the identification of the policies for which technical provisions increase under an decrease of mortality rates shall apply to the underlying insurance policies only and shall be carried out in accordance with paragraph 2.

Article 127 HUR11

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health disability-morbidity risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for health disability-morbidity risk shall be equal to the sum of the following:
 - (a) the capital requirement for medical expense disability-morbidity risk;
 - (b) the capital requirement for income protection disability-morbidity risk.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply:
 - (a) the scenarios underlying the calculation of the capital requirement for medical expense disability-morbidity risk only to medical expense insurance and reinsurance obligations where the underlying business is pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance;
 - (b) the scenarios underlying the calculation of the capital requirement for income protection disability-morbidity risk only to income protection insurance and reinsurance obligations where the underlying business is pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance.

Article 128 HUR12

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Capital requirement for medical expense disability-morbidity risk

1. The capital requirement for medical expense disability-morbidity risk shall be equal to the larger of the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the capital requirement for the increase of medical payments;
 - (b) the capital requirement for the decrease of medical payments.
2. The capital requirement for the increase of medical payments shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following combination of instantaneous permanent changes:
 - (a) an increase of 5 % in the amount of medical payments taken into account in the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (b) an increase by 1 percentage point to the inflation rate of medical payments (expressed as a percentage) used for the calculation of technical provisions.
3. The capital requirement for the decrease of medical payments shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following combination of instantaneous permanent changes:
 - (a) a decrease of 5 % in the amount of medical payments taken into account in the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (b) a decrease by 1 percentage point from the inflation rate of medical payments (expressed as a percentage) used for the calculation of technical provisions.

Article 129 HUR13

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Capital requirement for income protection disability-morbidity risk

The capital requirement for income protection disability-morbidity risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following combination of instantaneous permanent changes:

- (1) an increase of 35 % in the disability and morbidity rates which are used in the calculation of technical provisions to reflect the disability and morbidity in the following 12 months;
- (2) an increase of 25 % in the disability and morbidity rates which are used in the calculation of technical provisions to reflect the disability and morbidity in the years after the following 12 months;
- (3) where the disability and morbidity recovery rates used in the calculation of technical provisions are lower than 50 %, a decrease of 20 % in those rates;
- (4) where the disability and morbidity rates used in the calculation of technical provisions are equal or lower than 50 %, a decrease of 20% in those rates.

Article 130 HUR14

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health expense risk sub-module

The capital requirement for health expense risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from the following combination of instantaneous permanent changes:

- (1) an increase of 10 % in the amount of expenses taken into account in the calculation of technical provisions;
- (2) an increase by 1 percentage point to the expense inflation rate (expressed as a percentage) used for the calculation of technical provisions.

With regard to reinsurance obligations, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply these changes to their own expenses and, where relevant, to the expenses of the ceding undertakings.

Article 132 HUR15

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health revision risk sub-module

The capital requirement for health revision risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 4 % in the amount of annuity benefits, only on annuity insurance and reinsurance obligations where the benefits payable under the underlying insurance policies could increase as a result of changes in inflation, the legal environment or the state of health of the person insured.

Article 133 HUR16

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

SLT health lapse risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for SLT health lapse risk referred to in point (f) of Article HUR8(1) shall be equal to the largest of the following capital requirements:
 - (a) capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in SLT health lapse rates;
 - (b) capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in SLT health lapse rates;
 - (c) capital requirement for SLT health mass lapse risk.
2. The capital requirement for the risk of a permanent increase in SLT health lapse rates shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent increase of 50 % in the exercise rates of the relevant options set out in paragraph 4 and 5. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the increased option exercise rates shall not exceed 100 % and the increase in option exercise rates shall only apply to those relevant options for which the exercise would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin.
3. The capital requirement for the risk of a permanent decrease in SLT health lapse rates shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous permanent decrease of 50 % in the option exercise rates of the relevant options set out in paragraph 4 and 5. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the decrease in option exercise rates shall not exceed 20 percentage points and the decrease in option exercise rates shall only apply to those relevant options for which the exercise would result in a decrease of technical provisions without the risk margin.
4. The relevant options for the purposes of paragraph 2 and 3 are the following:
 - (a) all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partly terminate, surrender, decrease, restrict or suspend the insurance or reinsurance cover or permit the insurance policy to lapse;
 - (b) all legal or contractual policy holder rights to fully or partially establish, renew, increase, extend or resume the insurance or reinsurance cover.

For the purpose of point (b), the change in the option exercise rate referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 should be applied to the rate reflecting that the relevant option is not exercised.
5. In relation to reinsurance contracts, the relevant options for the purpose of paragraphs 2 and 3 are the following:
 - (a) the rights referred to in paragraph 4 of the policy holders of the reinsurance contracts;
 - (b) the rights set out in paragraph 4 of the policy holders of the insurance contracts underlying the reinsurance contracts;

- (c) where reinsurance contracts cover insurance or reinsurance contracts that will be written in the future, the right of the potential policy holders not to conclude those insurance or reinsurance contracts.
6. The capital requirement for SLT health mass lapse risk shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from a combination of the following instantaneous events:
- (a) the discontinuance of 40 % of the insurance policies for which discontinuance would result in an increase of technical provisions without the risk margin;
 - (b) where reinsurance contract covers insurance or reinsurance contracts that will be written in the future, the decrease of 40 % of the number of those future insurance or reinsurance contracts used in the calculation of the technical provisions.

The events referred to in points (a) and (b) shall apply uniformly to all insurance and reinsurance contracts concerned. In relation to reinsurance contracts the event referred to in point (a) shall apply to the underlying insurance contracts.

For the purpose of determining the loss in basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking under the event referred to in point (a), the undertaking shall base the calculation on the type of discontinuance which most negatively affects the basic own funds of the undertaking on a per policy basis.

7. Notwithstanding the requirement in paragraph 1 to use the larger of capital requirements in points (a) and (b) of that paragraph, where the largest of those capital requirements and the largest of the corresponding capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2) are not based on the same scenario, the capital requirement for lapse risk referred to in point (f) of Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be the capital requirement referred to in points (a) to (c) of paragraph 1 for which the underlying scenario results in the largest corresponding capital requirement calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2).

Article 134 HUR17

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Health catastrophe risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for the health catastrophe risk sub-module shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{healthCAT} = \sqrt{SCR_{ma}^2 + SCR_{ac}^2 + SCR_p^2}$$

where:



- (a) SCR_{ma} denotes the capital requirement of the mass accident risk sub-module;
 - (b) SCR_{ac} denotes the capital requirement of the accident concentration risk sub-module;
 - (c) SCR_p denotes the capital requirement of the pandemic risk sub-module.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply:

- (a) the mass accident risk sub-module to health insurance and reinsurance obligations other than workers' compensation insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (b) the accident concentration risk sub-module to workers' compensation insurance and reinsurance obligations and to group income protection insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (c) the pandemic risk sub-module to health insurance and reinsurance obligations other than workers' compensation insurance and reinsurance obligations.

Article 135 HUR18

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Mass accident risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for the mass accident risk sub-module shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{ma} = \sqrt{\sum_s SCR_{(ma,s)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all countries set out in Annex HUR3;
 - (b) $SCR_{(ma,s)}$ denotes the capital requirement for mass accident risk of country s .
2. For all countries set out in Annex HUR3, the capital requirement for mass accident risk of a particular country s shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles is calculated as follows:

$$L_{(ma,s)} = r_s \cdot \sum_e x_e \cdot E_{(e,s)}$$

where:

- (a) r_s denotes the ratio of persons affected by the mass accident in country s as set out in Annex HUR3;
 - (b) the sum includes the event types e set out in Annex HUR3;
 - (c) x_e denotes the ratio of persons who will receive benefits of event type e as a result of the accident as set out in Annex HUR3;
 - (d) $E_{(e,s)}$ denotes the total value of benefits payable by insurance and reinsurance undertakings for event type e in country s .
3. For all event types set out in Annex HUR3 and all countries set out in Annex HUR3, the sum insured of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking for a particular event type e in a particular country s shall be equal to the following:

$$E_{(e,s)} = \sum_i SI_{(e,i)}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all insured persons i of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking who are insured against event type e and are inhabitants of country s ;
- (b) $SI_{(e,i)}$ denotes the value of the benefits payable by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for the insured person i in case of event type e .

The value of the benefits shall be the sum insured or where the insurance contract provides for recurring benefit payments the best estimate of the benefit payments in case of event type e . Where the benefits of an insurance contract depend on the nature or extent of any injury resulting from event e , the calculation of the value of the benefits shall be based on the maximum benefits obtainable under the contract which are consistent with the event. For medical expense insurance and reinsurance obligations the value of the benefits shall be based on an estimate of the average amounts paid in case of event e , assuming the insured person is disabled for the duration specified and taking into account the specific guarantees the obligations include.

Article 136 HUR19

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Accident concentration risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for the accident concentration risk sub-module shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{ac} = \sqrt{\sum_c SCR_{(ac,c)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all countries c ;
 - (b) $SCR_{(ac,c)}$ denotes the capital requirement for accident concentration risk of country c .
2. For all countries the capital requirement for accident concentration risk of country c shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is calculated as follows:

$$L_{(ac,c)} = C_c \cdot \sum_e x_e \cdot CE_{(e,c)}$$

where:

- (a) C_c denotes the largest accident risk concentration of insurance and reinsurance undertakings in country c ;
- (b) the sum includes the event types e set out in Annex HUR3;
- (c) x_e denotes the ratio of persons which will receive benefits of event type e as a result of the accident as set out in Annex HUR3;

- (d) $CE_{(e,c)}$ denotes the average value of benefits payable by insurance and reinsurance undertakings for event type e for the largest accident risk concentration in country c .
3. For all countries, the largest accident risk concentration of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking in a country c shall be equal to the largest number of persons for which the following conditions are met:
- (a) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a workers' compensation insurance or reinsurance obligation or an group income protection insurance or reinsurance obligation in relation to each of the persons;
 - (b) the obligations in relation to each of the persons cover at least one of the events set out in Annex HUR3;
 - (c) the persons are working in the same building which is situated in country c .
4. For all event types and countries, the average sum insured of an insurance or reinsurance undertakings for event type e for the largest accident risk concentration in country c shall be equal to the following:

$$CE_{(e,c)} = \frac{1}{N_e} \sum_{i=1}^{N_e} SI_{(e,i)}$$

where:

- (a) N_e denotes the number of insured persons of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking which are insured against event type e and which belong to the largest accident risk concentration of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in country c ;
- (b) the sum includes all the insured persons referred to in point (a);
- (c) $SI_{(e,i)}$ denotes the value of the benefits payable by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking for the insured person i in case of event type e .

The value of the benefits referred to in point (c) shall be the sum insured or where the contract provides for recurring benefit payments the best estimate of the benefit payments in case of event type e . Where the benefits of an insurance policy depend on the nature or extent of the injury resulting from event e , the calculation of the value of the benefits shall be based on the maximum benefits obtainable under the policy, which are consistent with the event. For medical expense insurance and reinsurance obligations the value of the benefits shall be based on an estimate of the average amounts paid in case of event e , assuming the insured person is disabled for the duration specified and taking into account the specific guarantees the obligations include.

Article 137 HUR20

(Art. 105(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Pandemic risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for the pandemic risk sub-module shall be equal to the loss in basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that, without deduction of the amounts

recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, is calculated as follows:

$$L_p = 0.000075 \cdot E + 0.4 \cdot \sum_c N_c \cdot M_c$$

where:

- (a) E denotes the income protection pandemic exposure of insurance and reinsurance undertakings;
 - (b) the sum includes all countries c ;
 - (c) N_c denotes the number of insured persons of insurance and reinsurance undertakings which meet the following conditions:
 - (i) the insured persons are inhabitants of country c ,
 - (ii) the insured persons are covered by medical expense insurance or reinsurance obligations, other than workers' compensation insurance or reinsurance obligations, that cover medical expenses resulting from an infectious disease;
 - (d) M_c denotes the expected average amount payable by insurance or reinsurance undertakings per insured person of country c in case of a pandemic.
2. The income protection pandemic exposure of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall be equal to the following:

$$E = \sum_i E_i$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes all insured persons i covered by the income protection insurance or reinsurance obligations other than workers' compensation insurance or reinsurance obligations;
 - (b) E_i denotes the value of the benefits payable by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, for the insured person i in case of a permanent work disability caused by an infectious disease. The value of the benefits shall be the sum insured or where the contract provides for recurring benefit payments the best estimate of the benefit payments assuming that the insured person is permanently disabled and will not recover.
3. For all countries, the expected average amount payable by insurance or reinsurance undertakings per insured person of a particular country c in case of a pandemic shall be equal to the following:

$$M_c = \sum_h H_h \cdot CH_{(h,c)}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes the types of healthcare utilisation h set out in Annex HUR3;
- (b) H_h denotes the ratio of insured persons with clinical symptoms utilising healthcare h as set out in Annex HUR3;
- (c) $CH_{(h,c)}$ denotes the best estimate of the amounts payable by insurance and reinsurance undertakings for an insured person in country c in relation to

medical expense insurance or reinsurance obligations, other than workers' compensation insurance or reinsurance obligations, for healthcare utilisation h in the event of a pandemic.

SECTION 6

MARKET RISK MODULE

SUBSECTION 1

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

Article 143 MR2

(Art. 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

1. The capital requirement for market risk referred to in Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{market} = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot SCR_i \cdot SCR_j}$$

where:

- (a) the sum covers all possible combinations i,j of sub-modules of the market risk module;
 - (b) $Corr_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter for market risk for sub-modules i and j ;
 - (c) SCR_i and SCR_j denote the capital requirements for sub-modules i and j respectively.
2. The correlation parameter $Corr_{(i,j)}$ referred to in paragraph 2 shall be equal to the item set out in row i and in column j of the following correlation matrix:

$i \backslash j$	Interest rate	Equity	Property	Spread	Concentration	Currency
Interest rate	1	A	A	A	0	0.25
Equity	A	1	0.75	0.75	0	0.25
Property	A	0.75	1	0.5	0	0.25
Spread	A	0.75	0.5	1	0	0.25
Concentration	0	0	0	0	1	0
Currency	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0	1

The parameter A shall be equal to 0 where the capital requirement for interest rate risk set out in Article 145 is the capital requirement referred to in point (a) of that Article. Otherwise, the parameter A shall be equal to 0.5.

SUBSECTION 2

INTEREST RATE RISK SUB-MODULE

Article 145 IRR1

(Art. 105(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

1. The capital requirement for interest rate risk referred to in point (a) of Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the larger of the following:
 - (a) the sum, for each currency, of the capital requirements for the risk of an increase in the term structure of interest rates as set out in Article 146 IRR2;
 - (b) the sum, for each currency, of the capital requirements for the risk of a decrease in the term structure of interest rates as set out in Article 147 IRR3.
2. Notwithstanding the requirement in paragraph 1 to use the larger of capital requirements in points (a) and (b) of that paragraph, where the larger of those capital requirements and the larger of the corresponding capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2) are not based on the same scenario, the capital requirement for interest rate risk shall be the capital requirement referred to in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 for which the underlying scenario results in the largest corresponding capital requirement calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2).

Article 146 IRR2

(Art. 105(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Increase in the term structure of interest rates

1. The capital requirement for the risk of an increase in the term structure of interest rates for a given currency shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous increase in basic risk-free interest rates for that currency at different maturities in accordance with the following table:

Maturity (in years)	Increase
1	70 %
2	70 %
3	64 %
4	59 %
5	55 %
6	52 %
7	49 %
8	47 %
9	44 %
10	42 %
11	39 %
12	37 %
13	35 %
14	34 %
15	33 %
16	31 %
17	30 %
18	29 %
19	27 %
20	26 %
90	20 %

For maturities not specified in the table above, the value of the increase shall be linearly interpolated. For maturities shorter than 1 year, the increase shall be 70 %. For maturities longer than 90 years, the increase shall be 20 %.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the increase of basic-risk-free interest rates at any maturity shall be at least one percentage point.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the impact of the increase in the term structure of basic risk-free interest rates on the value of participations as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in financial and credit institutions shall be considered only on the value of the participations that are not deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1. The part deducted from own funds shall be considered only to the extent that such impact increases the basic own funds.

Article 147 IRR3

(Art. 105(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Decrease in the term structure of interest rates

1. The capital requirement for the risk of a decrease in the term structure of interest rates for a given currency shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease in basic risk-free interest rates for that currency at different maturities in accordance with the following table:

Maturity (in years)	Decrease
1	75 %
2	65 %
3	56 %
4	50 %
5	46 %
6	42 %
7	39 %
8	36 %
9	33 %
10	31 %
11	30 %
12	29 %
13	28 %
14	28 %
15	27 %
16	28 %
17	28 %
18	28 %
19	29 %
20	29 %
90	20 %

For maturities not specified in the table above, the value of the decrease shall be linearly interpolated. For maturities shorter than 1 year, the decrease shall be 75 %. For maturities longer than 90 years, the decrease shall be 20 %

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the decrease of basic-risk-free interest rates at any maturity shall be at least one percentage point.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, the impact on the value of participations as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in financial and credit institutions of the decrease in the term structure of basic risk-free interest rates shall be considered only on the value of the participations that are not deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1. The part deducted from own funds shall be considered only to the extent that such impact increases the basic own funds.

Article 148 SCRSC3

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for interest rate risk for captive insurance or reinsurance undertakings

1. Where the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Articles SCRSC1 and SCRSC1, the capital requirement for interest rate risk referred to in point (a) of Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC calculated with the simplified calculation shall be equal to the higher of the following :
 - (a) the sum, for each currency, of the capital requirements for the risk of an increase in the term structure of interest rates as set out in paragraph 2;
 - (b) the sum, for each currency, of the capital requirements for the risk of a decrease in the term structure of interest rates as set out in paragraph 3.
2. The capital requirement calculated with the simplified calculation for the risk of an increase in the term structure of interest rates for a given currency shall be equal to the following:

$$IR_{up} = \sum_i MVAL_i \cdot dur_i \cdot rate_i \cdot stress_{(i,up)} - \sum_{lob} BE_{lob} \cdot dur_{lob} \cdot rate_{lob} \cdot stress_{(lob,up)}$$

where:

- (a) the first sum covers all maturity intervals i set out in paragraph 4;
 - (b) $MVAL_i$ denotes the value in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC of assets less liabilities other than technical provisions for maturity interval i ;
 - (c) dur_i denotes the simplified remaining duration of maturity interval i ;
 - (d) $rate_i$ denotes the relevant risk-free rate for the simplified duration of maturity interval i ;
 - (e) $stress_{(i,up)}$ denotes the relative upward stress of interest rate for simplified duration of maturity interval i ;
 - (f) the second sum covers all lines of business set out in Annex I;
 - (g) BE_{lob} denotes the best estimate for line of business lob ;
 - (h) dur_{lob} denotes the modified duration of the best estimate in line of business lob ;
 - (i) $rate_{lob}$ denotes the relevant risk-free rate for modified duration in line of business lob ;
 - (j) $stress_{(lob,up)}$ denotes the relative upward stress of interest rate for the modified duration dur_{lob} .
3. The capital requirement calculated with the simplified calculation for the risk of a decrease in the term structure of interest rates for a given currency shall be equal to the following:

$$IR_{down} = \sum_i MVAL_i \cdot dur_i \cdot rate_i \cdot stress_{(i,down)} - \sum_{lob} BE_{lob} \cdot dur_{lob} \cdot rate_{lob} \cdot stress_{(lob,down)}$$

where:

- (a) the first sum covers all maturity intervals i set out in paragraph 4;
 - (b) $MVAL_i$ denotes the value in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC of assets less liabilities other than technical provisions maturity interval i ;
 - (c) dur_i denotes the simplified duration of maturity interval i ;
 - (d) $rate_i$ denotes the relevant risk-free rate for the simplified duration of maturity interval i ;
 - (e) $stress_{(i,down)}$ denotes the relative downward stress of interest rate for simplified duration of maturity interval i ;
 - (g) the second sum covers all lines of business set out in Annex I;
 - (h) BE_{lob} denotes the best estimate for line of business lob ;
 - (i) dur_{lob} denotes the modified duration of the best estimate in line of business lob ;
 - (j) $rate_{lob}$ denotes the relevant risk-free rate for modified duration in line of business lob ;
 - (k) $stress_{(lob, down)}$ denote the relative downward stress of interest rate for modified duration dur_{lob} .
4. The maturity intervals i and the simplified duration referred to in points (a) and (h) of paragraph 2 and in points (a) and (i) of paragraph 3 shall be as follows:
- (a) up to the maturity of one year, the simplified duration shall be 0.5 years;
 - (b) between maturities of 1 and 3 years, the simplified duration shall be 2 years;
 - (c) between maturities of 3 and 5 years, the simplified duration shall be 4 years;
 - (d) between maturities of 5 and 10 years, the simplified duration shall be 7 years;
 - (e) from the maturity of 10 years onwards, the simplified duration shall be 12 years.

SUBSECTION 3

EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE

Article 149 ERI

(Art. 105 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

1. The equity risk sub-module referred to in point (b) of Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall include a risk sub-module for type 1 equities and a risk sub-module for type 2 equities.
2. Type 1 equities shall comprise equities listed in regulated markets in the countries which are members of the EEA or the OECD.

3. Type 2 equities shall comprise equities listed in stock exchanges in countries which are not members of the EEA or the OECD, equities which are not listed, private equities, hedge funds, commodities and other alternative investments. They shall also comprise all investments other than those covered in the interest rate risk sub-module, the property risk sub-module or the spread risk sub-module, including the assets and indirect exposures referred to in Article MR3(1), (2) and (3) that are subject to equity risk where a look-through approach was not possible.

4. The capital requirement for equity risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{equity} = \sqrt{SCR_{type1equities}^2 + 2 \cdot 0.75 \cdot SCR_{type1equities} \cdot SCR_{type2equities} + SCR_{type2equities}^2}$$

where:

- (a) $SCR_{type1equities}$ denotes the capital requirement for type 1 equities;
 - (b) $SCR_{type2equities}$ denotes the capital requirement for type 2 equities.
5. Notwithstanding Articles 150 and 151, the impact of the instantaneous decreases set out in those articles on the value of participations as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in financial and credit institutions shall be considered only on the value of the participations that are not deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1.
 6. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, the following equities shall be considered as type 1:
 - (a) units or shares of alternative investment funds authorised as European Long-term Investment Funds in accordance with [article 3 of ELTIF Regulation (COM proposal 2013/0214 (COD))];
 - (b) units or shares of collective investment undertakings qualifying as social entrepreneurship funds in accordance with Regulation 346/2013.

Article 150 ER3

(Art. 105(5) (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Standard equity risk sub-module

1. The capital requirement for type 1  equities referred to in Article ER1 shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease:
 - (a) equal to 22 % in the value of type 1 equity investments in related undertakings within the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) and 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where these investments are of a strategic nature;
 - (b) equal to the sum of 39 % and the symmetric adjustment (SA) as referred to in Article 153 SA, in the value of type 1 equities other than those referred to in point (a).
2. The capital requirement for type 2 equities referred to in Article ER1 shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease :
 - (a) equal to 22 % in the value of type 2 equity investments in related undertakings with the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) and 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where these investments are of a strategic nature;

- (b) equal to the sum of 49 % and the symmetric adjustment (SA) as referred to in Article 153 SA, in the value of type 2 equities, other than those referred to in point (a).

Article 151 ER2

(Art. 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Duration-based equity risk sub-module

1. Notwithstanding Article ER3, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has received supervisory approval to apply the provisions set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the capital requirement for type 1 equities referred to in Article ER1 shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease:
 - (a) equal to 22 % in the value of the type 1 equities corresponding to the business referred to in point (i) of paragraph 1(b) of Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) equal to 22 % in the value of type 1 equity investments in related undertakings within the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) and 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where these investments are of a strategic nature;
 - (c) the sum of 39 % and the symmetric adjustment (SA) as referred to in Article SA, in the value of type 1 equities, other than those referred to in points (a) or (b).
2. Notwithstanding Article ER3, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has received supervisory approval to apply the provisions set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the capital requirement for type 2 equities referred to in Article ER1 shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease of:
 - (a) 22 % in the value of the type 2 equities corresponding to the business referred to in point (i) of paragraph 1(b) of Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) 22 % in the value of type 2 equity investments in related undertakings within the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) and 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, where these investments are of a strategic nature;
 - (c) the sum of 49 % and the symmetric adjustment (SA) as referred to in Article SA, in the value of type 2 equities, other than those referred to in points (a) or (b).

Article 152 ER4

(Art. 105(5) (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Strategic participations

For the purpose of paragraphs 1(c) and 2(b) of Article ER2 and paragraphs 1(a) and 2(a) of Article ER3, equity investments of a strategic nature shall mean equity investments for which the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking demonstrates the following:

- (a) that the value of the equity investment is likely to be materially less volatile for the following 12 months than the value of other equities over the same period as a result of both the nature of the investment and the influence exercised by the participating undertaking in the related undertaking;
- (b) that the nature of the investment is strategic, taking into account all relevant factors, including:
 - (i) the existence of a clear decisive strategy to continue holding the participation for long period;
 - (ii) the consistency of the strategy referred to in point (a) with the main policies guiding or limiting the actions of the undertaking;
 - (iii) the participating undertaking's ability to continue holding the participation in the related undertaking;
 - (iv) the existence of a durable link;
 - (v) where the insurance or reinsurance participating company is part of a group, the consistency of such strategy with the main policies guiding or limiting the actions of the group.

Article 153 SA

(Art. 106 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Symmetric adjustment of the equity capital charge

1. The equity index referred to in Article 106(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) the equity index measures the market price of a diversified portfolio of equities which is representative of the nature of equities typically held by insurance and reinsurance undertakings;
 - (b) the level of the equity index is publicly available;
 - (c) the frequency of published levels of the equity index is sufficient to enable the current level of the index and its average value over the last 36 months to be determined.
2. Subject to paragraph 4, the symmetric adjustment shall be equal to the following:

$$SA = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{CI - AI}{AI} - 8\% \right)$$
 where:
 - (a) *CI* denotes the current level of the equity index;
 - (b) *AI* denotes the weighted average of the daily levels of the equity index over the last 36 months.
3. For the purpose of calculating the weighted average of the daily levels of the equity index, the weights for all daily levels shall be equal. The days during the last 36

months in respect of which the index was not determined shall not be included in the average.

4. The symmetric adjustment shall not be lower than – 10 % or higher than 10 %.

Article 153bis

(Art. 105(5) (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Criteria for the use of transitional measure for standard equity risk

The transitional measure for standard equity risk set out in Article 309(-9a) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall only be applied to type 1 equities referred to in Article 149 ER1 that were purchased on or before 1 January 2016 and which are not subject to the duration-based equity risk pursuant to Article 304 of that Directive.

SUBSECTION 4

PROPERTY RISK SUB-MODULE

Article 154 PRI

(Art. 105(5)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

The capital requirement for property risk referred to in point (c) of Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease of 25 % in the value of immovable property.

SUBSECTION 5

SPREAD RISK SUB-MODULE

Article 155 SRI

(Art. 105(5) (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Scope of the spread risk sub-module

The capital requirement for spread risk referred to in point (d) of Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{spread} = SCR_{bonds} + SCR_{securitisation} + SCR_{cd}$$

where

- (a) SCR_{bonds} denotes the capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans;
- (b) $SCR_{securitisation}$ denotes the capital requirement for spread risk on securitisation positions;
- (c) SCR_{cd} denotes the capital requirement for spread risk on credit derivatives.

Article 156 SR2

(Art. 105(5)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Spread risk on bonds and loans

1. The capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans SCR_{bonds} shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous relative decrease of $stress_i$ in the value of each bond or loan i other than mortgage loans that meet the requirements in Article 174ter, including bank deposits other than cash at bank referred to in paragraph 2(b) of Article 174 CDR1.
2. The risk factor $stress_i$ shall depend on the modified duration of the bond or loan i denominated in years (dur_i). dur_i shall never be lower than 1. For variable interest rate bonds or loans, dur_i shall be equivalent to the modified duration of a fixed interest rate bond or loan of the same maturity and with coupon payments equal to the forward interest rate.
3. Bonds or loans for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ depending on the credit quality step and the modified duration dur_i of the bond or loan i according to the following table.

Credit quality step		0		1		2		3		4		5 and 6	
Duration (dur_i)	$stress_i$	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i
up to 5	$b_i \cdot dur_i$	-	0.9 %	-	1.1 %	-	1.4 %	-	2.5 %	-	4.5 %	-	7.5 %
More than 5 and up to 10	$a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 5)$	4.5%	0.5 %	5.5%	0.6 %	7.0%	0.7 %	12.5 %	1.5 %	22.5 %	2.5 %	37.5 %	4.2 %
More than 10 and up to 15	$a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 10)$	7.2%	0.5 %	8.4%	0.5 %	10.5 %	0.5 %	20.0 %	1.0 %	35.0 %	1.8 %	58.5 %	0.5 %
More than 15 and up to 20	$a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 15)$	9.7%	0.5 %	10.9 %	0.5 %	13.0 %	0.5 %	25.0 %	1.0 %	44.0 %	0.5 %	61.0 %	0.5 %
More than 20	$\min[a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 15); 1]$	12.2 %	0.5 %	13.4 %	0.5 %	15.5 %	0.5 %	30.0 %	0.5 %	46.6 %	0.5 %	63.5 %	0.5 %

4. Bonds and loans for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ depending on the duration of the bond or loan i according to the following table:

Duration (dur_i)	$stress_i$
up to 5	$3\% \cdot dur_i$
More than 5 and up to 10	$15 + 1.7\% \cdot (dur_i - 5)$

More than 10 and up to 20	$23.5\% + 1.2\% \cdot (dur_i - 10)$
More than 20	$\min(35.5\% + 0.5\% \cdot (dur_i - 20); 1)$

5. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the impact of the instantaneous decrease in the value of participations, as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in financial and credit institutions shall be considered only on the value of the participations that are not deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1.

157 SCRS8

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation for spread risk on bonds and loans

1. Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCRS1, the capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans calculated with the simplified calculation shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{bonds} = MV^{bonds} \cdot \left(\sum_i \%MV_i^{bonds} \cdot stress_i + \%MV_{norating}^{bonds} \cdot \min(dur_{norating} \cdot 0.03; 1) \right) + \Delta Liab_{ul}$$

where:

- (a) SCR_{bonds} denotes the capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans;
- (b) MV^{bonds} denotes the value in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC of the assets subject to capital requirements for spread risk on bonds and loans;
- (c) $\%MV_i^{bonds}$ denotes the proportion of the portfolio of the assets subject to a capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans with credit quality step i , where a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available for those assets;
- (d) $\%MV_{norating}^{bonds}$ denotes the proportion of the portfolio of the assets subject to a capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans for which no credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available;
- (e) dur_i $dur_{norating}$ denotes the modified duration denominated in years of the assets subject to a capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans where no credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available;
- (f) $stress_i$ denotes a function of the credit quality step i and of the modified duration denominated in years of the assets subject to a capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans with credit quality step i , set out in paragraph 2;
- (g) $\Delta Liab_{ul}$ denotes the increase in the technical provisions less risk margin for policies where the policyholders bear the investment risk with embedded options and guarantees that would result from an instantaneous decrease in the

value of the assets subject to the capital requirement for spread risk on bonds of: $MV^{bonds} \cdot \left(\sum_i \%MV_i^{bonds} \cdot stress_i + \%MV_{norating}^{bonds} \cdot \min(dur_{norating} \cdot 0.03 ; 1) \right)$

2. $stress_i$ referred to in point (f) of paragraph 1, for each credit quality step i , shall be equal to: $dur_i \cdot b_i$ where dur_i is the modified duration denominated in years of the assets subject to a capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans with credit quality step i , and b_i is determined in accordance with the following table:

Credit quality step i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b_i	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%	2.5%	4.5%	7.5%	7.5%

3. $dur_{norating}$ referred to in point (f) of paragraph 1 and dur_i referred to in paragraph 2 shall not be lower than 1 year.

Article 158 SCRSC4

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation for captive insurance or reinsurance undertakings of the capital requirement for spread risk on bonds and loans

Where a captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCRS1 and SCRSC1, the capital requirement for spread rate risk calculated with the simplified calculation shall be based on the assumption that all assets are assigned to credit quality step 3.

Article 159 SR3

(Art. 105(5) (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Spread risk on securitisation positions: general provisions

1. The capital requirement $SCR_{securitisation}$ for spread risk on securitisation positions shall be the sum of a capital requirement for type 1 securitisations and a capital requirement for type 2 securitisations.
2. Type 1 securitisations shall include exposures to securitisations that meet the following criteria:
 - (a) the exposure has been assigned to credit quality step 3 or better;
 - (b) the securitisation is listed in a regulated market of a country which is a member of the EEA or the OECD;
 - (c) after the delivery of an enforcement notice and where applicable an acceleration notice, the tranche is not subordinated to other tranches of the same securitisation transaction or scheme in respect of receiving principal and interest payments;
 - (d) the underlying assets have been acquired by the SSPE in a manner that is enforceable against any third party and are beyond the reach of the seller

(originator or sponsor) and its creditors including in the event of the seller's insolvency;

- (e) there are no severe clawback provisions in the jurisdiction of the seller (originator or sponsor); this includes but is not limited to provisions under which the sale of the underlying assets can be invalidated by the liquidator of the seller (originator or sponsor) solely on the basis that it was concluded within a certain period before the declaration of the seller's insolvency or provisions where the SSPE can prevent such invalidation only if it can prove that it was not aware of the insolvency of the seller at the time of sale;
- (f) the securitisation includes provisions to ensure that a default of the servicer does not result in a termination of servicing and provisions to ensure the replacement of derivative counterparties and liquidity providers if applicable;
- (g) all the assets underlying the securitisation belong to only one of the following categories:
 - (i) residential mortgages;
 - (ii) loans to small and medium-sized enterprises;
 - (iii) auto loans;
 - (iv) leased property;
 - (v) consumer loans;
 - (vi) credit card receivables.

The pool of underlying assets may only include derivatives if these are used strictly for hedging currency risk and interest rate risk.

- (h) the pool of underlying assets do not include loans that were granted to credit-impaired obligors; where a credit-impaired obligor is a borrower (or where applicable, a guarantor) which:
 - (i) has declared bankruptcy, agreed with his creditors to a debt dismissal or reschedule or had a court grant his creditors a right of enforcement or material damages as a result of a missed payment within three years prior to the date of origination; or
 - (ii) is on an official registry of persons with adverse credit history; or
 - (iii) has a credit assessment by an ECAI or by the originator or by the sponsor indicating a significant risk that contractually agreed payments will not be made compared to the average obligor for this type of loans in the relevant jurisdiction.
- (i) the pool of underlying assets do not include loans in default within the meaning of Article 178(1) of Regulation 575/2013 at the time of issuance of the securitisation or when incorporated in the pool of underlying assets at any time after issuance;
- (j) except for securitisations where the underlying assets are credit card receivables, at least one payment has been made by obligors on the loans or lease;

- (k) in the case of securitisations where the underlying assets are residential mortgages, the pool of underlying residential mortgage loans do not include any loan that was marketed and underwritten on the premise that the loan applicant or, where applicable intermediaries, were made aware that the information provided might not be verified by the lender;
 - (l) in the case of securitisations backed by residential mortgages, the assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness meet the requirements set out in [Article 18 of the Mortgage Credit Directive] or equivalent requirements in non-EEA jurisdictions;
 - (m) in the case of securitisations backed by consumer loans, the assessment of the borrower's creditworthiness meets the requirements set out in Article 8 of Directive 2008/48/EC or equivalent requirements in non-EEA jurisdictions;
 - (n) where the issuer, originator or sponsor of the securitisation is established in the Union, it discloses information, in accordance with Article 8b of Regulation 1060/2009, on the credit quality and performance of the underlying assets, the structure of the transaction, the cash flows and any collateral supporting the exposures as well as any information that is necessary for investors to conduct comprehensive and well-informed stress tests; where the issuer, originator and sponsors are established outside the Union, comprehensive loan-level data in compliance with standards generally accepted by market participants is made available to existing and potential investors and regulators at issuance and on a regular basis.
3. Type 2 securitisations shall include all securitisations that do not qualify as type 1 securitisations.
 4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, securitisations that were issued before the entry into force of this Regulation shall qualify as type 1 if they meet only the requirements set out in points (a), (c), (d) and (g) of paragraph 1.

Article 159bis

(Art. 105(5) (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Spread risk on securitisation positions: calculation of the capital requirement

1. The capital requirement for spread risk on type 1 securitisations shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous relative decrease of $stress_i$ in the value of each type 1 securitisation position i . The risk factor $stress_i$ shall be equal to the following:

$$stress_i = \min[b_i \cdot dur_i; 1]$$

where:

- (a) dur_i denotes the modified duration of the securitisation position denominated in years;
- (b) b_i shall be assigned depending on the credit quality step of the securitisation position i according to the following table:

Credit quality step	0	1	2	3
b_i	4.3 %	8.5 %	14.8 %	17 %

2. The capital requirement for spread risk on type 2 securitisations shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous relative decrease of $stress_i$ in the value of each type 2 securitisation position i . The risk factor $stress_i$ shall be equal to the following

$$stress_i = \min[b_i \cdot dur_i; 1]$$

where:

- (a) dur_i denotes the modified duration of the securitisation position denominated in years;
- (b) b_i shall be assigned depending on the credit quality step of the securitisation position i according to the following table:

Credit quality step	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
b_i	12.5 %	13.4 %	16.6 %	19.7 %	82 %	100%	100%

- 3. The modified duration dur_i referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not be lower than 1 year.
- 4. Securitisation positions for which a credit assessment from a nominated ECAI is not available shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ of 100 %.

Article 162 SR6

(Art. 105(5)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Spread risk on credit derivatives

- 1. The capital requirement SCR_{cd} for spread risk on credit derivatives other than those referred to in paragraph 4 shall be equal to the higher of the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous increase in absolute terms of the credit spread of the instruments underlying the credit derivatives, as set out in paragraphs 2 and 3;

- (b) the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous relative decrease of the credit spread of the instruments underlying the credit derivatives by 75 %.

For the purpose of point (a) of paragraph 1, the instantaneous increase of the credit spread of the instruments underlying the credit derivatives for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available shall be calculated according to the following table.

Credit quality step	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Instantaneous increase in spread (in percentage points)	1.3	1.5	2.6	4.5	8.4	16.20	16.20

- For the purpose of point (a) of paragraph 1, the instantaneous increase of the credit spread of the instruments underlying the credit derivatives for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available shall be 5 percentage points.
- Credit derivatives which are part of the undertaking's risk mitigation policy shall not be subject to a capital requirement for spread risk, as long as the undertaking holds either the instruments underlying the credit derivative or another exposure with respect to which the basis risk between that exposure and the instruments underlying the credit derivative is not material in any circumstances.
- Notwithstanding the requirement in paragraph 1 to use the higher of capital requirements in points (a) and (b) of that paragraph, where the larger of those capital requirements and the larger of the corresponding capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2) are not based on the same scenario, the capital requirement for spread risk on securitisation positions shall be the capital requirement referred to in points (a) or (b) of paragraph 1 for which the underlying scenario results in the largest corresponding capital requirement calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2).

Article 163 SR7

(Art. 105(5) (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Specific exposures

- Notwithstanding Article 156 SR2, exposures in the form bonds referred to in Article 22(4) of Directive 85/611/EEC (covered bonds) which have been assigned to credit quality step 0 or 1 shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ according to the following table.

Credit quality step	0	1
Duration		

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(dur_i)		
up to 5	$0.7\% \cdot dur_i$	$0.9\% \cdot dur_i$
More than 5 years	$\min(3.5\% + 0.5\% \cdot (dur_i - 5); 1)$	$\min(4.5\% + 0.5\% \cdot (dur_i - 5); 1)$

2. Notwithstanding Article 156 SR2, exposures to the following shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ of 0 %:
 - (a) the European Central Bank;
 - (b) Member States' central government and central banks denominated and funded in the domestic currency of that central government and the central bank;
 - (c) multilateral development banks referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 117 of Regulation 575/2013;
 - (d) international organisations referred to in Article 118 of Regulation 575/2013;
3. Notwithstanding Article 156 SR2, exposures to central governments and central banks other than those referred to in point (b) of paragraph 2, denominated and funded in the domestic currency of that central government and central bank, and for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ depending on the credit quality step and the duration of the exposure according to the following table.

Credit quality step		0 and 1		2		3		4		5 and 6	
Duration (dur_i)	$stress_i$	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i	a_i	b_i
up to 5	$b_i \cdot dur_i$	-	0.0%	-	1.1%	-	1.4%	-	2.5%	-	4.5%
More than 5 and up to 10	$a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 5)$	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	0.6%	7.0%	0.7%	12.5%	1.5%	22.5%	2.5%
More than 10 and up to 15	$a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 10)$	0.0%	0.0%	8.4%	0.5%	10.5%	0.5%	20.0%	1.0%	35.0%	1.8%
More than 15 and up to 20	$a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 15)$	0.0%	0.0%	10.9%	0.5%	13.0%	0.5%	25.0%	1.0%	44.0%	0.5%
More than 20	$\min[a_i + b_i \cdot (dur_i - 15); 1]$	0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	0.5%	15.5%	0.5%	30.0%	0.5%	46.5%	0.5%

4. Notwithstanding Article 156 SR2, exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available and where this undertaking meets its Minimum Capital Requirement, shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ from the table in Article 156(3) depending on the undertaking's solvency ratio, using the following mapping between solvency ratios and credit quality steps:

Solvency ratio	196%	175%	122%	95%	75%	75%
Credit quality step	1	2	3	4	5	6

For the purposes of this paragraph, 'solvency ratio' denotes the ratio of the eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement, using the latest available values.

Where the solvency ratio falls in between the solvency ratios set out in the table above, the value of $stress_i$ shall be linearly interpolated from the closest values of $stress_i$ corresponding to the closest solvency ratios set out in the table above. Where the solvency ratio is lower than 75%, $stress_i$ shall be equal to the factor corresponding to the credit quality steps 5 and 6. Where the solvency ratio is higher than 196%, $stress_i$ shall be the same as the factor corresponding to the credit quality step 1.

5. Notwithstanding Article 156 SR2, exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which does not meet its Minimum Capital Requirement shall be assigned a risk factor $stress_i$ according to the following table:

Duration (dur_i)	risk factor $stress_i$
up to 5	7.5 % . dur_i
More than 5 and up to 10	$37.50\% + 4.20\% \cdot (dur_i - 5)$
More than 10 and up to 15	$58.50\% + 0.50 \% \cdot (dur_i - 10)$
More than 15 and up to 20	$61\% + 0.50 \% \cdot (dur_i - 15)$
More than 20	$\min(63.5\% + 0.5\% \cdot (dur_i - 20); 1)$

6. Paragraphs 4 and 5 shall only apply as of the first date of public disclosure, by the undertaking corresponding to the exposure, of the report on its solvency and financial condition referred to in Article 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC. Before that date, if a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available for the exposures, Article 156 SR2 shall apply, otherwise, the exposures shall be assigned the same risk factor as the ones that would result from the application of paragraph 4 to exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking whose solvency ratio is 100%.
7. Notwithstanding Article SR2, exposures to a third country insurance or reinsurance undertaking for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, situated in a country whose solvency regime is deemed equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Article 227 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and which complies with the solvency requirements of that third-country, shall be assigned the same risk factor as the ones that would result from the application of paragraph 4 to exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking whose solvency ratio is 100%.

8. Notwithstanding Article SR2, exposures to credit institutions and financial institutions within the meaning of points (1) and (26) of Article 4 of Regulation 575/2013 which comply with the solvency requirements set out in Directive 2013/36/EC and Regulation 575/2013, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, shall be assigned the same risk factor as the ones that would result from the application of paragraph 4 to exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking whose solvency ratio is 100%.
9. Notwithstanding Article 162 SR6, the capital requirement for spread risk on credit derivatives where the underlying financial instrument is a bond or a loan to any exposure listed in paragraph 3 shall be nil.

Article 163bis

(Art. 105(5)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Application of the spread risk scenarios to matching adjustment portfolios

Where insurance undertakings apply the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC, they shall carry out the scenario based calculation for spread risk as follows:

- (a) the assets in the assigned portfolio shall be subject to the instantaneous decrease in value for spread risk set out in Articles 156 SR2, 159 SR3 and 163 SR7;
- (b) the technical provisions shall be recalculated to take into account the impact on the amount of the matching adjustment of the instantaneous decrease in value of the assigned portfolio of assets. In particular, the fundamental spread shall increase, by an absolute amount that is calculated as the product of the relevant risk factor $stress_i$, referred to in Articles 156 SR2, 159 SR3 and 163 SR7, and a reduction factor, depending on the credit quality as set out in the following table:

Credit quality step	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Reduction factor	45 %	50 %	60 %	75 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

SUBSECTION 6

MARKET RISK CONCENTRATIONS SUB-MODULE

Article 165 CO1

(Art. 105(5) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Single name exposure

1. The capital requirement for market risk concentration shall be calculated on the basis of single name exposures. For this purpose exposures to undertakings which belong to the same corporate group shall be treated as a single name exposure. Similarly, immovable properties which are located in the same building shall be considered as a single immovable property.
2. The exposure at default to a counterparty shall be the sum of the exposures to this counterparty.
3. The exposure at default to a single name exposure shall be the sum of the exposures at default to all counterparties that belong to the single name exposure.
4. The weighted average credit quality step on a single name exposure shall be equal to the rounded-up average of the credit quality steps of all exposures to all counterparties that belong to the single name exposure, weighted by the value of each exposure.
5. For the purpose of paragraph 4, exposures for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available, shall be assigned a credit quality step in accordance with Section ECAI. Exposures for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available shall be assigned to credit quality step 5.

Article 166 CO2

(Art. 105(5)(f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of the capital requirement for market risk concentration

1. The capital requirement for market risk concentration shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{conc} = \sqrt{\sum_i Conc_i^2}$$

Where: (a) the sum overs all single name exposures i

(b) $Conc_i$ denotes the capital requirement for market risk concentration on a single name exposure i .

2. For each single name exposure I , the capital requirement for market risk concentration $Conc_i$ shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous relative decrease in the value of the assets corresponding to the single name exposure i of the following amount:

$$XS_i \cdot g_i$$

where:

- (a) XS_i is the relative excess exposure referred to in Article CO3;
- (b) g_i is the risk factor for market risk concentration referred to in Articles CO5 and CO6.

Article 167 CO3

(Art. 105(5) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Excess exposure

1. The relative excess exposure on a single name exposure i shall be equal to the following:

$$XS_i = \text{Max}\left(0, \frac{E_i}{\text{Assets}} - CT_i\right)$$

where:

- (a) E_i denotes the exposure at default to single name exposure i ;
 - (b) Assets denotes the calculation base of the market risk concentrations sub-module;
 - (c) CT_i denotes the relative excess exposure threshold referred to in Article CO4.
2. The calculation base of the market risk concentration sub-module Assets shall be equal to the value of all assets held by an insurance or reinsurance undertaking, excluding:
 - (a) assets held in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is fully borne by the policy holders;
 - (b) exposures to a counterparty which belongs to the same group as the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, provided that the following conditions are met:
 - (i) the counterparty is an insurance or reinsurance undertaking, an insurance holding company, a mixed financial holding company or an ancillary services undertaking;
 - (ii) the counterparty is fully consolidated in accordance with point (a) of paragraph 1 of Article 323bis SCG3;
 - (iii) the counterparty is subject to the same risk evaluation, measurement and control procedures as the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (iv) the counterparty is established in the Union;
 - (v) there is no current or foreseen material practical or legal impediment to the prompt transfer of own funds or repayment of liabilities from the counterparty to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (c) the value of the participations as referred to in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in financial and credit institutions that is deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1;
 - (d) exposures included in the scope of the counterparty default risk module;
 - (e) deferred tax assets;

- (f) intangible assets.
3. The exposure at default on a single name exposure i shall be reduced by the amount of the exposure at default to counterparties belonging to that single name exposure and for which the risk factor for market risk concentration referred to in Article CO6 is 0%.

Article 168 CO4

(Art. 105(5) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Relative excess exposure thresholds

Each single name exposure i shall be assigned, in accordance with the following table, a relative excess exposure threshold depending on the weighted average credit quality step of the single name exposure i , calculated in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article CO1.

Weighted average credit quality step of single name exposure i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Relative excess exposure threshold CT_i	3 %	3 %	3 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %	1.5 %

Article 169 CO5

(Art. 105(5) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk factor for market risk concentration

1. Each single name exposure i shall be assigned, in accordance with the following table, a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration depending on the weighted average credit quality step of the single name exposure i , calculated in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article CO1.

Weighted average credit quality step of single name exposure i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Risk factor g_i	12 %	12 %	21 %	27 %	73 %	73 %	73 %

2. Single name exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available and where the undertaking meets its Minimum Capital Requirement, shall be assigned a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration depending on the undertaking's solvency ratio in accordance with the following table:

Solvency ratio	95 %	100 %	122 %	175 %	196 %
Risk factor g_i	73 %	64.5 %	27 %	21 %	12 %

For the purposes of this paragraph, 'solvency ratio' denotes the ratio of the eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement, using the latest available values.

Where the solvency ratio falls in between the solvency ratios set out in the table above, the value of g_i shall be linearly interpolated from the closest values of g_i corresponding to the closest solvency ratios set out in the table above. Where the solvency ratio is lower than 95 %, the risk factor g_i shall be equal to 73 %. Where the solvency ratio is higher than 196 %, the risk factor g_i shall be equal to 12 %.

3. Single name exposures to insurance or reinsurance undertakings which do not meet their Minimum Capital Requirement, shall be assigned a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration equal to 73%.

Paragraphs 2 and 3 shall only apply as of the first date of public disclosure, by the undertaking corresponding to the exposure, of the report on its solvency and financial condition referred to in Article 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC. Before that date, if a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available for the single name exposure, paragraph 1 shall apply, otherwise, the exposures shall be assigned a risk factor g_i of 65.5 %.

5. Single name exposures to a third country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, situated in a country whose solvency regime is deemed equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Articles 227 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and which complies with the solvency requirements of those that third-country, shall be assigned a risk factor g_i of 64.5 %.
6. Single name exposures to credit institutions and financial institutions within the meaning of points (1) and (26) of Article 4 of Regulation 575/2013 and which comply with the solvency requirements set out in of Directive 2013/36/EC and Regulation 575/2013, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, shall be assigned a risk factor g_i of 64.5 %.
7. Single name exposures other than those identified in paragraphs 1 to 6 shall be assigned a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration of 73 %.

Article 170 CO6

(Art. 105(5) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Specific exposures

1. Notwithstanding Article CO4, exposures in the form of bonds as referred to in Article 22(4) of Directive 85/611/EEC (covered bonds) shall be assigned a relative excess exposure threshold CT_i of 15 %, provided that the corresponding exposures in the form of covered bonds have been assigned to credit quality step 0 or 1. Notwithstanding Article CO1(1), exposures in the form of covered bonds shall be considered as single name exposures, regardless of other exposures to the same counterparty as the issuer of the covered bonds, which constitute a distinct single name exposure..
2. Notwithstanding Article CO4 and CO5, exposures to a single immovable property shall be assigned a relative excess exposure threshold CT_i of 10 % and a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration of 12 %.

3. Notwithstanding Article CO5, exposures to the following shall be assigned a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration of 0 %:
- (a) the European Central Bank;
 - (b) Member States' central government and central banks denominated and funded in the domestic currency of that central government and central bank;
 - (c) multilateral development banks referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 117 of Regulation 575/2013;
 - (d) international organisations referred to in Article 118 of Regulation 575/2013.
4. Notwithstanding Article CO5, exposures to central governments and central banks other than those referred to in point (b) of paragraph 3, denominated and funded in the domestic currency of that central government and central bank, shall be assigned a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration depending on their weighted average credit quality steps, in accordance with the following table.

Weighted average credit quality step of single name exposure i	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Risk factor g_i	0 %	0 %	12 %	21 %	27 %	73 %	73 %

5. Notwithstanding Article CO5, exposures in the form of bank deposits shall be assigned a risk factor g_i for market risk concentration of 0 %, provided they meet the following requirements:
- (a) the full value of the exposure is covered by a government guarantee scheme in the Community;
 - (b) the guarantee covers the insurance or reinsurance undertaking without any restriction;
 - (c) there is no double counting of such guarantee in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.
 - (d)

Article 171 SCRSC5

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for market risk concentration for captive insurance or reinsurance undertakings

1. Where the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCRS1 and SCRSC1, it may use the following simplifications:
- (a) intra-group asset pooling arrangements of captive insurance or reinsurance undertakings may be exempted from the market risk concentration sub-module to the extent that there exist legally enforceable contractual terms which ensure that the liabilities of the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking will be offset by the intra-group exposures it holds against other entities of the group.

- (b) the relative excess exposure threshold referred to in point (c) of paragraph Article 167 CO3 shall be equal to 15 % for the following single name exposures:
- (i) exposures to credit institutions that do not belong to the same group and that have been assigned to the quality step 2;
 - (ii) exposures to entities of the group that manages the cash of the captive insurance or reinsurance undertaking that have been assigned to the quality step 2.

SUBSECTION 7

CURRENCY RISK SUB-MODULE

Article 172 CRI

(Art. 105(5)(e) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

1. The capital requirement for currency risk referred to in point (e) of Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be equal to the sum of the capital requirements for currency risk for each foreign currency. Investments in type 1 equities referred to in Article ER1(2) and type 2 equities referred to in Article ER1(3) which are listed in stock exchanges operating with different currencies shall be assumed to be sensitive to the currency of its main listing. Type 2 equities referred to in Article ER1(3) which are not listed shall be assumed to be sensitive to the currency of the country in which the issuer has its main operations. Immovable property shall be assumed to be sensitive to the currency of the country in which it is located.

For the purposes of this Article, foreign currencies are currencies other than the currency used for the preparation of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's financial statements (hereinafter referred to as 'the local currency').
2. For each foreign currency, the capital requirement for currency risk shall be equal to the larger of the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the capital requirement for the risk of an increase in value of the foreign currency against the local currency;
 - (b) the capital requirement for the risk of a decrease in value of the foreign currency against the local currency.
3. The capital requirement for the risk of an increase in value of a foreign currency against the local currency shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous increase of 25 % in the value of the foreign currency against the local currency.
4. The capital requirement for the risk of a decrease in value of a foreign currency against the local currency shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease of 25 % in the value of the foreign currency against the local currency.

5. For currencies which are pegged to the euro, the 25% factor referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 may be adjusted in accordance with the implementing technical standard referred to in point (d) of Article 109a(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, provided that:
- (a) the pegging arrangement shall ensure that the relative changes in the exchange rate over a one-year period do not exceed the relative adjustments to the 25% factor, in the event of extreme market events, that correspond to the confidence level set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) one of the following criteria is complied with:
 - (i) participation of the currency in the European Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM II);
 - (ii) existence of a decision from the Council which recognizes pegging arrangements between this currency and the euro;
 - (iii) establishment of the pegging arrangement by the law of country establishing the country's currency.

In analysing the conditions set out in point (a), the financial resources of the parties that guarantee the pegging shall be taken into account.

6. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4, the impact of an increase in value of a foreign currency against the local currency on the value of participations as defined in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in financial and credit institutions, shall be considered only on the value of the participations that are not deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1. The part deducted from own funds shall be considered only to the extent such impact increases the basic own funds.
7. Notwithstanding paragraphs 4 and 5, the impact of the decrease in the value of the foreign currency against the local currency on the value of participations as defined in Article 92(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in financial and credit institutions shall be considered only on the value of the participations that are not deducted from own funds pursuant to Article 71 POF1. The part deducted from own funds shall be considered only to the extent such impact increases the basic own funds.
8. Notwithstanding the requirement in paragraph 2 to use the larger of capital requirements in points (a) and (b) of that paragraph, where the larger of those capital requirements and the largest of the corresponding capital requirements calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2) are not based on the same scenario, the capital requirement for currency risk on a given currency shall be the capital requirement referred to in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 for which the underlying scenario results in the largest corresponding capital requirement calculated in accordance with Article ALAC2(2).

SECTION 7

COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK MODULE

SUBSECTION 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 174 CDR1

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Scope

- (1) The capital requirement for counterparty default risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{def} = \sqrt{SCR_{(def,1)}^2 + 1.5 \cdot SCR_{(def,1)} \cdot SCR_{(def,2)} + SCR_{(def,2)}^2}$$

where:

- (a) $SCR_{def,1}$ denotes the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures as set out in paragraph 2,
 - (b) $SCR_{def,2}$ denotes the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 2 exposures as set out in paragraph 3.
- (2) Type 1 exposures shall consist of exposures in relation to:
- (a) Risk-mitigation contracts including reinsurance arrangements, insurance securitisations and derivatives;
 - (b) Cash at bank as defined in Article 6 item F Directive 91/674/EEC ;
 - (c) Deposits with ceding undertakings, where the number of single name exposures does not exceed 15;
 - (d) Commitments received by an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which have been called up but are unpaid, where the number of single name exposures does not exceed 15, including called up but unpaid ordinary share capital and preference shares, called up but unpaid legally binding commitments to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities, called up but unpaid initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, called up but unpaid guarantees, called up but unpaid letters of credit, called up but unpaid claims which mutual or mutual-type associations may have against their members by way of a call for supplementary contributions;
 - (e) Legally binding commitments which the undertaking has provided or arranged and which may create payment obligations depending on the credit standing or default on a counterparty including guarantees, letters of credit, letters of comfort which the undertaking has provided.

- (3) Type 2 exposures shall consist of all credit exposures which are not covered in the spread risk sub-module and which are not type 1 exposures, including:
 - (a) Receivables from intermediaries;;
 - (b) Policy holder debtors;
 - (c) mortgage loans which meet the requirements in Article 174ter;
 - (d) Deposits with ceding undertakings, where the number of single name exposures exceeds 15;
 - (e) Commitments received by an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which have been called up but are unpaid as referred to in paragraph 2(d), where the number of single name exposures exceeds 15.
- (4) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may, at their discretion, consider all exposures referred to in points (d) and (e) of paragraph 3 as type 1 exposures, regardless of the number of single name exposures.
- (5) Where a letter of credit, a guarantee or an equivalent risk mitigation technique has been provided to fully secure an exposure and this risk mitigation technique meets the requirements of Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM6, then the provider of that letter of credit, guarantee or equivalent risk mitigation technique may be considered as the counterparty on the secured exposure for the purpose of assessing the number of single name exposures.
- (6) The following credit risks shall not be covered in the counterparty default risk module:
 - (a) the credit risk transferred by a credit derivative;
 - (b) the credit risk on debt issuance by special purpose vehicles, whether as defined in Article 13(26) of Directive 2009/138/EC or not;
 - (c) the underwriting risk of credit and suretyship insurance or reinsurance as referred to in lines of business 9, 21 and 28 of Annex I
 - (d) the credit risk on mortgage loans which do not meet the requirements in Article 174ter.
- (7) Investment guarantees on insurance contracts provided to policy holders by a third party and for which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would be liable should the third party default shall be treated as derivatives in the counterparty default risk module.

Article 174bis CDR2bis

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Single name exposures

- (1) The capital requirement for counterparty default risk shall be calculated on the basis of single name exposures. For this purpose exposures to undertakings which belong to the same corporate group shall be treated as a single name exposure.
- (2) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking may consider exposures which belong to different members of the same legal or contractual pooling arrangement as different single name exposures where the probability of default of the single name exposure is

calculated in accordance with Article 178 CDR6 and the loss-given-default is calculated in accordance with Article 175ter CDR2ter if it is a pool exposure of type A, in accordance with Article 175quarter CDR2quarter if it is a pool exposure of type B and in accordance with Article 175quinquies CDR2quinquies if it is a pool exposure of type C. Alternatively exposures to the undertakings which belong to the same pooling arrangement shall be treated as a single name exposure.

Article 174ter CDR2ter

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Mortgage loans

- (1) Retail loans secured by mortgages on residential property (mortgage loans) shall be treated as type 2 exposures under the counterparty default risk provided the requirements in paragraphs 2 to 13 are met.
- (2) The exposure shall be either to a natural person or persons or to a small or medium sized enterprise.
- (3) The exposure shall be one of a significant number of exposures with similar characteristics such that the risks associated with such lending are substantially reduced.
- (4) The total amount owed to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and, where relevant, to all related undertakings within the meaning of Article 212(1)(b) and 212(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, including any exposure in default, by the counterparty or other connected third party, shall not, to the knowledge of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, exceed EUR 1 million. The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall take reasonable steps to acquire this knowledge.
- (5) The residential property is or shall be occupied or let by the owner.
- (6) The value of the property does not materially depend upon the credit quality of the borrower.
- (7) The risk of the borrower does not materially depend upon the performance of the underlying property, but on the underlying capacity of the borrower to repay the debt from other sources, and as a consequence, the repayment of the facility does not materially depend on any cash flow generated by the underlying property serving as collateral. For those other sources, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall determine maximum loan-to-income ratio as part of their lending policy and obtain suitable evidence of the relevant income when granting the loan.
- (8) The following requirements on legal certainty shall be met:
 - (a) a mortgage or charge is enforceable in all jurisdictions which are relevant at the time of the conclusion of the credit agreement and shall be properly filed on a timely basis;
 - (b) all legal requirements for establishing the pledge have been fulfilled;
 - (c) the protection agreement and the legal process underpinning it enable the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to realise the value of the protection within a reasonable timeframe.

- (9) The following requirements on the monitoring of property values and on property valuation shall be met:
- (a) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking monitors the value of the property on a frequent basis and at a minimum once every three years. The insurance or reinsurance undertaking carries out more frequent monitoring where the market is subject to significant changes in conditions;
 - (b) the property valuation is reviewed when information available to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking indicates that the value of the property may have declined materially relative to general market prices and that review is external and independent and carried out by a valuer who possesses the necessary qualifications, ability and experience to execute a valuation and who is independent from the credit decision process.
- (10) For the purposes of paragraph 9, insurance or reinsurance undertakings may use statistical methods to monitor the value of the property and to identify property that needs revaluation.
- (11) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall clearly document the types of residential property they accept as collateral and their lending policies in this regard. The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall require the independent valuer of the market value of the property, as referred to in Article 177ter(2), to document that market value in a transparent and clear manner.
- (12) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall have in place procedures to monitor that the property taken as credit protection is adequately insured against the risk of damage.
- (13) The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall report the following data on losses stemming from mortgage loans to the supervisory authority:
- (a) losses up to 80 % of the market value or 80 % of the mortgage lending value in any given year;
 - (b) overall losses in any given year.
- (14) The supervisory authorities shall publish annually on an aggregated basis the data specified in points (a) and (b) of paragraph 13, together with historical data, where available. A supervisory authority shall, upon the request of another supervisory authority in a Member State, the EBA or the EIOPA provide to that supervisory authority, the EBA or the EIOPA more detailed information on the condition of the residential immovable property markets in that Member State.

Article 175 CDR2

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Loss-given-default

- (1) The loss-given-default on a single name exposure shall be equal to the sum of the loss-given-default on each of the exposures to counterparties belonging to the single name exposure. The loss-given-default shall be net of the liabilities towards counterparties belonging to the single name exposure provided that those liabilities

and exposures are set off in the case of default of the counterparties and provided that the requirements of Articles SCRRM1 and SCRRM2 are met in relation to that right of set-off. No offsetting shall be allowed for if the liabilities are expected to be met before the credit exposure is cleared.

- (2) The loss-given-default on a reinsurance arrangement or insurance securitisation shall be equal to the following:

$$LGD = \max(50\%(REcoverables + RM_{re}) - F \cdot Collateral; 0)$$

where:

- (a) *Recoverables* denotes the best estimate of amounts recoverable from the reinsurance arrangement or insurance securitisation and the corresponding debtors,
- (b) *RM_{re}* denotes the risk mitigating effect on underwriting risk of the reinsurance arrangement or securitisation,
- (c) *Collateral* denotes the risk-adjusted value of collateral in relation to the reinsurance arrangement or securitisation
- (d) *F* denotes a factor to take into account the economic effect of the collateral arrangement in relation to the reinsurance arrangement or securitisation in case of any credit event related to the counterparty.

Where the reinsurance arrangement is with an insurance or reinsurance undertaking or a third country insurance or reinsurance undertaking and 60 % or more of that counterparty's assets are subject to collateral arrangements, the loss-given-default shall be equal to the following:

$$LGD = \max(90\%(REcoverables + RM_{re}) - F' \cdot Collateral; 0)$$

where:

- (a) *F'* denotes a factor to take into account the economic effect of the collateral arrangement in relation to the reinsurance arrangement or securitisation in the case of a credit event related to the counterparty.

- (3) The loss-given-default on a derivative shall be equal to the following:

$$LGD = \max(90\%(Derivative + RM_{fin}) - F' \cdot Collateral; 0)$$

where

- (a) *Derivative* denotes the value of the derivative in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC,
- (b) *RM_{fin}* denotes the risk mitigating effect on market risk of the derivative,
- (c) *Collateral* denotes the risk-adjusted value of collateral in relation to the derivative
- (d) *F'* denotes a factor to take into account the economic effect of the collateral arrangement in relation to the derivative in case of a credit event related to the counterparty.

- (4) The loss-given-default on a mortgage loan shall be equal to the following

$$LGD = \max(Loan - Mortgage; 0)$$
where
- (a) *Loan* denotes the value of the mortgage loan in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC,
- (b) *Mortgage* denotes the risk-adjusted value of the mortgage,
- (5) The loss-given-default on a legally binding commitment as referred to in Article 174 CDR1 (2)(e) shall be equal to the difference between its nominal value and its value in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (6) The loss-given-default on cash at bank as defined in Article 6 item F of Directive 91/674/EEC, of a deposit with a ceding undertaking, of an item listed in Article CDR1(2)(d) or CDR1(3)(e), or of a receivable from an intermediary or policy holder debtor, as well as any other exposure not listed elsewhere in this Article shall be equal to its value in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 175ter CDR2ter

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Loss-given-default for pool exposures of type A

- (1) For pool exposures of type A which the undertaking considers as separate single name exposures in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 174bis CDR2bis, the loss given default shall be multiplied by the risk-share factor, calculated as follows:

$$risk - share_factor = e^{-0.15(\min(SR, 196\%) - 1)}$$

where:

- (a) $SR = (1 - P) \cdot \frac{\sum_i EOF_i}{\sum_i (EOF_i / SR_i)} + \sum_j P_j \cdot SR_j$;
- (b) $P = \sum_j P_j$;
- (c) P_j denotes the share of the total risk of the pooling arrangement undertaken by pool member j ;
- (d) for pool members which fall within the scope of Directive and for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available, SR_i and SR_j shall be assigned in accordance with the following table:

Credit quality step	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
SR_i	196%	196%	175%	122%	95%	75%	75%

for pool members which fall within the scope of Directive 2009/138/EC and for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, SR_i and SR_j shall be the latest available solvency ratio;

for pool members situated in a third country and for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available:

- (i) SR_i and SR_j shall be equal to 100% where the pool member is situated in a country whose solvency regime is deemed equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Article 172 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (ii) SR_i and SR_j shall be equal to 75% where the pool member is situated in a country whose solvency regime is not deemed equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Article 172 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (2) Where the undertaking is ceding risk to a pooling arrangement by the intermediary of a central undertaking, the central undertaking should be considered as part of the pooling arrangement and its share of the risk calculated accordingly.

Article 175quarter CDR2quarter

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Loss-given-default for pool exposures of type B

- (1) For pool exposures of type B which the undertaking considers as separate single name exposures in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 174bis CDR2bis, where members are each liable up to the full amount of the obligation covered by the pooling arrangement, the loss-given-default shall be calculated as follows:

$$LGD = \max(((1 - RR_C) \cdot (\frac{P_U}{1 - P_C}) \cdot BE_C + \Delta RM_C) - F \cdot Collateral); 0)$$

where:

- (a) P_U denotes the undertaking's share of the risk according to the terms of the pooling arrangement;
- (b) P_C denotes the counterparty member's share of the risk according to the terms of the pooling arrangement;
- (c) RR_C is equal to:
 - (i) 10% if 60% or more of the assets of the counterparty member are subject to collateral arrangements;
 - (ii) 50% otherwise;
- (d) BE_C denotes the best estimate of the liability ceded to the counterparty member by the undertaking to the pooling arrangement, net of any amounts reinsured with counterparties external to the pooling arrangement;

- (e) ΔRM_C denotes the counterparty member's contribution to the risk-mitigating effect of the pooling arrangement on the underwriting risk of the undertaking;
 - (f) *Collateral* denotes the risk-adjusted value of collateral held by the counterparty member of the pooling arrangement;
 - (g) F denotes the factor to take into account the economic effect of the collateral held by the counterparty member, calculated in accordance with Article 177 CDR4.
- (2) For pool exposures of type B which the undertaking considers as separate single name exposures in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 174bis CDR2bis, where members are each only liable up to their respective portion of the obligation covered by the pooling arrangement, the loss-given-default shall be calculated as follows:

$$LGD = \max(((1 - RR_C) \cdot (P_C \cdot BE_U + \Delta RM_C) - F \cdot Collateral); 0)$$

where:

- (a) P_C denotes the counterparty member's share of the risk according to the terms of the pooling arrangement;
- (b) RR_C is equal to:
 - (i) 10% if 60% or more of the assets of the counterparty member are subject to collateral arrangements;
 - (ii) 50% otherwise;
- (c) BE_U denotes the best estimate of the liability ceded to the pooling arrangement by the undertaking to the pooling arrangement, net of any amounts reinsured with counterparties external to the pooling arrangement;
- (d) ΔRM_C denotes the counterparty member's contribution to the risk-mitigating effect of the pooling arrangement on the underwriting risk of the undertaking;
- (e) *Collateral* denotes the risk-adjusted value of collateral held by the counterparty member of the pooling arrangement;
- (f) F denotes the factor to take into account the economic effect of the collateral held by the counterparty member, calculated in accordance with Article 177 CDR4.

Article 175quinquies CDR2quinquies

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Loss-given-default for pool exposures of type C

- (1) For pool exposures of type C which the undertaking considers as separate single name exposures in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 174bis CDR2bis, the loss-given-default shall be calculated as follows:

$$LGD = \max(((1 - RR_{CE}) \cdot (P_U \cdot BE_{CE} + \Delta RM_{CE}) - F \cdot Collateral); 0)$$

where:

- (a) P_U denotes the undertaking's share of the risk according to the terms of the pooling arrangement;
- (b) RR_{CE} is equal to:
 - (i) 10% if 60% or more of the assets of the external counterparty are subject to collateral arrangements;
 - (ii) 50% otherwise;
- (c) BE_{CE} denotes the best estimate of the liability ceded to the external counterparty by the pooling arrangement as a whole;
- (d) ΔRM_{CE} denotes the external counterparty's contribution to the risk-mitigating effect of the pooling arrangement on the underwriting risk of the undertaking;
- (e) *Collateral* denotes the risk-adjusted value of collateral held by the counterparty member of the pooling arrangement;
- (f) F denotes the factor to take into account the economic effect of the collateral held by the counterparty member, calculated in accordance with Article 177 CDR4.

Article 175bis CDR2bis

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation - grouping of single name exposures

Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCRS1, the loss-given-default set out in Article 175 CDR2 may be calculated for a group of single name exposures. In this case, the group of single name exposures shall be assigned the probability of default on the highest probability of default assigned to single name exposures included in the group in accordance with Article 178 CDR6.

Article 176 CDR3

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-mitigating effect

The risk-mitigating effect on underwriting or market risks of a reinsurance arrangement, securitisation or derivative is the difference between the following capital requirements:

- (a) the hypothetical capital requirement for underwriting or market risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that would apply if the reinsurance arrangement, securitisation or derivative did not exist;
- (b) the capital requirement for underwriting or market risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

Article 176bis SCR_{x1}

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect

Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCR_{S1}, the risk-mitigating effect on underwriting and market risks of a reinsurance arrangement, securitisation or derivative may be calculated as the difference between the following capital requirements:

- (a) the sum of the hypothetical capital requirement for the sub-modules of the underwriting and market risk modules of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking affected by the risk-mitigating technique, if the reinsurance arrangement, securitisation or derivative did not exist;
- (b) the sum of the capital requirements for the sub-modules of the underwriting and market risk modules of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking affected by the risk-mitigating technique.

Article 176ter SCR_{x2}

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect for reinsurance arrangements or securitisation

- (1) Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCR_{S1}, the risk-mitigating effect on underwriting risk of a reinsurance arrangement or securitisation i may be calculated as follows:

$$RM_{re,all} \cdot \frac{Recoverables_i}{Recoverables_{all}}$$

where

- (a) $RM_{re,all}$ denotes the risk mitigating effect on underwriting risk of the reinsurance arrangements and securitisations for all counterparties calculated in accordance with paragraph 2,
 - (b) $Recoverables_i$ denotes the best estimate of amounts recoverable from the reinsurance arrangement or securitisation and the corresponding debtors for counterparty i and $Recoverables_{all}$ denotes the best estimate of amounts recoverable from the reinsurance arrangements and securitisations and the corresponding debtors for all counterparties.
- (2) The risk mitigating effect on underwriting risk of the reinsurance arrangements and securitisations for all counterparties referred to in paragraph 1 is the difference between the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the hypothetical capital requirement for underwriting of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking if none of the reinsurance arrangements and securitisations exist;

- (b) the capital requirements for underwriting risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

Article 176 quarter SCR_{x3}

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the risk mitigating effect for proportional reinsurance arrangements

Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies with Article SCRS1, the risk-mitigating effect on underwriting risk j of a proportional reinsurance arrangement from counterparty i may be calculated as follows:

$$\frac{Recoverables_i}{BE - Recoverables_{all}} \cdot SCR_j$$

where

- (a) BE denotes the best estimate of obligations gross of the amounts recoverable,
- (b) $Recoverable_{si}$ denotes the best estimate of amounts recoverable from the reinsurance arrangement and the corresponding debtors for counterparty i ,
- (c) $Recoverables_{all}$ denotes the best estimate of amounts recoverable from the reinsurance arrangements and the corresponding debtors for all counterparties
- (d) SCR_j denotes the capital requirements for underwriting risk j of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

Article 176 quinquies SCR_{x4}

(Art. 109 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculations for pooling arrangements

Insurance or reinsurance undertakings may use the simplified calculations in paragraphs 1-4 where the requirements in SCRS1 are met.

1. the best estimate referred to in point (1)(d) of Article 175 quarter CDR2 quarter may be calculated as follows:

$$BE_C = \frac{P_C}{P_U} \cdot BE_U$$

where BE_U denotes the best estimate of the liability ceded to the pooling arrangement by the undertaking to the pooling arrangement, net of any amounts reinsured with counterparties external to the pooling arrangement;

2. the best estimate referred to in point (1)(c) of Article 175 quinquies CDR2 quinquies may be calculated as follows:

$$BE_{CE} = \frac{1}{P_U} \cdot BE_{CEP}$$

where BE_{CEP} denotes the best estimate of the liability ceded to the external counterparty by the pool, in relation to risk ceded to the pool by the undertaking.

3. the risk mitigating effect referred to in point (1)(d) of Article 175quinquies CDR2quinquies may be calculated as follows:

$$\Delta RM_{CE} = \frac{BE_{CE}}{\sum_{CE} BE_{CE}} \cdot \Delta RM_{CEP}$$

where:

- (i) BE_{CE} denotes the best estimate of the liability ceded to the external counterparty by the pooling arrangement as a whole;
 - (ii) ΔRM_{CEP} denotes the contribution of all external counterparties to the risk mitigating effect of the pooling arrangement on the underwriting risk of the undertaking;
4. the counterparty pool members and the counterparties external to the pool may be grouped according to the credit assessment by a nominated ECAI, provided there are separate groupings for pooling exposures of type A, type B and type C.

Article 177 CDR4

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-adjusted value of collateral

- (1) The risk-adjusted value of collateral provided by way of security, as referred to in Article 1bis(32)(b), shall be equal to the difference between the value of the assets held as collateral, valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and the adjustment for market risk, as referred to in paragraph 5, provided the following requirements are met:
 - (a) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has (or is a beneficiary under a trust where the trustee has) the right to liquidate or retain, in a timely manner, the collateral in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy or other credit event relating to a counterparty (the counterparty requirement); and
 - (b) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has (or is a beneficiary under a trust where the trustee has) the right to liquidate or retain, in a timely manner, the collateral in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy or other credit event relating to the third party holding the collateral on behalf of a counterparty (the third party requirement).
- (2) Where the counterparty requirement is met and the requirements in Article SCRRM6 are met and the third party requirement is not met, the risk-adjusted value of a collateral provided by way of security, as referred to in Article 1bis(32)(b), shall be equal to 90 % of the difference between the value of the assets held as collateral in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC and the adjustment for market risk, as referred to in paragraph 5.

- (3) Where either the counterparty requirement is not met or the requirements in Article SCRRM6 are not met, the risk-adjusted value of a collateral provided by way of security, as referred to in Article 1bis(32)(b), shall be zero.
- (4) The risk-adjusted value of a collateral of which full ownership is transferred, as referred to in Article 1bis(32)(a), shall be equal to the difference between the value of the assets held as collateral, valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and the adjustment for market risk, as referred to in paragraph 5, provided the requirements in Article SCRRM6 are met.
- (5) The adjustment for market risk is the difference between the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the hypothetical capital requirement for market risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that would apply if the assets held as collateral were not included in the calculation; and
 - (b) the hypothetical capital requirement for market risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that would apply if the assets held as collateral were included in the calculation.
- (6) For the purpose of paragraph 5, the currency risk of the assets held as collateral shall be calculated by comparing the currency of the assets held as collateral against the currency of the corresponding exposure.
- (7) Where in case of insolvency of the counterparty, the determination of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's proportional share of the counterparty's insolvency estate in excess of the collateral does not take into account that the undertaking receives the collateral, the factors F and F' referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article CDR2 shall both be 100 %. In all other cases these factors shall be 50 % and 90 % respectively.

Article 177bis SCR_x4

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Simplified calculation of the risk adjusted value of collateral to take into account the economic effect of the collateral

- (1) Subject to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking complying with Article SCRS1, the risk-adjusted value of a collateral provided by way of security as referred to in Article 1bis (32) (b), where the counterparty requirement and the third party requirement are both met in accordance with Article CDR4 (1), may be calculated as 85 % of the value of the assets held as collateral, valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (2) Subject to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking complying with Article SCRS1, the risk-adjusted value of a collateral provided by way of security as referred to in Article 1bis (32) (b), where the counterparty requirement is met and the requirements in Article SCRRM6 are met and the third party requirement is not met, may be calculated as 75 % of the value of the assets held as collateral, valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 177ter CDR4ter
(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-adjusted value of mortgage

- (1) The risk-adjusted value of mortgage shall be equal to the difference between the value of the residential property held as mortgage, valued in accordance with paragraph 2, and the adjustment for market risk, as referred to in paragraph 3.
- (2) The value of the residential property held as mortgage shall be the market value reduced as appropriate to reflect the results of the monitoring required under Article 174ter (9) and (10) and to take account of any prior claims on the property. The external, independent valuation of the property shall be the same or less than the market value calculated in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (3) The adjustment for market risk referred to in paragraphs 1 is the difference between the following capital requirements:
 - (a) the hypothetical capital requirement for market risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that would apply if the residential property held as mortgage were not included in the calculation; and
 - (b) the hypothetical capital requirement for market risk of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that would apply if the residential property held as mortgage were included in the calculation.
- (4) For the purpose of paragraph 2, the currency risk of the residential property held as mortgage shall be calculated by comparing the currency of the residential property against the currency of the corresponding loan.

SUBSECTION 2

TYPE 1 EXPOSURES

Article 178 CDR6
(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Probability of default

- (1) The probability of default on a single name exposure shall be equal to the average of the probabilities of default on each of the exposures to counterparties that belong to the single name exposure, weighted by the loss-given-default in respect of those exposures.
- (2) Single name exposure i for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available shall be assigned a probability of default PD_i in accordance with the following table.

Credit quality step	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
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Probability of default PD_i	0.002 %	0.01 %	0.05 %	0.24 %	1.20 %	4.2 %	4.2 %
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- (3) Notwithstanding paragraph 2, single name exposures i to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available and where this undertaking meets its Minimum Capital Requirement, shall be assigned a probability of default PD_i depending on the undertaking's solvency ratio, in accordance with the following table:

Solvency ratio	196%	175%	150%	125%	122%	100%	95%	75%
Probability of default	0.01%	0.05%	0.1%	0.2%	0.24%	0.5%	1.2%	4.2%

For the purposes of this paragraph, 'solvency ratio' denotes the ratio of the eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement, using the latest available values.

Where the solvency ratio falls in between the solvency ratios specified in the table above, the value of the probability of default shall be linearly interpolated from the closest values of probabilities of default corresponding to the closest solvency ratios specified in the table above. Where the solvency ratio is lower than 75%, the probability of default shall be 4.175 %. Where the solvency ratios is higher than 196%, the probability of default shall be 0.01 %.

- (4) Notwithstanding paragraph 2, exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking that do not meet its Minimum Capital Requirement shall be assigned a probability of default equal to 4.175%.
- (5) Paragraphs 3 and 4 shall only apply as of the first date of public disclosure, by the undertaking corresponding to the exposure, of the report on its solvency and financial condition referred to in Article 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC. Before that date, if a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is available for the exposures, paragraph 2 shall apply. Otherwise, the exposures shall be assigned the same risk factor as the ones that would result from the application of paragraph 3 to exposures to an insurance or reinsurance undertaking whose solvency ratio is 100%.
- (6) Notwithstanding paragraph 2, exposures to a third country insurance or reinsurance undertaking for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, situated in a country whose solvency regime is deemed equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Article 227 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and which complies with the solvency requirements of that third-country, shall be assigned a probability of default equal to 0.5 %.
- (7) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, exposures to credit institutions and financial institutions within the meaning of points (1) and (26) of Article 4 of Regulation 575/2013 which comply with the solvency requirements set out in Directive 2013/36/EC and Regulation 575/2013, for which a credit assessment by a nominated ECAI is not available, shall be assigned a probability of default equal to 0.5 %.

- (8) The probability of default on single name exposures other than those identified in paragraphs 2 to 7 shall be equal to 4.175 %.
- (9) Where a letter of credit, a guarantee or an equivalent arrangement is provided to fully secure an exposure and this arrangement meets the requirements of Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM6, the provider of that letter of credit, guarantee or equivalent arrangement may be considered as the counterparty on the secured exposure for the purpose of assessing the probability of default on a single name exposure.

Article 179 CDR7

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Type 1 exposures

- (1) Where the standard deviation of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures is lower than or equal to 7 % of the total losses-given-default on all type 1 exposures, the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{def,1} = 3 \cdot \sigma$$

where σ denotes the standard deviation of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures, as defined in paragraph 4.

- (2) Where the standard deviation of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures is higher than 7 % of the total losses-given-default on all type 1 exposures and lower than 20 % of the total losses-given-default on all type 1 exposures, the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{def,1} = 5 \cdot \sigma$$

where σ denotes the standard deviation of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures.

- (3) Where the standard deviation of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures is higher than 20 % of the total losses-given-default on all type 1 exposures, the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures shall be equal to the total losses-given-default on all type 1 exposures.
- (4) The standard deviation of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{V}$$

where V denotes the variance of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures.

Article 180 CDR8

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Variance of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures

- (1) The variance of the loss distribution of type 1 exposures as referred to in paragraph 4 of Article CDR7 shall be equal to the sum of V_{inter} and V_{intra} .

- (2) V_{inter} shall be equal to the following:

$$V_{inter} = \sum_{(j,k)} \frac{PD_k \cdot (1 - PD_k) \cdot PD_j \cdot (1 - PD_j)}{1.25 \cdot (PD_k + PD_j) - PD_k \cdot PD_j} \cdot TLGD_j \cdot TLGD_k$$

where:

- (a) the sum covers all possible combinations (j,k) of different probabilities of default on single name exposures in accordance with Article 178 CDR6;
 - (b) $TLGD_j$ and $TLGD_k$ denote the sum of losses -given- default on type 1 exposures from counterparties bearing a probability of default PD_j and PD_k respectively .
- (3) V_{intra} shall be equal to the following:

$$V_{intra} = \sum_j \frac{1.5 \cdot PD_j \cdot (1 - PD_j)}{2.5 - PD_j} \cdot \sum_{PD_j} LGD_i^2$$

where:

- (a) the first sum covers all different probabilities of default on single name exposures in accordance with Article 178 CDR6
- (b) the second sum covers all single name exposures that have a probability of default equal to PD_j .
- (b) LGD_i denotes the loss-given-default on the single name exposure i .

SUBSECTION 3

TYPE 2 EXPOSURES

Article 181 CDR9

(Art. 105(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Type 2 exposures

The capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 2 exposures shall be equal to the loss in the basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous decrease in value of type 2 exposures. by the following amount:

$$90\% \cdot LGD_{receivables > 3months} + \sum_i 15\% \cdot LGD_i$$

where:

- (a) $LGD_{receivables > 3months}$ denote the total losses-given-default on all receivables from intermediaries which have been due for more than three months
- (b) the sum is taken on all type 2 exposures other than receivables from intermediaries which have been due for more than three months;
- (c) LGD_i denotes the loss-given-default on the type 2 exposure i .

SECTION 8

INTANGIBLE ASSET RISK MODULE

Article 182 IA1

(Art. 101(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

The capital requirement for intangible asset risk shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{intangible} = 0.8 \cdot V_{intangible}$$

where $V_{intangibles}$ denotes the amount of intangible assets as recognised and valued according to Article 9 V5 (1)(b).

SECTION 9

OPERATIONAL RISK

Article 183 ORI

(Art. 107 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

1. The capital requirement for the operational risk module shall be equal to the following:

$$SCR_{Operational} = \min(0.3 \cdot BSCR; Op) + 0.25 \cdot Exp_{ul}$$

where:

- (a) $BSCR$ denotes the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement;
- (b) Op denotes the basic capital requirement for operational risk charge;
- (c) Exp_{ul} denotes the amount of expenses incurred during the previous 12 months in respect of life insurance contracts where the investment risk is borne by policy holders.

2. The basic capital requirement for operational risk shall be determined as follows:

$$Op = \max(Op_{premiums}; Op_{provisions})$$

where:

- (a) $Op_{premiums}$ denotes the capital requirement for operational risks based on earned premiums;
- (b) $Op_{provisions}$ denotes the capital requirement for operational risks based on technical provisions.

3. The capital requirement for operational risks based on earned premiums shall be calculated as follows:

$$Op_{premiums} = \begin{cases} 0.04 \cdot (Earn_{life} - Earn_{life-ul}) + 0.03 \cdot Earn_{non-life} \\ + \max(0; 0.04 \cdot (Earn_{life} - 1.2 \cdot pEarn_{life} - (Earn_{life-ul} - 1.2 \cdot pEarn_{life-ul}))) \\ + \max(0; 0.03 \cdot (Earn_{non-life} - 1.2 \cdot pEarn_{non-life})) \end{cases}$$

where:

- (a) $Earn_{life}$ denotes the premiums earned during the last 12 months for life insurance and reinsurance obligations, without deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts;
- (b) $Earn_{life-ul}$ denotes the premiums earned during the last 12 months for life insurance obligations and reinsurance where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders without deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts;
- (c) $Earn_{non-life}$ denotes the premiums earned during the last 12 months for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations, without deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts;
- (d) $pEarn_{life}$ denotes the premiums earned during the 12 months prior to the last 12 months for life insurance and reinsurance obligations, without deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts;
- (e) $pEarn_{life-ul}$ denotes the premiums earned during the 12 months prior to the last 12 months for life insurance and reinsurance obligations where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders without deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts;
- (f) $pEarn_{non-life}$ denotes the premium earned during the 12 months prior to the last 12 months for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations, without deducting premiums for reinsurance contracts.

For the purpose of this paragraph, earned premiums shall be gross, without deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts.

4. The capital requirement for operational risk based on technical provisions shall be calculated as follows:



$$Op_{provisions} = 0.0045 \cdot \max(0; TP_{life} - TP_{life-ul}) + 0.03 \cdot \max(0; TP_{non-life})$$

where:

- (a) TP_{life} denotes the technical provisions for life insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (b) $TP_{life-ul}$ denotes the technical provisions for life insurance obligations where the investment risk is borne by the policy holders;
- (c) $TP_{non-life}$ denotes the technical provisions for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations.

For the purpose of this paragraph, technical provisions shall not include the risk margin and shall be calculated without deduction of recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.

SECTION 10

ADJUSTMENT FOR THE LOSS-ABSORBING CAPACITY OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS AND DEFERRED TAXES

Article 191 ALAC1

(Art. 108 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

The adjustment referred to in Article 103(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes shall be the sum of the following items:

- (1) the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions;
- (2) the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.

Article 192 ALAC2

(Art. 108 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions

1. The adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions shall be equal to the following:


$$Adj_{TP} = -\max(\min(BSCR - nBSCR; FDB); 0)$$

where:

- (a) *BSCR* denotes the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in Article 103(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) *nBSCR* denotes the net Basic Solvency Capital Requirement as referred to in paragraph 2;
 - (c) *FDB* denotes the technical provisions without risk margin in relation to future discretionary benefits
2. The net Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall be calculated in accordance with Section 1, Subsection 1 to 9 of Chapter V with the following modifications:
 - (a) where the calculation of a module or sub-module of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement is based on the impact of a scenario on the basic own funds of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, the scenario can change the value of deferred tax assets and liabilities;
 - (b) the scenario based calculations of the life underwriting risk module, the SLT health underwriting risk sub-module, the health catastrophe risk sub-module, the market risk module and the counterparty default risk module as well as the scenario-based calculation set out in points (c) and (d) shall take into account the impact of the scenario on future discretionary benefits included in technical

provisions; this shall be done on the basis of assumptions on future management actions that comply with Article TP6.

- (c) instead of the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures referred to in Article CDR1(1), the calculation shall be based on the capital requirement that is equal to the loss in basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous loss, due to default events relating to type 1 exposures, of the amount of the capital requirement for counterparty default risk on type 1 exposures referred to in Article CDR1(1);
 - (d) where insurance and reinsurance undertakings use a simplified calculation for a specific capital requirement as set out in Article SCRS2, SCRS3, SCRS5, SCRS6(1), SCRS6(2), SCRS7, SCRS5b, SCRSC3(1)(a), SCRSC3(1)(b), SCRS8 or SCRS4, the undertakings shall base the calculation on the capital requirement that is equal to the loss in basic own funds that would result from an instantaneous loss of the amount of the capital requirement referred to in the relevant Article and shall assume that the instantaneous loss is due to the risk that the capital requirement referred to in that Article captures;
3. For the purpose of point (b) of paragraph 2, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall take into account any legal, regulatory or contractual restrictions in the distribution of future discretionary benefits.

Article 193 ALAC3

(Art. 108 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

1. The adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes shall be equal to the change in the value of deferred taxes of insurance and reinsurance undertakings that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that is equal to the sum of the following:
- (a) the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in Article 103(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions referred to in Article ALAC2;
 - (c) the capital requirement for operational risk referred to in Article 103(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, deferred taxes shall be valued in accordance with Article V7. Where the loss referred to in paragraph 1 would result in the increase in deferred tax assets, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall not utilise this increase for the purpose of the adjustment unless they are able to demonstrate that future profits will be available in accordance with Article V7(3), taking into account the magnitude of the loss referred to in paragraph 1 and its impact on the undertaking's current and future financial situation.
3. For the purpose of paragraph 1, a decrease in deferred tax liabilities or an increase in deferred tax assets shall result in a negative adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes.

4. Where the calculation of the adjustment in accordance with paragraph 1 results in a positive change of deferred taxes, the adjustment shall be nil.
5. Where it is necessary to allocate the loss referred to in paragraph 1 to its causes in order to calculate the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall allocate the loss to the risks that are captured by the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement and the capital requirement for operational risk. The allocation shall be consistent with the contribution of the modules and sub-modules of the standard formula to the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement. Where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking uses a partial internal model where the adjustment to the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes are not within the scope of the model, the allocation shall be consistent with the contribution of the modules and sub-modules of the standard formula which are outside of the scope of the model to the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement.

SECTION 11

RISK-MITIGATION TECHNIQUES

Article 184bis SCRRMX

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Methods and Assumptions

1. Where insurance or reinsurance undertakings transfer underwriting risks using reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles that meet the requirements set out in SCRRM1, SCRRM3 and SCRRM5, and where these arrangements provide for protection in several of the scenario-based calculations set out in Title I, Chapter V, Sections 2, 3 and 4, the risk-mitigating effects of these contractual arrangements shall be allocated to the scenario-based calculations in a manner that, without double-counting, captures the economic effect of the protections provided.
2. Where insurance or reinsurance undertakings transfer underwriting risks using finite reinsurance, as defined in Article 210(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, that meet the requirements set out in SCRRM1, SCRRM3 and SCRRM5, these contracts shall be recognised in the scenario based calculations set out in Title I, Chapter V, Sections 2, 3 and 4 only to the extent underwriting risk is transferred to the counterparty of the contract. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, finite reinsurance, or similar arrangements, where the lack of effective risk transfer is comparable to that of finite reinsurance, shall not be taken into account for the purpose of determining the volume measures for premium and reserve risk in accordance with in Article NLUR3 and Article HUR4, or for the purpose of calculating undertaking-specific parameters in accordance with Section 13 of this Chapter.

Article 184 SCRRM1

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Qualitative Criteria

1. When calculating the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement, insurance or reinsurance undertakings shall only take into account risk-mitigation techniques as referred to in Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC where the following qualitative criteria are met:
 - (a) the contractual arrangements and transfer of risk are lly effective and enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions;
 - (b) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has taken all appropriate steps to ensure the effectiveness of the arrangement and to address the risks related to that arrangement;
 - (c) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is able to monitor the effectiveness of the arrangement and the related risks on an ongoing basis;
 - (d) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has, in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy of a counterparty or other dit event set out in the transaction documentation for the arrangement, a direct claim on that counterparty;
 - (e) there is no double counting of risk-mitigation effects in own funds and in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement or within the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.
2. Only risk-mitigation techniques that are in force for at least the next 12 months and which meet the qualitative criteria set out in this Section shall be fully taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement. In all other cases, the risk-mitigation effect of risk-mitigation techniques that are in force for a period shorter than 12 months and which meet the qualitative criteria set out in this Section shall be taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement prorata temporis for the shorter of the full term of the risk exposure or the period that the risk-mitigation technique is in force.
3. Where contractual arrangements governing the risk-mitigation techniques will be in force for a period shorter than the next 12 months and the insurance or reinsurance undertaking intends to replace that risk-mitigation technique at the time of its expiry with a similar arrangement, the risk-mitigation technique shall be fully taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement provided the following qualitative criteria are met:
 - (a) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a written policy on the replacement of that risk-mitigation technique;
 - (b) the replacement of the risk-mitigation technique shall not take place more often than every three months;
 - (c) the replacement of the risk-mitigation technique is not conditional on any future event, which is outside of the control of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking. Where the replacement of the risk-mitigation technique is conditional on any future event, that is within the control of the insurance or

reinsurance undertaking, then the conditions should be clearly documented in the written policy referred to in point (a);

- (d) the replacement of the risk-mitigation technique shall be realistic based on replacements undertaken previously by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and consistent with its current business practice and business strategy;
- (e) the risk that the risk-mitigation technique cannot be replaced due to an absence of liquidity in the market is not material;
- (f) the risk that the cost of replacing the risk-mitigation technique increases during the following 12 months is reflected in the Solvency Capital Requirement;
- (g) the replacement of the risk-mitigation technique would not be contrary to requirements that apply to future management actions set out in TP6 (5).

Article 185 SCRMM2

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Effective Transfer of Risk

1. The contractual arrangements governing the risk-mitigation technique shall ensure that the extent of the cover provided by the risk-mitigation technique and the transfer of risk is clearly defined and incontrovertible.
2. The contractual arrangement shall not result in material basis risk or in the creation of other risks .
3. Basis risk is material if it leads to a misstatement of the risk-mitigating effect on the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's Basic Solvency Capital Requirement that could influence the decision-making or judgement of the intended user of that information, including the supervisory authorities.
4. The determination that the contractual arrangements and transfer of risk is legally effective and enforceable in all relevant jurisdictions in accordance with Article SCRMM1(1)(a) shall be based on the following:
 - (a) whether the contractual arrangement is subject to any condition which could undermine the effective transfer of risk, the fulfilment of which is outside the direct control of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (b) whether there are any connected transactions which could undermine the effective transfer of risk.

Article 186 SCRMM3

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-Mitigation techniques using reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles

Where insurance or reinsurance undertakings transfer underwriting risks using reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles, the following qualitative criteria shall be met in addition to the qualitative criteria set out in Articles SCRMM1 and SCRMM2, in order for insurance

and reinsurance undertakings to take into account the risk-mitigation technique in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement:

- (1) in the case of reinsurance contracts the counterparty shall be:
 - (a) an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which complies with the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (b) a third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, situated in a country whose solvency regime is deemed equivalent or temporarily equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Article 172 of Directive 2009/138/EC and which complies with the solvency requirements of that third-country; or
 - (c) a third country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, which is not situated in a country whose solvency regime is deemed equivalent or temporarily equivalent to that laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC in accordance with Article 172 of Directive 2009/138/EC with a credit quality which has been assigned to credit quality step 3 or better in accordance with Section ECAI;
- (2) where a counterparty to a reinsurance contract is an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which ceases to comply with the Solvency Capital Requirement after the reinsurance contract has been entered into, the protection offered by the insurance risk-mitigation technique may be partially recognised, provided that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking can demonstrate that the counterparty has submitted a realistic recovery plan to its supervisory authorities and compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement will be restored within the timeframe defined in the recovery plan referred to in Article 138 of Directive 2009/138/EC; for this purpose, the effect of the risk-mitigation technique shall be reduced by the percentage by which the Solvency Capital Requirement is breached;
- (3) where risk is transferred to a special purpose vehicle the requirements referred to in Article 211(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be met for the risk-mitigation technique to be taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement; where the requirements for a special purpose vehicle to be fully-funded cease to be fully met after the arrangement has been entered into, the protection offered by the insurance risk-mitigation technique may be partially recognised, provided that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking can demonstrate that compliance with the fully-funded requirement will be restored within three months; for this purpose, the effect of the risk-mitigation technique shall be reduced by the percentage of the aggregated maximum risk exposure of the special purpose vehicle, referred to in Article SPV11 not covered by the assets of the special purpose vehicle or by an equivalent amount where Article 211(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC is applicable;
- (4) where risk is transferred to a special purpose vehicle referred to in Article 211(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the risk-mitigation technique shall only be taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement where the law of the Member State is equivalent to that set out in Article 211(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC and that law is complied with by the special purpose vehicle;
- (5) where risk is transferred to a special purpose vehicle that is regulated by a third country supervisory authority, the risk-mitigation technique shall only be taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement where requirements equivalent to

those set out in Article 211(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC are met by the special purpose vehicle.

Article 187 SCRRM4

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-Mitigation techniques using financial instruments

Where insurance or reinsurance undertakings transfer risk, other than in the cases referred to in Article SCRRM3, through the purchase or issuance of financial instruments, the following qualitative criteria shall be met, in addition to the qualitative criteria set out in Articles SCRRM1 and SCRRM2, in order for the risk-mitigation technique to be taken into account in the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement:

- (1) the risk-mitigation technique is consistent with the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's written policy on risk management, as referred to in Article 44(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (2) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is able to value the assets, liabilities that are subject to the risk mitigation technique and, where the risk-mitigation technique includes the use of financial instruments, the financial instruments, reliably in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (3) where the risk-mitigation technique includes the use of financial instruments, the financial instruments shall have a credit quality which has been assigned to credit quality step 3 or better in accordance with Section ECAI;
- (4) where the risk-mitigation technique is not a financial instrument, the counterparties to the risk-mitigation technique shall have a credit quality which has been assigned to credit quality step 3 or better in accordance with Section ECAI.

Article 188 SCRRM5

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Status of the counterparties

1. In the event that the qualitative criteria in Articles SCRRM3(1) and SCRRM4(3) and (4) are not met, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall only take into account the risk-mitigation techniques when calculating the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement where one of the following criteria is met:
 - (a) the risk-mitigation technique meets the qualitative criteria set out in Articles SCRRM1, SCRRM2 and SCRRM4(1) and (2) and collateral arrangements exist that meet the criteria in Article SCRRM6;
 - (b) the risk-mitigation technique is accompanied by another risk-mitigation technique, where the other technique when viewed in combination with the first technique meets the qualitative criteria in Articles SCRRM1, SCRRM2, and SCRRM4(1) and (2) and where the counterparties to the other technique meet the criteria in Articles SCRRM3(1) and SCRRM4(3) and (4).

2. For the purposes of point (a) of paragraph 1, where the value, in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC of the collateral is less than the total risk exposure, the collateral arrangement shall only be taken into account to the extent that the collateral covers the risk exposure.

Article 189 SCRRM6

(Article 101(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Collateral Arrangements

1. In the calculation of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement, collateral arrangements shall only be recognised where, in addition to the qualitative criteria in Articles SCRRM1 and SCRRM2, the following criteria are met:
 - (a) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking transferring risk shall have the right to liquidate or retain, in a timely manner, the collateral in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy or other credit event of the counterparty;
 - (b) there is sufficient certainty as to the protection achieved by the collateral because either:
 - (i) it is of sufficient credit quality, is of sufficient liquidity and is sufficiently stable in value, or
 - (ii) it is guaranteed by a counterparty, other than a counterparty referred to in Article CO6(7) and (10) who has been assigned a risk factor for spread risk of 0 %;
 - (c) there is no material positive correlation between the credit quality of the counterparty and the value of the collateral;
 - (d) the collateral is not securities issued by the counterparty or a related undertaking of that counterparty.
2. Where a collateral arrangement meets the definition in Article 1bis (32)(b) and involves collateral being held by a custodian or other third party, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall ensure that the following criteria are met:
 - (a) the relevant third party segregates the assets held as collateral from its own assets;
 - (b) the segregated assets are held by a deposit-taking institution that has a credit quality which has been assigned to credit quality step 3 or better in accordance with Section ECAI;
 - (c) the segregated assets are individually identifiable and can only be changed or substituted with the consent of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or a person acting as a trustee in relation to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's interest in such assets;
 - (d) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or a person acting as a trustee in relation to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's interest in such assets shall have the right to liquidate or retain, in a timely manner, the segregated assets in the event of a default, insolvency or bankruptcy or other credit event of the custodian or other third party;

- (e) the segregated assets shall not be used to pay, or to provide collateral in favour of, any person other than the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or as directed by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

SECTION 12

RING FENCED FUNDS

Article 194 RFFSCR1

Calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement in the case of ring-fenced funds

1. Where a reduction of the reconciliation reserve pursuant to Article RFFOF1 is required, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall make an adjustment to the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated using the standard formula for ring-fenced funds following the method that is set out in Article RFFSCR2.

Article 195 RFFSCR2

Solvency Capital Requirement calculation method for ring-fenced funds

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall calculate a notional Solvency Capital Requirement for each ring-fenced fund, as well as for the remaining part of the undertaking, in the same manner as if those ring-fenced funds and the remaining part of the undertaking were separate undertakings.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement as the sum of the notional Solvency Capital Requirements for each of the ring-fenced funds and for the remaining part of the undertaking.
3. Where the calculation of the capital requirement for a risk module or sub-module of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement is based on the impact of a scenario on the basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the impact of the scenario on the basic own funds at the level of the ring-fenced fund and the remaining part of the undertaking shall be calculated.
4. The basic own funds at the level of the ring-fenced fund shall be those restricted own-fund items that meet the definition of basic own funds set out in Article 88 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
5. Where profit participation arrangements exist in the ring-fenced fund, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall apply the following approach when adjusting the Solvency Capital Requirement:
 - (a) where the calculation referred to in paragraph 3 would result in an increase in the basic own funds at the level of the ring-fenced fund, the estimated change in those basic own funds shall be adjusted to reflect the existence of profit participation arrangements in the ring-fenced fund; in this case, the adjustment to the change in the basic own funds of the ring-fenced fund shall be the

amount by which technical provisions would increase due to the expected future distribution to policy holders or beneficiaries of that ring-fenced fund;

- (b) where the calculation referred to in paragraph 3 would result in a decrease in the basic own funds at the level of the ring-fenced fund, the estimated change in those basic own funds for the calculation of the net Basic Solvency Capital Requirement, as referred to in Article [ALAC2](2), shall be adjusted to reflect the reduction in future discretionary benefits payable to policy holders or beneficiaries of that ring-fenced fund; the adjustment shall not exceed the amount of future discretionary benefits within the ring-fenced fund.
- 6. Notwithstanding the requirement to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement for each ring-fenced fund in the same manner as if those ring-fenced funds were separate undertakings, the notional Solvency Capital Requirement for each ring-fenced fund shall be calculated using the scenario-based calculations under which basic own funds for the undertaking as a whole are most negatively affected.
 - 7. For the purpose of determining the scenario under which basic own funds are most negatively affected for the undertaking as a whole, the undertaking shall first calculate the sum of the results of the impacts of the scenarios on the basic own funds at the level of each ring-fenced fund, in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 5. The totals at the level of each ring-fenced fund shall be added to one another and to the results of the impact of the scenarios on the basic own funds in the remaining part of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
 - 8. The notional Solvency Capital Requirement for each ring-fenced fund shall be determined by aggregating the capital requirements for each sub-module and risk module of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement.
 - 9. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall assume that there is no diversification of risks between each of the ring-fenced funds and the remaining part of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

SECTION 13

UNDERTAKING-SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

Article 196 Article USP1

(Art. 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Subset of standard parameters that may be replaced by undertaking-specific parameters

- 1. The subset of standard parameters that may be replaced by  undertaking-specific parameters as set out in Article 104(7) shall comprise the following parameters:
 - (a) in the non-life premium and reserve risk sub-module, for each segment set out in Annex NLUR1:
 - (i) the standard deviation for non-life premium risk referred to in Article 83(2)(a);

- (ii) the standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk referred to in Article 83(3);
 - (iii) the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance referred to in Article 83(3), provided that there is a recognisable excess of loss reinsurance contract for that segment as set out in paragraph 2;
 - (iv) the standard deviation for non-life reserve risk referred to in Article 83(2)(b);
- (b) in the life revision risk sub-module, the increase in the amount of annuity benefits referred to in Article LUR6, provided that the annuities falling under that sub-module are not subject to material inflation risk;
- (c) in the NSLT health premium and reserve risk sub-module, for each segment set out in Annex HUR1:
- (i) the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk referred to in Article 121(2)(a);
 - (ii) the standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk referred to in Article 121(3);
 - (iii) the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance referred to in Article 121(2)(a), provided that there is a recognisable excess of loss reinsurance contract for that segment as set out in paragraph 2;
 - (iv) the standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk referred to in Article 121(2)(b);
- (d) in the health revision risk sub-module, the increase in the amount of annuity benefits referred to in Article HUR15, provided that the annuities falling under that sub-module are not subject to material inflation risk.

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall not replace both the standard parameters referred to in point (a)(ii) and (iii) of the same segment or both the standard parameters referred to in point (c)(ii) and (iii) of the same segment.

2. An excess of loss reinsurance contract for a segment shall be considered recognisable provided it meets the following conditions:
- (a) it provides, to the extent that losses of the ceding undertaking that relate either to single insurance claims or all insurance claims under the same policy during a specified time period are larger than a specified retention, complete compensation for such losses up to a specified limit or without limit;
 - (b) it covers all insurance claims that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking may incur in the segment during the following 12 months;
 - (c) it allows for a sufficient number of reinstatements so as to ensure that all claims of multiple events incurred during the following 12 months are covered;
 - (d) it applies to the gross insurance claims, without deduction of the recoverables from other reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles;
 - (e) it meets the requirements set out in Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM3 and SCRRM5.

For the purpose of this Article ‘excess of loss reinsurance contract’ shall also denote arrangements with special purpose vehicles that provide risk transfer which is equivalent to that of an excess of loss reinsurance contract.

3. For the purposes of points (b) and (d) of paragraph 1, inflation risk shall be considered to be material where ignoring it in the calculation of the capital requirement for revision risk could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of that information, including the supervisory authorities.

Article 197 Article USP2

(Art. 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Data criteria

1. Data used to calculate undertaking-specific parameters shall only be considered to be complete, accurate and appropriate where they satisfy the following criteria:
 - (a) the data meet the conditions set out in Article 14(1) to (3) and the insurance or reinsurance undertaking complies in relation to that date with the requirements set out in Article TP3(4), where any reference to the calculation of technical provisions shall be understood as referring to the calculation of the undertaking-specific parameter;
 - (b) the data are capable of being incorporated into the standardised methods;
 - (c) the data do not prevent the insurance or reinsurance undertaking from complying with the requirements of Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/13/EC;
 - (d) the data meet any additional data requirement necessary to use each standardised method.
 - (e) the data and its production are thoroughly documented, including:
 - (i) the collection of data and analysis of its quality;
 - (ii) the choice of assumptions used in the production and adjustment of the data, including adjustments with regard to reinsurance and catastrophe claims and about the allocation of expenses;
 - (iii) the selection and application of actuarial and statistical methods for the production and the adjustment of the data;
 - (iv) the validation of the data.

For the purposes of point (e)(i), the documentation referred to in point (e) shall include a directory of the data, specifying their source, characteristics and usage and the specification for the collection, processing and application of the data;

For the purposes of point (e)(ii), the documentation referred to in point (e) shall include a directory of all the relevant assumptions that the calculation of technical provisions are based upon and a justification for the choice of the assumptions;

2. Where external data are used, they shall satisfy the following additional criteria:

- (a) the process for collecting data is transparent, auditable and known by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that uses the data to calculate undertaking-specific parameters on its basis;
- (b) where the data stem from different sources, the assumptions made in the collection, processing and application of data ensure that the data are comparable;
- (c) the data stem from insurance and reinsurance undertakings whose business and risk profile is similar to that of the insurance or undertaking whose undertaking-specific parameter is calculated in the basis of those data;
- (e) undertakings using the external data are able to verify that there is sufficient statistical evidence that the probability distributions underlying their own data and that of the underlying external data have a high degree of similarity, in particular with respect to the level of volatility they reflect.
- (f) external data only comprises data from undertakings with a similar risk profile and this risk profile is similar to the risk profile of the undertaking using the data, in particular that the external data comprise data from undertakings whose business nature and risk profile with respect to the external data is similar and for which there is sufficient statistical evidence that the probability distributions underlying the external data will exhibit a high degree of homogeneity.

Article 198 Article USP3

(Art. 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Standardised methods to calculate the undertaking-specific parameters

1. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings calculate undertaking-specific parameters they shall use, for each parameter, the standardised methods set out in Annex USP as follows:
 - (a) the premium risk method for undertaking-specific parameters replacing the standard parameters referred to in Article 196(a)(i), (a)(ii), (c)(i) and (c)(ii);
 - (b) the reserve risk method 1 or the reserve risk method 2 for undertaking-specific parameters replacing the standard parameters referred to in Article 196(a)(iv), and (c)(iv);
 - (c) the non-proportional reinsurance method for undertaking-specific parameters replacing the standard parameters referred to in Article 196(a)(iii) and (c)(iii);
 - (d) the revision risk method for undertaking-specific parameters replacing the standard parameters referred to in Article 196(b) and (d).
2. Where the undertaking is able to use more than one standardised method, the method that provides the most accurate result for the purpose of fulfilling the calibration requirements included in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be used.

SECTION 14

PROCEDURE FOR UPDATING CORRELATION PARAMETERS

Article 201 PCR1

(Art. 111 (1d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

1. Supervisory authorities shall collect the quantitative undertaking-specific data necessary for determining dependencies between risks referred to in paragraph 6 of Article SRS5 and shall provide them on an annual basis to EIOPA for the purpose of updating correlation parameters.
2. EIOPA may analyse the data referred to in paragraph 1 for the purpose of providing an opinion on the update of correlation parameters.

CHAPTER VI

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT - FULL AND PARTIAL INTERNAL MODELS

SECTION 2

TESTS AND STANDARDS FOR THE USE OF AN INTERNAL MODEL

SUBSECTION 1

DEFINITIONS

Article 210bis

Materiality

For the purposes of this Section, a change or error in the outputs of the internal model, including the Solvency Capital Requirement, or in the data used in the internal model shall be considered material where it could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of that information, including the supervisory authorities.

SUBSECTION 2

USE TEST



Article 211 TSIM1

(Art. 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Use of the internal model

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall explain upon request of the supervisory authorities the different uses of their internal model and how they ensure consistency between the different outputs where the internal model is used for different purposes. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings decide not to use the internal model for a significant part of the system of governance, they shall explain that decision.

Article 212 TSIM2

(Art. 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Fit to the business

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that the design of the internal model is aligned with their business in the following manner:

- (a) the modelling approaches reflect the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of the undertaking which are within the scope of the internal model;
- (b) the outputs of the internal model and the content of the internal and external reporting of the undertaking are consistent;
- (c) the internal model is capable of producing outputs that are sufficiently granular to play an important role in the relevant management decisions of the undertaking; as a minimum, the outputs of the internal model shall differentiate between lines of business, between risk categories and between major business units;
- (d) the policy for changing the internal model foresees that the internal model is adjusted for changes in the scope or nature of the business of the undertaking.

Article 213 TSIM3

(Art. 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Understanding of the internal model

- (1) The administrative, management or supervisory body of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the other persons who effectively run the undertaking shall be able to demonstrate an overall understanding of the internal model which comprises knowledge about the following:
 - (a) the structure of the internal model and the way the model fits to the business and is integrated in the risk-management system of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;

- (b) the scope and purposes of the internal model and the risks covered by the internal model, as well as those not covered;
 - (c) the general methodology applied in the internal model calculations;
 - (d) the limitations of the internal model;
 - (e) the diversification effects taken into account in the internal model.
- (2) The persons who effectively run the undertaking shall be able to demonstrate a sufficiently detailed understanding of the parts of the internal model used in the area for which they are responsible.

Article 214 TSIM4

(Art. 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Support of decision-making and integration with risk management

An internal model shall only be considered to be widely used in and to play an important role in the system of governance of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking where it meets at least the following conditions:

- (a) the internal model supports the relevant decision-making processes in the undertaking, including the setting of the business strategy;
- (b) the internal model and its results are regularly discussed and reviewed in the administrative, management or supervisory body of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (c) all material quantifiable risks identified by the risk management system which are within the scope of the internal model are covered by the internal model;
- (d) the undertaking uses the internal model to assess, where material, the impact on its risk profile of potential decisions, including the impact on expected profit or loss and the variability of the profit or loss resulting from those decisions;
- (e) the outputs of the internal model, including the measurement of diversification effects, are taken into account in formulating risk strategies, including the development of risk tolerance limits and risk mitigation strategies;
- (f) the relevant outputs of the internal model are covered by the internal reporting procedures of the risk management system;
- (g) the quantifications of risks and the risk ranking produced by the internal model trigger risk management actions where relevant;
- (h) where the results of the model validation process in accordance with Article 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC show that the internal model does not comply with the requirements set out in Articles 101, 113, 120 to 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking changes the internal model in accordance with Article 115 of Directive 2009/138/EC as soon as possible to restore compliance with those requirements;
- (i) the policy for changing the internal model foresees that the internal model is changed, where relevant, to reflect changes in the risk management system.

For the purpose of point (d) a change in the risk profile of the undertaking shall be considered material where the information about the change could influence the decision-making of the undertaking.

Article 216 TSIM6

(Art. 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Frequency of calculation

- (1) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use a simplified calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement as set out in paragraph 2 to satisfy the requirement to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement with a frequency consistent with the use of the internal model in the undertakings' system of governance as referred to in the second paragraph of Article 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (2) In order to produce a simplified calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in paragraph 1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may carry out only a part of the calculations which are usually necessary to determine the Solvency Capital Requirement. For the remaining part of the calculations, the results from the previous calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement shall be used.
- (3) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings may use the approach set out in paragraph 2 provided that they are able to demonstrate that the results taken from the previous calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement would not be materially different from the results of a new calculation.
- (4) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall not apply a simplified calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement for calculating the Solvency Capital Requirement in accordance with Article 102 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

SUBSECTION 3

STATISTICAL QUALITY STANDARDS

Article 217 TSIM7

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Probability distribution forecast

- (1) The probability distribution forecast underlying the internal model shall assign probabilities to changes in either the amount of basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or to other monetary amounts, such as profit and loss, provided that these monetary amounts can be used to determine the changes in basic own funds. The exhaustive set of mutually exclusive future events, referred to in Article 13(38) of Directive 2009/138/EC, of the probability distribution forecast underlying the internal model may consist of a finite number of events, provided that the probability distribution forecast reflects the risk profile of the undertaking.
- (2) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall calculate the probability distribution forecast of a partial internal model at the highest level of aggregation of the

components of the partial internal model. If a partial internal model consists of different components which are separately calculated and not aggregated within the partial internal model, the probability distribution forecast shall be calculated for each component.

Article 218 TSIM8

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Methods for the calculation of the probability distribution forecast

Actuarial and statistical techniques shall only be considered adequate, applicable and relevant for the purposes of Article 121(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:

- (a) the techniques are based on current information and progress in actuarial science and generally accepted market practice is taken into account in the choice of the techniques;
- (b) the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has a detailed understanding of the theory and assumptions underlying them.
- (c) the outputs of the internal model indicate relevant changes in the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (d) the outputs of the internal model are stable in relation to changes of the input data that do not correspond to a relevant change of the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (e) the internal model captures all the relevant characteristics of the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (f) the techniques are adapted to the data used for the internal model;
- (g) the outputs of the internal model do not include a material model error or estimation error; where these errors are material and where practicable, the probability distribution forecast takes these errors into account;
- (h) the generation of the outputs of the internal model can be made transparent.

Article 219 TSIM9

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Information and assumptions concerning the methods used for the calculation of the probability distribution forecast

- (1) Information shall only be considered credible for the purposes of Article 121(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where insurance and reinsurance undertakings provide evidence of the credibility of the information, taking into account the consistency and objectivity of that information, the reliability of the source of information and the transparency of the way in which the information is generated and processed.
- (2) Assumptions shall only be considered realistic for the purposes of Article 121(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where they satisfy the following requirements:

- (a) insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to explain and justify each of the set assumptions, taking into account the significance of the assumption, the uncertainty involved in the assumption as well as relevant alternative assumptions;
- (b) the circumstances under which the assumptions would be considered false can be clearly identified;
- (c) insurance and reinsurance undertakings establish and maintain a written explanation of the methodology used to set the assumptions used.

Article 220 TSIM10

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Data used in the internal model

- (1) Data used in the internal model shall only be considered accurate for the purposes of Article 121(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the data are free from material errors;
 - (b) data from different time periods used for the same estimation are consistent;
 - (c) the data are recorded in a timely manner and consistently over time.
- (2) Data used in the internal model shall only be considered complete for the purposes of Article 121(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:
 - (a) data include sufficient historical information to assess the characteristics of the underlying risk, in particular to identify trends in the risks;
 - (b) data satisfying the condition in point (a) are available for all relevant model parameters and no such relevant data are excluded from the use in the internal model without justification.
- (3) Data used in the internal model shall only be considered appropriate for the purposes of Article 121(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC where at least the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the data are consistent with the purposes for which it will be used;
 - (b) the amount and nature of the data ensure that the estimations made in the internal model on the basis of the data do not include a material estimation error;
 - (c) the data are consistent with the assumptions underlying the actuarial and statistical techniques that are applied to them in the internal model;
 - (d) the data appropriately reflect the risks to which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed
 - (e) the data were collected, processed and applied in a transparent and structured manner, based on a specification of at least the following areas:

- (i) the definition and assessment of the quality of data, including specific qualitative and quantitative standards for different data sets;
- (ii) the use and setting of assumptions made in the collection, processing and application of data;
- (iii) the process for carrying out data updates, including the frequency of regular updates and the circumstances that trigger additional updates.

Article 221 TSIM11

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Ability to rank risk

- (1) For the purposes of the second subparagraph of Article 121(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the internal model shall be able to rank all material risks covered by the internal model.
- (2) The ability to rank risks shall be consistent with the classification of risks used in the internal model and the classification of risks used in the risk management system.
- (3) Similar risks shall be ranked consistently throughout the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and ranked consistently over time.
- (4) The ranking of risks shall be consistent with the capital allocation referred to in point (b) of Article 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 222 TSIM12

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Coverage of all material risks

- (1) For the purposes of the third subparagraph of Article 121(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall at least quarterly assess whether the internal model covers all material quantifiable risks within its scope. The assessment shall take into account an appropriate set of qualitative and quantitative indicators.
- (2) The qualitative indicators referred to in paragraph 1 shall include at least the following:
 - (a) the identification in the own risk and solvency assessment of risks other than those that are covered by the internal model;
 - (b) the existence of a dedicated risk management process for risks other than those that are covered by the internal model;
 - (c) the existence of dedicated risk mitigation techniques for risks other than those that are covered by the internal model.
- (3) The quantitative indicators referred to in paragraph 1 shall include at least the following:
 - (a) the capital allocation in accordance with Article 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (b) the amount of profits and losses which cannot be explained by the risks covered by the internal model;
- (c) the results of stress testing and scenario analysis and any tool in the model validation process.

Article 223 TSIM13

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Diversification effects

The system used for measuring diversification effects referred to in Article 121(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall only be considered adequate where at least the following conditions are met:

- (a) the system used for measuring diversification effects identifies the key variables driving dependencies.
- (b) the system used for measuring diversification effects takes into account:
 - (i) any non-linear dependence and any lack of diversification under extreme scenarios;
 - (ii) any restrictions of diversification which arise from the existence of ring-fenced funds;
 - (iii) the characteristics of the risk measure used in the internal model;
- (c) the assumptions underlying the system used for measuring diversification effects are justified on an empirical basis.

Article 224 TSIM14

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk-mitigation techniques

- (1) The risks that may arise from risk-mitigation techniques in the following situations shall not be considered to be properly reflected in the internal model in accordance with Article 121(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC:
 - (a) the contractual arrangements relating to the risk-mitigation technique is, in any relevant jurisdiction, not legally effective and enforceable or does not ensure that the transfer of risk is clearly defined and incontrovertible;
 - (b) insurance and reinsurance undertakings do not have, in the event of the default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the counterparty or other credit event set out in the transaction documentation to the arrangements relating to the risk-mitigation technique, a direct claim on the counterparty;
 - (c) the legal arrangements underlying the risk-mitigation technique do not contain an explicit reference to a specific risk exposure, so that the extent of the cover provided by the risk-mitigation technique is clearly defined.

- (2) Where the risk exposure covered by the risk-mitigation technique referred to in paragraph 1(c) does not coincide with the risk exposure of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the internal model shall not be considered to properly reflect the risk arising from the risk-mitigation technique in accordance with Article 121(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC unless it takes into account the reduced effectiveness of the risk-mitigation technique resulting from this deviation of risk exposures.
- (3) Where the risk-mitigation technique is subject to a condition, the fulfilment of which is outside the direct control of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and which could undermine the effective transfer of risk, the internal model shall not be considered to properly reflect the risk arising from the risk-mitigation technique in accordance with Article 121(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC unless it takes into account the effects of those conditions and any reduced effectiveness of the risk-mitigation technique.

Article 225 TSIM15

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Future management actions

- (1) Future management actions shall only be considered to be reasonably expected to be carried out for the purposes of Article 121(8) of Directive 2009/138/EC where they meet the following requirements:
 - (a) the assumptions on future management actions used in the calculations for the internal model are determined in an objective manner;
 - (b) assumed future management actions are realistic and consistent with the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's current business practice and business strategy, including the use of risk-mitigation techniques; if there is sufficient current evidence that the undertaking will change its practices or strategy, the assumed management actions are consistent with the changed practices or strategy;
 - (c) assumed future management actions are consistent with each other;
 - (d) assumed future management actions are not contrary to their obligations towards policy holders and beneficiaries or to legal provisions;
 - (e) assumed future management actions take account of any public indications by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking as to the actions that it would expect to take or not take;
 - (f) insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to verify that assumptions about future management actions are realistic through:
 - (i) a comparison of assumed future management actions with management actions taken previously by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (ii) a comparison of future management actions taken into account in the current and past calculations of the internal model;

For this purpose, insurance and reinsurance undertakings are able to explain any relevant deviations in relation to points (i) and (ii).

- (2) For the purpose of paragraph 1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall establish a comprehensive future management actions plan, approved by the administrative, management or supervisory body of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking which covers at least the following areas:
- (a) the identification of future management actions implemented in the internal model;
 - (b) the identification of the specific circumstances in which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking would reasonably expect to carry out each of the future management action identified in point (a);
 - (c) the identification of the specific circumstances in which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking may not be able to carry out each future management action identified in point (a), and a description of how these circumstances are considered in the internal model;
 - (d) the order in which future management actions would be carried out and the governance requirements applicable to these future management actions;
 - (e) a description of any ongoing work required to ensure that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is in a position to carry out each future management action identified in point (a);
 - (f) a description of how future management actions have been reflected in the calculation of the probability distribution forecast;
 - (g) a description of the applicable internal reporting procedures that cover future management actions implemented in the internal model; the reporting procedures shall include at least an annual communication to the administrative, supervisory or management body.
- (3) Assumptions about future management actions shall take account of the time needed to implement the management actions and any expenses caused by them.

Article 225bis

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Understanding of external models and data

Parts of the internal model obtained from a third party (external models) shall not be considered to be adequate unless the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is able to demonstrate a detailed understanding of these external models including their limitations.

Data used in the internal model obtained from a third party (external data) shall not be considered to be appropriate unless the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is able to demonstrate a detailed understanding of these external data including their limitations.

SUBSECTION 4

CALIBRATION STANDARDS

Article 226 TSIM16

(Art. 122 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calibration standards

- (1) The option referred to in Article 122 of Directive 2009/138/EC to use a different time period or risk measure than that set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall apply both to the internal model as a whole and to different risk categories or major business units within that internal model.
- (2) The demonstration referred to in Article 122(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall include a demonstration that the approximations referred to in Article 122(3) do not introduce a material error in the Solvency Capital Requirement or do not lead to a lower Solvency Capital Requirement than that which is calculated in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 101(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Where the approximations are based on the rescaling of modelled risks, the demonstration referred to in Article 122(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall include a demonstration that the rescaling does not impair the outcome of the approximations.

Where the time period used is different from the one set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the demonstration referred to in Article 122(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall take into account at least the following:

- (a) whether events are equally distributed over time and if not, how it is reflected in the approximations;
 - (b) whether all significant risks over a one-year-period are properly managed;
 - (c) where the time period used is longer than that set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, whether due consideration to the solvency position during the time period has been given by the undertaking;
 - (d) whether the time period used is appropriate taking into account the average duration of the liabilities of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the business of the undertaking and, where relevant, the uncertainties associated with long time periods;
 - (e) any assumptions made in the approximations about the dependencies between risks of consecutive periods of time.
- (3) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall make the demonstration referred to in Article 122(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC at least once a year and each time the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has changed significantly.
- (4) The approximations referred to in Article 122(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be considered to be part of the internal model.

SUBSECTION 5

INTEGRATION OF PARTIAL INTERNAL MODELS

Article 227 TSIM16bis

(Art. 121 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Integration of a partial internal model into the Solvency Capital Requirement standard formula

- (1) In order to fully integrate a partial internal model into the Solvency Capital Requirement standard formula, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use as a default integration technique the correlation matrices and formulas of the standard formula set out in Annex IV of Directive 2009/138/EC and Chapter [SCR].
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking demonstrates to the supervisory authorities that it would not be appropriate to use the default integration technique referred to in paragraph 1 for one or several of the reasons laid down in paragraph 5, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall use the most appropriate integration technique set out in Annex PIM. The insurance or reinsurance undertakings shall demonstrate the appropriateness of the integration technique proposed.
- (3) Where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking further demonstrates to the supervisory authorities that it would not be appropriate to use any of the integration techniques set out in Annex PIM for one or several of the reasons laid down in paragraph 5, the insurance and reinsurance undertaking may use an alternative integration technique. The insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall demonstrate the appropriateness of the integration technique proposed.
- (4) The alternative integration technique used shall result in a Solvency Capital Requirement that complies with the principles set out in Title I, Chapter VI, Section 4, subsections 1 and 3 of Directive 2009/138/EC and which more appropriately reflects the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.
- (5) An integration technique is not appropriate if one or several of the following conditions is met:
 - (a) the resulting Solvency Capital Requirement would not comply with Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the resulting Solvency Capital Requirement would not appropriately reflect the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking; or
 - (c) the design of the partial internal model is consistent with the principles set out in Subsection 1, Section 4, Chapter 1, Title 1 of Directive 2009/138/EC but would not allow its integration into the Solvency Capital Requirement standard formula.

SUBSECTION 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ATTRIBUTION

Article 228 TSIM17

(Art. 123 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Profit and loss attribution

- (1) For the purpose of profit and loss attribution in accordance with Article 123 of Directive 2009/138/EC, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall specify the following:
 - (a) the profit and loss;
 - (b) the major business units of the undertaking;
 - (c) the categorisation of risks chosen in the internal model;
 - (d) the attribution of the overall profit or loss to the risk categories and major business units.
- (2) The specification of profit and loss shall be consistent with the increase and decrease of the monetary amount underlying the probability distribution forecast referred to in Article TSIM7(1).
- (3) The categorisation of risks chosen in the internal model shall be adequate, and sufficiently granular, for the purpose of risk-management and decision-making in accordance with Article 120 of Directive 2009/138/EC. The categorisation of risk shall distinguish between risks covered by the internal model and risks not covered by the internal model.
- (4) The attribution of profit and loss shall be made in an objective and transparent manner and be consistent over time.

SUBSECTION 7

VALIDATION STANDARDS

Article 229 TSIM18

(Art. 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Model validation process

- (1) The model validation process shall apply to all parts of the internal model and shall cover all requirements set out in Articles 101, 112(5), 120 to 123 and 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC. In the case of a partial internal model the validation process shall in addition cover the requirements set out in Article 113 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (2) The model validation process shall be independent from the development and operation of the internal model.

- (3) For the purpose of the model validation process insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall specify:
 - (a) the processes and methods used to validate the internal model and their purposes;
 - (b) for each part of the internal model, the frequency of regular validations and the circumstances which trigger additional validation;
 - (c) the persons who are responsible for each validation task;
 - (d) the procedure to be followed in the event that the model validation process identifies problems with the reliability of the internal model and the decision-making process to address those concerns;
- (4) As part of the model validation process insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall assess the quality and independence of the validation. In the assessment of independence, undertakings shall take the following into account:
 - (a) in relation to the internal validation process, the responsibilities and reporting structure of the persons involved in the process,
 - (b) in relation to any external validation process, the remuneration structure of the persons, including where applicable their employees or other persons acting on their behalf, who are involved in the process and any other mandates of these persons relating to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

Article 230 TSIM19

(Art. 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Validation tools

- (1) Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall test the results and the key assumptions of the internal model at least annually against experience and other appropriate data to the extent that data are reasonably available. These tests shall be applied at the level of single outputs as well as at the level of aggregated results. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall identify the reason for any significant divergence between assumptions and data and between results and data.
- (2) As part of the testing of the internal model results against experience insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall compare the results of the profit and loss attribution referred to in Article 123 of Directive 2009/138/EC with the risks modelled in the internal model.
- (3) The statistical process for validating the internal model, referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC, shall be based on:
 - (a) current information, taking into account, where it is relevant and appropriate, the actuarial progress and the generally accepted market practice;
 - (b) a detailed understanding of the theory and assumptions underlying the methods to calculate the probability distribution forecast of the internal model.
- (4) Where insurance or reinsurance undertakings observe in accordance with the third subparagraph of Article 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC that changes in a key

underlying assumption have a significant impact on the Solvency Capital Requirement, they shall be able to explain the reasons for this sensitivity and how the sensitivity is taken into account in their decision-making process. For the purpose of the third subparagraph of Article 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC the key assumptions shall include assumptions on future management actions.

- (5) The model validation process shall include an analysis of the stability of the outputs of the internal model for different calculations of the internal model using the same input data.
- (6) As part of the demonstration that the capital requirements resulting from the internal model are appropriate, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall compare the coverage and the scope of the internal model. For this purpose, the statistical process for validating the internal model shall include a reverse stress test, identifying the most probable stresses that would threaten the viability of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

SUBSECTION 8

DOCUMENTATION STANDARDS

Article 231 TSIM20

(Art. 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

- (1) The documentation of the design and operational details of the internal model as required by Article 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be sufficient to ensure that any independent knowledgeable third party would be able to understand the design and operational details of the internal model and form a sound judgement as to its compliance with Articles 101 and 120 to 124 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- (2) In the case of a partial internal model, the documentation referred to in paragraph 1 shall additionally cover compliance with Article 113 of Directive 2009/138/EC, in particular in relation to the justification of the limited scope of the model and the integration technique used to integrate the partial internal model into the standard formula.
- (3) The documentation referred to in paragraph 1 shall be appropriately structured, detailed and complete and shall be kept up to date. Outputs of the internal model shall be capable of being reproduced using the internal model documentation and all of the inputs into the internal model.

Article 232 TSIM21

(Art. 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Minimum content of the documentation

The documentation of the internal model shall include at least the following information:

- (a) an inventory of all the documents which form part of the documentation;
- (b) the policy for changing the internal model as referred to in Article 115 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (c) a description of the policies, controls and procedures for the management of the internal model, including responsibilities assigned to staff members of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (d) a description of the information technology used in the internal model, including any contingency plans relating to the information technology used;
- (e) all relevant assumptions on which the internal model is based and their justification in accordance with TSIM9(2);
- (f) the explanation of the methodology used to set assumptions referred to in point (c) of Article TSIM9(2) which shall cover the following:
 - (i) the inputs on which the choice of assumptions is based;
 - (ii) the objectives of the choice of assumptions and the criteria used for determining the appropriateness of the choice;
 - (iii) any limitations in the choice of assumptions made;
- (g) a directory of the data used in the internal model, specifying their source, characteristics and usage;
- (h) the specification for the collection, processing and application of data referred to in Article TSIM10(3)(e);
- (i) where data are not used consistently over time in the internal model, a description of the inconsistent use and its justification;
- (j) the specification of the qualitative and quantitative indicators for the coverage of risks referred to in Article TSIM12;
- (k) a description of the risk-mitigation techniques that are taken into account in the internal model as referred to in Article TSIM14 and an explanation how the risks arising from the use of risk-mitigation techniques are reflected in the internal model;
- (l) a documentation of the future management actions taken into account in the internal model as referred to in Article TSIM15 and a documentation of the relevant deviations referred to in Article TSIM15(6);
- (m) the specifications for the profit and loss attribution referred to in Article TSIM17(1);
- (n) the specifications for the model validation process referred to in Article TSIM18(3);
- (o) the results of the validation in relation to compliance with Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (p) in relation to external models and data:
 - (i) the role of external models and data in the internal model;

- (ii) the reasons for preferring external models to internally developed models and external data to internal data;
- (iii) the alternatives to the use of external models and data considered by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and an explanation of the decision in favour of a particular external model or a set of external data.

Article 233 TSIM22

(Art. 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Circumstances under which the internal model does not work effectively

When assessing and documenting circumstances under which the internal model does not work effectively, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall take account of at least the following aspects:

- (a) the risks which are not covered by the internal model;
- (b) the limitations in risk modelling used in the internal model;
- (c) the nature, degree and sources of uncertainty connected with the results of the internal model including the sensitivity of the results for the key assumptions underlying the internal model;
- (d) the deficiencies in data used in the internal model and the lack of data for the calculation of the internal model;
- (e) the risks arising out of the use of external models and external data in the internal model;
- (f) the limitations of information technology used in the internal model;
- (g) the limitations of internal model governance.

Article 234 TSIM23

(Art. 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Changes to the internal model

The documentation of the internal model shall include a record of minor and major changes to the internal model, including the following:

- (a) a description of the rationale for each of the minor and major changes;
- (b) a description of the implications of each of the major changes for the design and operations of the internal model;
- (c) where a major change or a combination of minor changes has a material impact on the outputs of the internal model, a quantitative and qualitative comparison of the outputs before and after the change relating to the same valuation date.

SUBSECTION 9

EXTERNAL MODELS AND DATA

Article 235 TSIM24

(Art. 126 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

External models and data

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall monitor any potential restrictions arising from the use of external models or external data in the internal model to the ongoing fulfilment of the requirements set out in Articles 101 and 120 to 125 of Directive 2009/138/EC, and in case of a partial internal model also Article 113 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

CHAPTER [VII]

MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

Article 236 MCR1

(Article 129(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Minimum Capital Requirement

1. The Minimum Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$MCR = \max(MCR_{combined}; AMCR)$$

where:

- (a) $MCR_{combined}$ denotes the combined Minimum Capital Requirement;
- (b) $AMCR$ denotes the absolute floor referred to in Article 129(1)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC and in Article MCR7.

2. The combined Minimum  Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$MCR_{combined} = \min(\max(MCR_{linear}; 0.25 \cdot SCR); 0.45 \cdot SCR)$$

where:

- (a) MCR_{linear} denotes the linear Minimum Capital Requirement, calculated in accordance with Articles MCR2 to MCR4;
- (b) SCR denotes the Solvency Capital Requirement, calculated in accordance with Title I, Chapter VI, Section 4, Subsections 2 or 3.

Article 237 MCR2

(Article 129(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Linear Minimum Capital Requirement

The linear Minimum Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$MCR_{linear} = MCR_{(linear,nl)} + MCR_{(linear,l)}$$

where:

- (a) $MCR_{(linear,nl)}$ denotes the linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (b) $MCR_{(linear,l)}$ denotes the linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations.

Article 238 MCR3

(Article 129(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

1. The linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations shall be equal to the following:

$$MCR_{(linear,nl)} = \sum_s \alpha_s \cdot TP_{(nl,s)} + \beta_s \cdot P_s$$

where:

- (a) the sum covers all segments set out in Annex MCR1;
 - (b) $TP_{(nl,s)}$ denotes the technical provisions without a risk margin for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations in the segment s after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, with a floor equal to zero;
 - (c) P_s denotes the premiums written for insurance and reinsurance obligations in the segment s during the last 12 months, after deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts, with a floor equal to zero;
 - (d) the factors α_s and β_s are set out in Annex MCR1.
2. Technical provisions referred to in point (b) of paragraph (1), shall include:
amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles that cannot be taken into account in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of Article TP22;
 - (a) amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles, where these risk mitigation techniques do not meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM6 or TSIM14.
 3. Premiums written after deduction of premiums for reinsurance contracts referred to in point (c) of paragraph (1) shall exclude the deduction of premiums associated with the following contracts:

- (a) reinsurance contracts that cannot be taken into account in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of Article TP22;
- (b) reinsurance contracts that do not meet the risk mitigation requirements set out in Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM6 or TSIM14.
- (c)

Article 239 MCR4

(Article 129(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

1. The linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations shall be equal to the following:

$$MCR_{linear,t} = 0.037 \cdot TP_{(life,1)} - 0.052 \cdot TP_{(life,2)} + 0.007 \cdot TP_{(life,3)} + 0.021 \cdot TP_{(life,4)} + 0.007 \cdot CAR$$

where:

- (a) $TP_{(life,1)}$ denotes the technical provisions without a risk margin in relation to guaranteed benefits for life insurance obligations with profit participation, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, with a floor equal to zero, and technical provisions without a risk margin for reinsurance obligations where the underlying life insurance obligations include profit participation, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, with a floor equal to zero;
 - (b) $TP_{(life,2)}$ denotes the technical provisions without a risk margin in relation to future discretionary benefits for life insurance obligations with profit participation, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, with a floor equal to zero;
 - (c) $TP_{(life,3)}$ denotes the technical provisions without a risk margin for index-linked and unit-linked life insurance obligations and reinsurance obligations relating to such insurance obligations, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, with a floor equal to zero;
 - (d) $TP_{(life,4)}$ denotes the technical provisions without a risk margin for all other life insurance and reinsurance obligations, after deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, with a floor equal to zero;
 - (e) CAR denotes the total capital at risk, being the sum, in relation to each contract that give rise to life insurance or reinsurance obligations, of the capital at risk of the contracts.
2. Technical provisions referred to in points (a) to (d) of paragraph (1), shall include:
 - (a) amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles that cannot be taken into account in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of Article TP22;

- (b) amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts or special purpose vehicles, where these risk mitigation techniques do not meet the requirements set out in Articles SCRRM1 to SCRRM6 or TSIM14.

Article 241 MCR6

(Article 129(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Minimum Capital Requirement: composite insurance undertakings

1. The notional life Minimum Capital Requirement and the notional non-life Minimum Capital Requirement referred to in Article 74(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be calculated in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 11.

2. The notional non-life Minimum Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$NMCR_{nl} = \max(NMCR_{(combined,nl)}; AMCR_{nl})$$

where:

- (a) $NMCR_{(combined,nl)}$ denotes the notional combined non-life Minimum Capital Requirement;
- (b) $AMCR_{nl}$ denotes the absolute floor prescribed in Article 129(1)(d)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC and in Article MCR7.

3. The notional combined non-life Minimum Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$NMCR_{(combined,nl)} = \min(\max(NMCR_{(linear,nl)}; 0.25 \cdot (NSCR_{nl} + Addon_{nl})); 0.45 \cdot (NSCR_{nl} + Addon_{nl}))$$

where:

- (a) $NMCR_{(linear,nl)}$ denotes the notional linear Minimum Capital Requirement for non-life insurance or reinsurance activity;
- (b) $NSCR_{nl}$ denotes the notional Solvency Capital Requirement for non-life insurance or reinsurance activity;
- (c) $Addon_{nl}$ denotes the part of the capital add-ons, set by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article 37 of Directive 2009/138/EC, which has been apportioned by that supervisory authority to the non-life insurance or reinsurance activity of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

4. The notional linear Minimum Capital Requirement for non-life insurance or reinsurance activity shall be equal to the following:

$$NMCR_{(linear,nl)} = MCR_{(nl,nl)} + MCR_{(l,nl)}$$

where:

- (a) $MCR_{(nl,nl)}$ denotes the linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations relating to non-life insurance or reinsurance activity;
- (b) $MCR_{(l,nl)}$ denotes the linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations relating to non-life insurance or reinsurance activity.

5. $MCR_{(nl,nl)}$ and $MCR_{(l,nl)}$ shall be calculated in the same way as $MCR_{(linear,nl)}$ and $MCR_{(linear,l)}$ referred to in Articles MCR3 and 4 respectively, but the technical provisions or premiums written used in the calculation shall only relate to the insurance and reinsurance obligations of non-life insurance or reinsurance activity in the classes of non-life insurance referred to in Annex I of Directive 2009/138/EC.
6. The notional Solvency Capital Requirement for non-life insurance or reinsurance activity shall be equal to the following:

$$NSCR_{nl} = \frac{NMCR_{(linear,nl)}}{NMCR_{(linear,nl)} + NMCR_{(linear,l)}} \cdot SCR$$

where:

- (a) SCR denotes the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated in accordance with Title I, Chapter VI, Section 4, Subsections 2 or 3 of Directive 2009/138/EC, which shall for the purpose of this Article exclude any capital add-on imposed in accordance with Article 37 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) $NMCR_{(linear,nl)}$ denotes the notional linear non-life Minimum Capital Requirement for non-life insurance or reinsurance activity;
 - (c) $NMCR_{(linear,l)}$ denotes the notional linear Minimum Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance activity.
7. The notional life Minimum Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$NMCR_l = \max(NMCR_{(combined,l)}; AMCR_l)$$

where:

- (a) $NMCR_{(combined,l)}$ denotes the notional combined life Minimum Capital Requirement;
 - (b) $AMCR_l$ denotes the absolute floor prescribed in Article 129(1)(d)(ii) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
8. The notional combined life Minimum Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$NMCR_{(combined,l)} = \min(\max(NMCR_{(linear,l)}; 0.25 \cdot (NSCR_l + Addon_l)); 0.45 \cdot (NSCR_l + Addon_l))$$

where:

- (a) $NMCR_{(linear,l)}$ denotes the notional linear Minimum Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance activity;
- (b) $NSCR_l$ denotes the notional Solvency Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance activity;
- (c) $Addon_l$ denotes the part of the capital add-ons, set by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article 37 of Directive 2009/138/EC, which has been apportioned by that supervisory authority to the life insurance or reinsurance activity of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

9. The notional linear Minimum Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance activity shall be equal to the following:

$$NMCR_{(linear,l)} = MCR_{(nl,l)} + MCR_{(l,l)}$$

where:

- (a) $MCR_{(nl,l)}$ denotes the linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations relating to life insurance or reinsurance activity;
 - (b) $MCR_{(l,l)}$ denotes the linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations relating to life insurance or reinsurance activity.
10. $MCR_{(nl,l)}$ and $MCR_{(l,l)}$ shall be calculated in the same way as $MCR_{(linear,nl)}$ and $MCR_{(linear,l)}$ referred to in Article MCR3 and 4 respectively, but the technical provisions or premiums written used in the calculation shall only relate to the insurance and reinsurance obligations of life insurance or reinsurance activity in the classes of life insurance referred to in Annex II of Directive 2009/138/EC .
11. The notional Solvency Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance activity shall be equal to the following:

$$NSCR_l = \frac{NMCR_{(linear,l)}}{NMCR_{(linear,nl)} + NMCR_{(linear,l)}} \cdot SCR$$

where:

- (a) SCR denotes the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated in accordance with Title I, Chapter VI, Section 4, Subsections 2 or 3 of Directive 2009/138/EC, which shall for the purpose of this Article exclude any capital add-on imposed in accordance with Article 37 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (b) $NMCR_{(linear,nl)}$ denotes the notional linear non-life Minimum Capital Requirement for non-life insurance or reinsurance activity;
- (c) $NMCR_{(linear,l)}$ denotes the notional linear Minimum Capital Requirement for life insurance or reinsurance activity.

Article 242 MCR7

(Article 129(1)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Absolute floor of the Minimum Capital Requirement

The absolute floor of the Minimum Capital Requirement for insurance undertakings that have obtained the authorisations referred to in points (a) and (b) of Article 73(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be the sum of the amounts set out in points (i) and (ii) of Article 129(1)(d) of that Directive

CHAPTER VIII

INVESTMENT

SECTION 1

INVESTMENTS IN TRADABLE SECURITIES AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BASED ON REPACKAGED LOANS

Article 244 RL2

(Art. 135(2) (a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Exposures to transferred credit risk

1. For the purpose of Article 135(2)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the originator or sponsor shall retain, on an ongoing basis a net economic interest which, in any event shall not be less than 5 %, as specified in paragraph 2, and shall explicitly disclose that to the insurance and reinsurance undertaking in the documentation governing the investment.
2. Only any of the following qualifies as retention of net economic interest of not less than 5 %:
 - (a) retention of no less than 5 % of the nominal value of each of the tranches sold or transferred to investors;
 - (b) in the case of securitisations of revolving exposures within the meaning of Article 4(12) of Regulation 575/2013, retention of the originator's interest of no less than 5 % of the nominal value of the securitised exposures;
 - (c) retention of randomly selected exposures, equivalent to no less than 5 % of the nominal value of the securitised exposures, where such exposures would otherwise have been securitised in the securitisation, provided that the number of potentially securitised exposures is not less than 100 at origination;
 - (d) retention of the first loss tranche and, if necessary, other tranches having the same or a more severe risk profile than those transferred or sold to investors and not maturing earlier than those transferred or sold to investors, so that the retention equals in total no less than 5 % of the nominal value of the securitised exposures;
 - (e) retention of a first loss exposure not less than 5 % of every securitised exposure in the securitisation.

Net economic interest shall be measured at the origination and shall be maintained on an ongoing basis. The net economic interest, including retained positions, interest or exposures, shall not be subject to any credit risk mitigation or any short positions or any other form of hedge and shall not be sold. The net economic interest shall be determined by the notional value for off-balance sheet items.

There shall be no multiple applications of the retention requirements for any given securitisation.

Article 245 RL3

(Art. 135(2) (a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Exemptions

1. Article 244 RL2(1) shall not apply when the securitised exposures in respect of tradable securities or other financial instruments based on repackaged loans are claims or contingent claims on or fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the entities referred to in Article 163(2) SR7.
2. Article RL2(1) shall not apply to transactions based on a clear, transparent and accessible index, where the underlying reference entities are identical to those that make up an index of entities that is widely traded, or are other tradable securities other than securitisation positions.

Article 246 RL4

(Art. 135(2) (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Qualitative requirements

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation shall meet the requirements laid down in paragraphs 2 to 8.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall conduct adequate due diligence prior to making the investment, which includes an assessment of the commitment of the originator or sponsor to maintain a net economic interest securitisation of no less than 5 % on an on-going basis and the matters that could undermine maintaining that interest as disclosed in accordance with point (f) of paragraph 3.
3. Before investing, and as appropriate thereafter, in securitisation, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that the originator and the sponsor have the following features:
 - (a) the originator or the sponsor grant credit based on sound and well-defined criteria and clearly establish the process for approving, amending, renewing and refinancing loans to be securitised as well as loans which it will not securitize;
 - (b) the originator or the sponsor have in place effective systems to manage the ongoing administration and monitoring of their credit risk-bearing portfolios and exposures, including for identifying and managing problematic credits and for making adequate value adjustments and provisions;
 - (c) the originator or the sponsor adequately diversify each credit portfolio based on its target market and overall credit strategy;
 - (d) the originator or the sponsor grant readily available access to all relevant data necessary for the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to comply with the requirements set out in paragraphs 4 to 7 of this Article;

- (e) the originator or the sponsor have a written policy on credit risk that includes their risk tolerance limits and provisioning policy and how it measures, monitors and controls that risk;
 - (f) the originator the sponsor disclose the level of their retained net economic interest as referred to in Article 244 RL2 (1) as well as any matters that could undermine the maintenance of the minimum required net economic interest as set out in that paragraph.
4. Insurance or reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation shall establish written monitoring procedures commensurate with the risk profile of their securitisation positions to monitor performance of the underlying exposures on an ongoing basis and in a timely manner.
 5. Insurance or reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation shall ensure that there is an adequate level of internal reporting to their administrative, management or supervisory body so that they are aware of material securitisation positions and that the risks from those investments are adequately managed.
 6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation shall regularly perform stress tests on the cash flows and collateral values supporting the underlying exposures. Any stress test shall be commensurate with the nature, scale and the complexity of the risk inherent in the instrument.
 7. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings investing in securitisation shall be able to demonstrate to their supervisory authorities that for each of those investments they have a comprehensive and thorough understanding of the investment and its underlying exposure and that they have implemented written policies and procedures for their risk management with regard to their investment in those instruments.

Article 247 RL5

(Art. 135 (2) (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-compliance with the requirements

1. When insurance and reinsurance undertakings observes that the originator or sponsor fails to comply with the requirements set out in Article 244 RL2 or the undertaking fails to comply with the requirements set out in Article 246 RL4(2) and (3) they shall inform the supervisory authority as soon as they observe that these requirements are not complied with.
2. Where the requirements in Article 246 RL4(2) and (3) are not met in any respect by reason of the negligence or omission of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the supervisory authority shall impose a proportionate increase to the Solvency Capital Requirement.
3. Where the standard formula for the calculation of the spread risk sub-module of the Solvency Capital Requirement as referred to in Chapter V, Section 6, Subsection 5 for the purpose of the calculation of the increased Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in paragraph 2, the capital requirement for spread risk of the relevant securitisation positions shall be based on risk factors as referred to in Article 159bis, but increased by no less than 250 % of those risk factors.

The increased risk factors shall be progressively increased with each subsequent breach of the requirements set out in Article 246 RL4..

4. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings fail to comply with the requirements set out in Article 246 RL4 (4) to (7) in any respect by reason of their negligence or omission, the supervisory authorities shall assess whether that failure should be considered a significant deviation of the undertaking's system of governance as referred to in Article 37(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

CHAPTER IX

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

SECTION 1

ELEMENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Article 249 SG 1

(Art. 41(1) to (4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General governance requirements

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall:
- (a) establish, implement and maintain effective cooperation, internal reporting and communication of information at all relevant levels of the undertaking;
 - (b) establish, implement and maintain effective decision making procedures and an organisational structure which clearly specifies reporting lines, allocates functions and responsibilities, and takes into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in that undertaking's business;
 - (c) ensure that the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body collectively possess the necessary qualifications, competency, skills and professional experience in the relevant areas of the business in order to effectively manage and oversee the undertaking in a professional manner;
 - (d) ensure that each individual member of the administrative, management or supervisory body has the necessary qualifications, competency, skills and professional experience to perform the tasks assigned;
 - (e) employ personnel with the skills, knowledge and expertise necessary to discharge the responsibilities allocated to them properly;
 - (f) ensure that all personnel are aware of the procedures for the proper discharge of their responsibilities;
 - (g) ensure that the performance of multiple tasks by individuals and organisational units does not or is not likely to prevent the persons concerned from discharging any particular function in a sound, honest and objective manner;

- (h) establish information systems which produce complete, reliable, clear, consistent, timely and relevant information concerning the business activities, the commitments assumed and the risks to which the undertaking is exposed;
 - (i) maintain adequate and orderly records of the undertaking's business and internal organisation;
 - (j) safeguard the security, integrity and confidentiality of information, taking into account the nature of the information in question;
 - (k) introduce clear reporting lines that ensure the prompt transfer of information to all persons who need it in a way that enables them to recognise its importance;
 - (l) adopt a written remuneration policy.
2. Policies on risk management, internal control, internal audit and, where relevant, outsourcing, shall clearly set out the relevant responsibilities, objectives, processes and reporting procedures to be applied, all of which shall be consistent with the undertaking's overall business strategy.
 3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall establish, implement and maintain a business continuity policy aimed at ensuring, in the case of an interruption to their systems and procedures, the preservation of essential data and functions and the maintenance of insurance and reinsurance activities, or, where that is not possible, the timely recovery of such data and functions and the timely resumption of their insurance or reinsurance activities.
 4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that at least two persons effectively run the undertaking.
 5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that effective processes and procedures systems are in place to prevent conflicts of interest and that potential sources of conflicts of interest are identified and procedures are established in order to ensure that those involved with the implementation of the undertaking's strategies and policies understand where conflicts of interest could arise and how such conflicts are to be addressed.
 6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall monitor, and on a regular basis evaluate, the adequacy and effectiveness of their system of governance and take appropriate measures to address any deficiencies.

Article 251 SG3

(Art. 44(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk Management System

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall establish, implement and maintain a risk management system which includes the following:
 - (a) a clearly defined risk management strategy which is consistent with the undertaking's overall business strategy. The objectives and key principles of the strategy, the approved risk tolerance limits and the assignment of responsibilities across all the activities of the undertaking shall be documented;

- (b) a clearly defined procedure on the decision-making process;
 - (c) written policies which effectively ensure the definition and categorisation of the material risks by type to which the undertaking is exposed, and the approved risk tolerance limits for each type of risk. Such policies shall implement the undertaking's risk strategy, facilitate control mechanisms and take into account the nature, scope and time horizon of the business and the associated risks;
 - (d) reporting procedures and processes which ensure that information on the material risks faced by the undertaking and the effectiveness of the risk management system are actively monitored and analysed and that appropriate modifications to the system are made where necessary.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that the persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions take into account the information reported as part of the risk management system in their decision making process.
 3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall, where appropriate, include the performance of stress tests and scenario analysis with regard to all relevant risks faced by the undertaking, in their risk-management system.
 4. External credit assessments shall not prevail in internal risk management methodologies. In particular, internal risk management methodologies shall not rely solely or mechanistically on external credit assessments. Where the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement is based on external credit assessments by an ECAI or based on the fact that an exposure is unrated, this shall not exempt institutions from additionally considering other relevant information. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall take steps to verify the appropriateness of external credit assessments as part of their risk management.

Article 252 SG4

(Article 44 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk management areas

The areas referred to in Article 44(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall include at least the following policies:

- (a) Underwriting and reserving:
 - (i) actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to assess and manage the risk of loss or of adverse change in the values of insurance and reinsurance liabilities, resulting from inadequate pricing and provisioning assumptions;
 - (ii) the sufficiency and quality of relevant data to be considered in the underwriting and reserving processes and the consistency of the data policy referred to in Article 14 TP3(3) with the standards of sufficiency and quality;
 - (iii) the adequacy of claims management procedures including the extent to which they cover the overall cycle of claims.

(b) Asset-liability management:

- (i) the structural mismatch between assets and liabilities and in particular the duration mismatch of those assets and liabilities;
- (ii) any dependency between risks of different asset and liability classes;
- (iii) any dependency between the risks of different insurance or reinsurance obligations;
- (iv) any off-balance sheet exposures of the undertaking;
- (v) the effect of relevant risk-mitigating techniques on asset-liability management.

(c) Investment risk management:

- (i) actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to ensure that the undertaking's investments complies with the prudent person principle set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (ii) actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to ensure that the undertaking's investments take into account the nature of the undertaking's business, its approved risk tolerance limits, its solvency position and its long-term risk exposure;
- (iii) the insurance or reinsurance undertakings' own assessment of the credit risk of counterparties of the investments, including where the counterparties are central governments;
- (iv) where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking uses derivatives or any other financial instrument with similar characteristics or effects, the objectives of, and strategy underlying their use and the way in which they facilitate efficient portfolio management or contribute to a reduction of risks, as well as procedures to assess the risk of such instruments and the principles of risk management to be applied to them;
- (v) where appropriate in order to ensure effective risk-management, internal quantitative limits on assets and exposures, including off-balance sheet exposures.

(d) Liquidity risk management:

- (i) actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to take into account both short term and long term liquidity risk;
- (ii) the appropriateness of the composition of the assets in terms of their nature, duration and liquidity in order to meet the undertaking's obligations as they fall due;
- (iii) a plan to deal with changes in expected cash in-flows and out-flows.

(e) Concentration risk management: actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to identify relevant sources of concentration risk to ensure that risk concentrations remain within established limits and actions to analyse possible risks of contagion between concentrated exposures.

- (f) Operational risk management: actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to assign clear responsibilities to regularly identify, document and monitor relevant operational risk exposures.
- (g) Reinsurance and other insurance risk mitigation techniques:
 - (i) actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to ensure the selection of suitable reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques;
 - (ii) actions to be taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to assess which types of risk mitigation techniques are appropriate according to the nature of the risks assumed and the capabilities of the undertaking to manage and control the risks associated with those techniques;
 - (iii) the insurance or reinsurance undertakings' own assessment of the credit risk of the risk mitigation techniques.

Article 252a

(Article 44 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk management in undertakings providing loans and/or mortgage insurance or reinsurance

1. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings engage in the activity of providing loans, they shall have policies to ensure the following:
 - (a) credit-granting is based on sound and well-defined criteria and that the process for approving, amending, renewing and refinancing credits is clearly established;
 - (b) undertakings have internal methodologies that enable them to assess the credit risk of exposures to individual obligors and at the portfolio level;
 - (c) the ongoing administration and monitoring of the loan portfolios, including for identifying and managing problematic credits, and for making adequate value adjustments, is operated through effective systems;
 - (d) the diversification of the loan portfolios is adequate given the target markets and overall investment strategy of the undertaking.
2. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings engage in mortgage insurance or reinsurance, they shall base their underwriting on sound and well-defined criteria and comply with the requirements set out in point (b) to (d) of the above paragraph with regard to the mortgage loans underlying their insurance and reinsurance obligations.

Article 253

(Art. 45(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Overall solvency needs



The assessment of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking's overall solvency needs, referred to in point (a) of Article 45(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be forward-looking and include the following elements:

- (a) risks the undertaking is or could be exposed to, taking into account potential future changes in its risk profile due to the undertaking's business strategy or the economic and financial environment, including operational risks;
- (b) the time horizon that is relevant for taking into account the risks the undertaking faces in the long-term;
- (c) valuation and recognition bases that are appropriate for the undertaking's business and risk profile;
- (d) the undertaking's internal control and risk-management systems and approved risk tolerance limits;
- (e) the nature and quality of own fund items or other resources appropriate to cover the overall solvency needs.

Article 254 [x2 IM3]

(Articles 41(3) and 75(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Alternative methods for valuation

Where alternative valuation methods in accordance with Article V3(5) are used, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall:

- (a) identify the assets and liabilities to which that valuation approach applies;
- (b) justify the use of that valuation approach for the assets and liabilities referred to in point (a);
- (c) document the assumptions underlying that valuation approach;
- (d) assess the valuation uncertainty of the assets and liabilities referred to in point (a);
- (e) regularly compare the adequacy of the valuation of the assets and liabilities referred to in point (a) against experience.

Article 255 x3 TP24

(Articles 41(1),(3) and 77 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Valuation of technical provisions – validation

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall validate the calculation of technical provisions, in particular by comparison against experience as referred to in Article 83 of Directive 2009/138/EC, at least once a year and where there are indications that the data, assumptions or methods used in the calculation or the level of the technical provisions are no longer appropriate. The validation shall cover the following:

- (a) the appropriateness, completeness and accuracy of data used in the calculation of technical provisions and the compliance with the data policy referred to in Article TP3;
 - (b) the appropriateness of any grouping of policies in accordance with Article TP15;
 - (c) the remedies to limitations of the data referred to in Article TP4;
 - (d) the appropriateness of approximations referred to in Article TP4bis for the purpose of calculating the best estimate;
 - (e) the adequacy and realism of assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions for the purpose of meeting the requirements in Articles TP5 to TP8;
 - (f) the adequacy, applicability and relevance of the actuarial and statistical methods applied in the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (e) the appropriateness of the level of the technical provisions as referred to in Article 84 of Directive 2009/138/EC necessary to comply with Article 76 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
2. For the purpose of point (d) of paragraph 1, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall assess the impact of changes in the assumptions on future management actions on the value of the technical provisions. Where changes in an assumption on future management action have a significant impact on the technical provisions, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall be able to explain the reasons for this impact and how the impact is taken into account in their decision-making process.
 3. The validation shall be carried out separately for homogeneous risk groups. It shall be carried out separately for the best estimate, the risk margin and technical provisions calculated according to the market value of financial instruments which reliably replicate future cash-flows in accordance with Article TP21. It shall be carried out separately for technical provisions where the matching adjustment is applied. In relation to the best estimate, it shall be carried out separately for the gross best estimate and amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles. In relation to non-life insurance obligations, it shall be carried out separately for premium provisions and provisions for claims outstanding.
 4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall ensure that the persons overseeing the validation process are sufficiently qualified with regard to their knowledge and experience to carry out the validation process.

Article 256 x4 TP25

(Articles 41 and 46 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Valuation of technical provisions – documentation

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall document the following processes:
 - (a) the collection of data and analysis of its quality and other information that relates to the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (b) the choice of assumptions used in the calculation of technical provisions, in particular the choice of relevant assumptions about the allocation of expenses;

- (c) the selection and application of actuarial and statistical methods for the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (d) the validation of technical provisions.
2. For the purposes of point (a) of paragraph 1, the documentation shall include:
- (a) a directory  of the data used in the calculation of the technical provisions, specifying their source, characteristics and usage;
 - (b) the specification for the collection, processing and application of data referred to in Article 14(3)(e);
 - (c) where data are not used consistently over time in the calculation of technical provisions, a description of the inconsistent use and its justification;
3. For the purposes of point (b) of paragraph 1, the documentation shall include:
- (a) a directory of all the relevant assumptions that the calculation of technical provisions are based upon; this should include assumptions on future management actions
 - (b) a justification for the choice of the assumption in accordance with Subsection 1 of Section 3 of Chapter III;
 - (c) a description of the inputs on which the choice is based;
 - (d) the objectives of the choice and the criteria used for determining the appropriateness of this choice;
 - (e) any material limitations in the choice made;
 - (f) a description of the processes in place to review the choice of assumptions
 - (g) a justification for the changes of assumptions from one period to another and an estimation of the impact of material changes;
 - (h) the relevant deviations referred to in Article 19(1)(f).

Article 257 SG5

(Article 46 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Internal control system

The internal  control system shall ensure the insurance and reinsurance undertaking's compliance with applicable laws, regulations and administrative provisions and the effectiveness and the efficiency of the undertaking's operations in light of its objectives as well as ensure the availability and reliability of financial and non-financial information.

Article 257 bis [x1 IM3]

(Articles 41, 46 and 75(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Internal control of valuation of assets and liabilities

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall have effective systems and controls to ensure that valuation estimates of their assets and liabilities are appropriate to ensure compliance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC and reliable and shall have a process for regularly verifying that market prices or valuation model inputs are appropriate and reliable.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall establish, implement and maintain clearly defined policies and procedures for the process of valuation, including the description and definition of roles and responsibilities of the personnel involved with the valuation, the relevant models, and the sources of information to be used. Those policies and procedures shall be documented.
3. At the request of the supervisory authorities, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall undertake an external, independent valuation or verification of the value of material assets and liabilities.
4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall:
 - (a) provide sufficient resources, both in terms of quality and quantity, to develop, calibrate, approve and review valuation approaches used for solvency purposes;
 - (b) establish internal control processes which include:
 - (i) an independent review and verification on a regular basis of the information, data, and assumptions which are used in the valuation approach, its results, and the suitability of the valuation approach with respect to valuation of the items referred to in point (a) of Article 254 [x2 IM3](1);
 - (ii) oversight by the persons who effectively run the undertaking of the internal processes for approval of those valuations and the process in place to take account of any external, independent valuation or verification of the value of material assets or liabilities.

SECTION 2

FUNCTIONS

Article 258 SG6

(Article 50(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General provisions

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall incorporate the functions and the associated reporting lines into the organisational structure in a way which ensures that each function is free from influences that may compromise the function's ability to undertake its duties in an objective, fair and independent manner and, in the case of the internal audit function, in a fully independent manner. Each function shall operate under the ultimate responsibility of, and report to the administrative, management or supervisory body and shall, where appropriate, cooperate with the other functions in carrying out their roles.

2. Depending on the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the undertaking's business, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may, except with respect to the internal audit function, allow a single person or organisational unit to carry out more than one function.
3. The persons performing a function shall be able to communicate at their own initiative with any staff member and shall have the necessary authority, resources and expertise and that they have unrestricted access to all relevant information necessary to carry out their responsibilities.
4. The persons performing a function shall promptly report any major problem in their area of responsibility to the administrative, management or supervisory body.

Article 259 SG7

(Article 44(4 and 5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk management function

1. The tasks of the risk management function shall include:
 - (a) assisting the administrative, management or supervisory body and other functions in the effective operation of the risk management system;
 - (b) monitoring the risk management system;
 - (c) monitoring the general risk profile of the undertaking as a whole;
 - (d) detailed reporting on risk exposures and advising the administrative, management or supervisory body on risk management matters, including in relation to strategic affairs such as corporate strategy, mergers and acquisitions and major projects and investments;
 - (e) identifying and assessing emerging risks.
2. The risk management function shall:
 - (a) be responsible for the requirements set out in Article 44(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) liaise closely with the users of the outputs of the internal model;
 - (c) co-operate closely with the actuarial function.

Article 260 SG8

(Article 46(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Compliance function

1. The compliance function of insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall include a compliance policy and a compliance plan. The compliance policy shall define the responsibilities, competencies and reporting duties of the compliance function. The compliance plan shall set out the planned activities of the compliance function which take into account all relevant areas of the activities of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and their exposure to compliance risk.

2. The duties of the compliance function shall include assessing the adequacy of the measures adopted by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to prevent non-compliance.

Article 261 SG9

(Article 47(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Internal audit function

1. The persons carrying out the internal audit function shall not assume any responsibility for any other function.
2. The internal audit function shall:
 - (a) establish, implement and maintain an audit plan setting out the audit work to be undertaken in the upcoming years, taking into account all activities and the complete system of governance of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (b) take a risk-based approach in deciding its priorities;
 - (c) report the audit plan to the administrative, management or supervisory body;
 - (d) issue recommendations based on the result of work carried out in accordance with point (a) and submit a written report on its findings and recommendations to the administrative, management or supervisory body on at least an annual basis;
 - (e) verifying compliance with the decisions taken by the administrative, management or supervisory body on the basis of those recommendations referred to in point (d).

Where necessary, the internal audit function may carry out audits which are not included in the audit plan.

Article 262 SG10

(Article 48 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Actuarial function

1. In coordinating the calculation of the technical provisions, the actuarial function shall in particular:
 - (a) apply methodologies and procedures to assess the sufficiency of technical provisions and to ensure that their calculation is consistent with the requirements set out in Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) assess the uncertainty associated with the estimates made in the calculation of technical provisions;
 - (c) ensure that any limitations of data used to calculate technical provisions are properly dealt with

- (d) ensure that the most appropriate approximations for the purpose of calculating the best estimate are used in cases referred to in Article 82 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (e) ensure that homogeneous risk groups of insurance and reinsurance obligations are identified for an appropriate assessment of the underlying risks;
 - (f) consider relevant information provided by financial markets and generally available data on underwriting risks and ensure that it is integrated into the assessment of technical provisions;
 - (g) compare and justify any material differences in the calculation of technical provisions from year to year;
 - (h) ensure that an appropriate assessment is provided of options and guarantees included in insurance and reinsurance contracts.
2. The actuarial function shall assess whether the methodologies and assumptions used in the calculation of the technical provisions are appropriate for the specific lines of business of the undertaking and for the way the business is managed, having regard to the available data.
 3. The actuarial function shall assess whether the information  technology systems used in the calculation of technical provisions sufficiently support the actuarial and statistical procedures.
 4. The actuarial function shall, when comparing best estimates against experience, review the quality of past best estimates and use the insights gained from this assessment to improve the quality of current calculations. The comparison of best estimates against experience shall include comparisons between observed values and the estimates underlying the calculation of the best estimate, in order to draw conclusions on the appropriateness, accuracy and completeness of the data and assumptions used as well as on the methodologies applied in their calculation.
 5. Information submitted to the administrative, management or supervisory body on the calculation of the technical provisions shall at least include a reasoned analysis on the reliability and adequacy of their calculation and on the sources and the degree of uncertainty of the estimate of the technical provisions. That reasoned analysis shall be supported by a sensitivity analysis that includes an investigation of the sensitivity of the technical provisions to each of the major risks underlying the obligations which are covered in the technical provisions. The actuarial function shall clearly state and explain any concerns it may have concerning the adequacy of technical provisions.
 6. Regarding the underwriting policy, the opinion to be expressed by the actuarial function in accordance with Article 48(1)(g) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall at least include conclusions regarding the following considerations:
 - (a) sufficiency of the premiums to be earned to cover future claims and expenses, notably taking into consideration the underlying risks (including underwriting risks), and the impact of options and guarantees included in insurance and reinsurance contracts on the sufficiency of premiums ;
 - (b) considerations regarding inflation, legal risk, change in the composition of the undertaking's portfolio, and effect of systems which adjust the premiums

- policy-holders pay upwards or downwards depending on their claims history (bonus-malus systems) or similar systems, implemented in specific homogeneous risk groups;
- (c) the progressive tendency of a portfolio of insurance contracts to attract or retain insured persons with a higher risk profile (anti-selection).
7. Regarding the overall reinsurance arrangements, the opinion to be expressed by the actuarial function in accordance with Article 48(1)(h) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall include analysis on the adequacy of:
- (a) the undertaking's risk profile and underwriting policy;
 - (a) reinsurance providers taking into account their credit standing;
 - (b) the expected cover under stress scenarios in relation to the underwriting policy;
 - (c) the calculation of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles.
8. The actuarial function shall produce a written report to be submitted to the administrative, management or supervisory body, at least annually. The report shall document all tasks that have been undertaken by the actuarial function and their results, and shall clearly identify any deficiencies and give recommendations as to how such deficiencies should be remedied.

SECTION 3

Article 263 SG11

(Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Fit and Proper Requirements

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall establish, implement and maintain documented policies and adequate procedures to ensure that all persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions are at all times fit and proper.
2. The assessment of whether a person is 'fit' shall include an assessment of the person's professional and formal qualifications, knowledge and relevant experience within the insurance sector, other financial sectors or other businesses and shall take account of the respective duties allocated to that person and, where relevant, the insurance, financial, accounting, actuarial and management skills of the person.
3. The assessment of whether members of the administrative, management or supervisory body are 'fit' shall take account of the respective duties allocated to individual members to ensure appropriate diversity of qualifications, knowledge and relevant experience to ensure that the undertaking is managed and overseen in a professional manner.
4. The assessment of whether a person is 'proper' shall include an assessment of that person's honesty and financial soundness based on evidence regarding their

character, personal behaviour and business conduct including any criminal, financial and supervisory aspects relevant for the purpose assessment.

SECTION 4

Article 264 SG12

(Article 49 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Outsourcing

1. Any insurance or reinsurance undertaking which outsources or proposes to outsource functions of insurance or reinsurance activities to a service provider shall establish a written outsourcing policy which takes into account the impact of outsourcing on its business and the reporting and monitoring arrangements to be implemented in cases of outsourcing. The undertaking shall ensure that the terms and conditions of the outsourcing agreement are consistent with the undertaking's obligations under the Directive 2009/138/EC.
2. Where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the service provider are members of the same group, the undertaking shall, when outsourcing critical or important operational functions or activities take into account the extent to which the undertaking controls the service provider or has the ability to influence its actions.
3. When choosing the service provider referred to in paragraph 1 for any critical or important operational functions or activities, the administrative, management or supervisory body shall ensure that:
 - (a) a detailed examination is performed to ensure that the potential service provider has the ability and capacity and any authorisation required by law to deliver the required functions or activities satisfactorily, taking into account the undertaking's objectives and needs;
 - (b) the service provider has adopted all means to ensure that no explicit or potential conflict of interests with the undertaking impairs the needs of the outsourcing undertaking;
 - (c) a written agreement is entered into between the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the service provider which clearly defines the respective rights and obligations of the undertaking and the service provider;
 - (d) the general terms and conditions of the outsourcing agreement are clearly explained to the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body and authorised by them;
 - (e) the outsourcing does not entail the breach of any law in particular with regard to rules on data protection;
 - (f) the service provider is subject to the same provisions on the safety and confidentiality of information relating to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or to its policyholders or beneficiaries that are applicable to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

4. The written agreement referred to in paragraph 3 (c) to be concluded between the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the service provider shall in particular clearly state the following requirements:
- (a) the duties and responsibilities of both parties involved;
 - (b) the service provider's commitment to comply with all applicable laws, regulatory requirements and guidelines as well as policies approved by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and to cooperate with the undertaking's supervisory authority with regard to the outsourced function or activity;
 - (c) the service provider's obligation to disclose any development which may have a material impact on its ability to carry out the outsourced functions and activities effectively and in compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements;
 - (d) a notice period for the termination of the contract by the service provider which is long enough to enable the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to find an alternative solution;
 - (e) that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is able to terminate the arrangement for outsourcing where necessary without detriment to the continuity and quality of its provision of services to policyholders;
 - (f) that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking reserves the right to be informed about the outsourced functions and activities and their performance by the services provider as well as a right to issue general guidelines and individual instructions at the address of the service provider, as to what has to be taken into account when performing the outsourced functions or activities;
 - (g) that the service provider shall protect any confidential information relating to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and its policyholders, beneficiaries, employees, contracting parties and all other persons;
 - (h) that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, its external auditor and the supervisory authority have effective access to all information relating to the outsourced functions and activities including carrying out on-site inspections of the business premises of the service provider;
 - (i) that, where appropriate and necessary for the purposes of supervision, the supervisory authority may address questions directly to the service provider to which the service provider shall reply;
 - (j) that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking may obtain information about the outsourced activities and may issue instructions concerning the outsourced activities and functions;
 - (k) the terms and conditions, where applicable, on which the service provider may sub-outsource any of the outsourced functions and activities;
 - (l) that the service provider's duties and responsibilities under its agreement with the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall remain unaffected by any sub-outsourcing taking place according to point (k).
5. The insurance or reinsurance undertaking that is outsourcing critical or important operational functions or activities shall:

- (a) ensure that relevant aspects of the service provider's risk management and internal control systems are adequate to ensure compliance with Article 49(2)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) adequately take account of the outsourced activities in its risk management and internal control systems to ensure compliance with Article 49(2)(a) and (b) Directive 2009/138/EC.
6. The insurance or reinsurance undertaking that is outsourcing critical or important operational functions or activities shall:
- (a) verify that the service provider has the necessary financial resources to perform the additional tasks in a proper and reliable way, and that all staff of the service provider who will be involved in providing the outsourced functions or activities are sufficiently qualified and reliable;
 - (b) ensure that the service provider has adequate contingency plans in place to deal with emergency situations or business disruptions and periodically tests backup facilities where necessary, taking into account the outsourced functions and activities.

SECTION 5

Article 265 SG13

(Article 41(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Remuneration policy

1. When establishing and applying the remuneration policy referred to in Article SG1 249 (1), insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall comply with at least the following principles:
- (a) the remuneration policy and remuneration practices shall be established, implemented and maintained in line with the undertaking's business and risk management strategy, its risk profile, objectives, risk management practices and the long-term interests and performance of the undertaking as a whole and shall incorporate measures aimed at avoiding conflicts of interest;
 - (b) the remuneration policy promotes sound and effective risk management and shall not encourage risk-taking that exceeds the risk tolerance limits of the undertaking;
 - (c) the remuneration policy applies to the undertaking as a whole, and contains specific arrangements that take into account the tasks and performance of the administrative body, management body and supervisory body, persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions and other categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the undertaking's risk profile;
 - (d) the administrative, management or supervisory body of the undertaking which establishes the general principles of the remuneration policy for those categories of staff whose professional activities have a material impact on the undertaking's risk profile is responsible for the oversight of its implementation;

- (e) there shall be clear, transparent and effective governance with regard to remuneration, including the definition of the remuneration policy and its oversight;
- (f) an independent remuneration committee shall be created, where appropriate in relation to significance of the insurance or reinsurance undertakings in terms of size and internal organization, in order to periodically support the administrative, management or supervisory body in overseeing the design of the remuneration policy and remuneration practices, their implementation and operation;
- (g) the remuneration policy shall be disclosed to each member of the undertaking's staff.

2. Specific arrangements referred to in point (c) of paragraph 1c shall comply with the following principles:



- (a) where remuneration schemes include both fixed and variable components, such components shall be balanced so that the fixed or guaranteed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to avoid employees being overly dependent on the variable components and allowing the undertaking to operate a fully flexible bonus policy, including the possibility of paying no variable component;
- (b) where variable remuneration is performance-related, the total amount of the variable remuneration is based on a combination of the assessment of the performance of the individual and of the business unit concerned and of the overall result of the undertaking or the group to which the undertakings belongs. The variable part of remuneration of the staff engaged in the functions referred to in Articles SG7 to SG10 shall be independent from the performance of the operational units and areas that are submitted to their control;
- (c) the payment of a substantial portion of the variable remuneration component, irrespective of the form in which it is to be paid, shall contain a flexible, deferred component that takes account of the nature and time horizon of the undertaking's business. The deferral period shall not be less than three years and the period shall be correctly aligned with the nature of the business, its risks, and the activities of the employees in question;
- (d) when assessing an individual's performance, not only financial but also non-financial criteria shall be taken into account;
- (e) the measurement of performance, as a basis for variable remuneration, shall include a downwards adjustment for exposure to current and future risks, taking into account the undertaking's risk profile and cost of capital;
- (f) termination payments shall be related to performance achieved over the whole period of activity and be designed in a way that does not reward failure;
- (g) persons subject to the remuneration policy should commit to not using any personal hedging strategies or remuneration and liability-related insurance which would undermine the risk alignment effects embedded in their remuneration arrangement.

3. The remuneration policy shall take into account the internal organization of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, and the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

CHAPTER X

Capital add-on

SECTION 1

CIRCUMSTANCES FOR IMPOSING A CAPITAL ADD-ON

Article 266 CA1

(Art. 37(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of a significant deviation (SCR)

1. For the purposes of Article 37(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in concluding that the risk profile of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying the Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated using the standard formula or an internal model, supervisory authorities shall take into account all relevant factors including the following:
 - (a) the findings arising out of the supervisory review process conducted under Article 36 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the nature, type and size of the deviation;
 - (c) the likelihood and severity of any adverse impact on policyholders and beneficiaries;
 - (d) the level of sensitivity of the assumptions to which the deviation relates;
 - (e) the anticipated duration and volatility of the deviation over the duration of the deviation.

Article 267 CA2

(Art. 37(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of a significant deviation (governance)

For the purposes of Article 37(1) point (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in concluding that the system of governance of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking deviates significantly from the standards laid down in Title I, Chapter IV, Section 2 of Directive 2009/138/EC, supervisory authorities shall take into account all relevant factors including the following:

- (a) the findings arising out of the supervisory review process conducted under Article 36 of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (b) the effect of the deviation from the governance standards as laid down in Chapter IV, Section 2 of Directive 2009/138/EC on the sound and prudent management of the business and whether the deviation arises from an inadequate implementation of a requirement relating to the system of governance or a failure to implement such a requirement;
- (c) the likelihood and severity of any adverse impact on policyholders and beneficiaries;
- (d) the different ways of organising an effective system of governance which is proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of the undertaking;
- (e) the probable financial loss the undertaking could incur as a consequence of the deviation;
- (f) the anticipated duration of the deviation.

Article 267bis CA2bis

(Art. 37(1)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of a significant deviation (adjustments to the relevant risk-free rate and transitional measures)

1. For the purpose of Article 37 (1) point (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC, in concluding that the risk profile of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC, the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d or the transitional measures referred to in Article 308c and 308d, supervisory authorities shall take into account all relevant factors including the following:
 - (a) the findings arising out of the supervisory review process conducted under Article 36 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the nature, type and size of the deviation;
 - (c) the likelihood and severity of any adverse impact on policyholders and beneficiaries;
 - (d) the level of sensitivity of the assumptions to which the deviation relates;
 - (e) the anticipated duration and volatility of the deviation over the duration of the deviation;
 - (f) the impact of the deviation on the Solvency Capital Requirement and own funds of the undertaking;
2. With respect to the matching adjustment and transitional measures and with respect to the volatility adjustment, where Member States require prior approval for this adjustment, where supervisory authorities have allowed an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to use one of these adjustments or transitional measures, they may impose a capital add-on pursuant to Article 37 paragraph (1) point (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC only in circumstances where the deviation from the assumptions underlying the adjustments or transitional measures is of a temporary nature and does

not justify revoking the supervisory approval for the use of the adjustment or the transitional measure.

Article 268 CA3

(Art. 37(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Add-ons in relation to deviations from Solvency Capital Requirement assumptions

1. Where the modified Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated under Article CA6(1) exceeds the Solvency Capital Requirement, calculated under CA6(2) by 10 percent or more, supervisory authorities shall assess if the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking deviates significantly within the meaning of points (a) and (b) of Article 37(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, supervisory authorities may conclude that risk profile deviations calculated according to paragraph 1, which are less than 10 percent, are significant within the meaning of points (a) and (b) of Article 37(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC or that risk profile deviations which exceed or are equal to 10 percent, subject to paragraph 3, are not significant.
3. Where the modified Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated in Article CA6 point (a) exceeds the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated as calculated in CA6 point (b) by 15 percent or more, supervisory authorities shall conclude that the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying the Solvency Capital Requirement

Article 269 CA4

(Art. 37(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the requirement to use an internal model

1. For the purposes of Article 37 (1) point (a) point (i) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the circumstances in which the requirement to use an internal model is inappropriate include those where the estimated financial and other resources required to develop the internal model are disproportionate to the size of the deviation of the risk profile of the undertaking from the assumptions underlying the Solvency Capital Requirement.
2. For the purposes of Article 37(1) point (a) point (i) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the requirement to use an internal model is ineffective where no internal model has been developed or where the developed internal model fails to meet the general conditions for the approval of full and partial internal models as set out in Title I, Chapter VI, Section 4, Subsections 1 and 3 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 270 CA5

(Article 37(1) (b) and(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Appropriate timeframe for adapting the internal model

1. For the purposes of Article 37(1) points (b) and (c) of Directive 2009/138/EC respectively, in concluding that the adaptation of the internal model to better reflect the given risk profile has failed or that the application of other measures is unlikely to improve deficiencies, supervisory authorities shall take account of all relevant factors in determining an appropriate timeframe, including the likelihood and severity of any adverse impact on policy holders and beneficiaries. 2. The timeframe referred to in the first paragraph shall not exceed 6 months.

SECTION 2

METHODOLOGIES FOR CALCULATING CAPITAL ADD-ONS

Article 271 CA6

(Article 37(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of add-ons in relation to deviations from SCR assumptions

For the purpose of imposing a capital add-on pursuant to Article 37(1) points (a) or (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC, supervisory authorities shall calculate the capital add-on as the difference, at a given point in time, between the following:

- (a) the Solvency Capital Requirement of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, excluding any previous or simultaneous capital add-on, that would be calculated if the standard formula or internal model, as appropriate, were modified so as to reflect the actual risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and to ensure compliance with Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (a) the Solvency Capital Requirement of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, excluding any previous or simultaneous capital add-on

Article 272 CA7

(Article 37(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Scope and approach of modifications (deviation from SCR assumptions)

1. In calculating the amount referred to in Article CA6(a), supervisory authorities shall consider the aspects of the standard formula or the internal model which gave rise to the deviation of the risk profile assumed under the standard formula or the internal model from the actual risk profile of the undertaking including, where relevant, quantifiable risks not taken into account by the standard formula or the internal model, the structure of the formula or the model, aggregation methods, parameters, and assumptions.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, supervisory authorities shall modify the assumptions and parameters underlying the Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated using the standard formula or internal model in order for those assumptions or parameters to

properly reflect the actual risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking and to ensure compliance with Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

3. Where the modifications referred to in paragraph 2 are insufficient or inappropriate to calculate the amount referred to in Article CA6(a), alternative methodologies which go beyond modifying assumptions or parameters only shall be used for the purpose of the calculation referred to in Article CA6(b) .
4. Any modification referred to in paragraph 2 or alternative methodology referred to in paragraph 3 shall use adequate, applicable and relevant actuarial and statistical techniques and shall be based on accurate, complete and appropriate data of the undertaking, or where these are not available, data which is directly relevant for the operations of that undertaking.
5. Where alternative methodologies referred to in paragraph 3 are insufficient or inappropriate, supervisory authorities may calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement for the purposes of Article CA6(a) by comparing the Solvency Capital Requirements of undertakings with similar risk profiles.
6. For the purposes of paragraphs 4 and 5, supervisory authorities may use information relating to other insurance or reinsurance undertakings with similar risk profiles provided that the supervisory authorities ensure that the reasons for their decision to set a capital add-on are stated in accordance with Article 37(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC and that this statement will comply with the professional secrecy requirements in Article 67 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
7. Supervisory authorities shall not set off aspects of the risk profile deviation, which indicate that a lower Solvency Capital Requirement would better reflect the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's actual risk profile, against the other aspects which indicate that a higher Solvency Capital Requirement is appropriate, unless the insurance or reinsurance undertaking satisfies the following requirements:
 - (a) a modification or a methodology exists which complies with the requirements set out in paragraph 4 to quantify the impact on the amount referred to in Article CA6(a) of the aspects which indicate a lower Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (b) it would be inappropriate to address the aspects which indicate a lower Solvency Capital Requirement by replacement of parameters specific to the undertaking in accordance with Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC or by using an internal model in accordance with Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (c) the overall Solvency Capital Requirement that would result after setting off the risk profile deviations against each other complies with Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall notify the supervisory authority without undue delay of any material changes in the circumstances set out in points (a) to (c).

Article 272bis CA6bis

(Article 37(1) (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of add-ons in relation to adjustments to the relevant risk-free rate or transitional measures

For the purpose of imposing a capital add-on pursuant to Articles 37(1) point (d) of Directive 2009/138/EC, supervisory authorities shall calculate the capital add-on as the sum, at a given point in time, of the following amounts:

- (a) the negative of the amount of eligible own funds that would be calculated if the adjustment or transitional measure was modified in a manner that the assumptions underlying the adjustment or transitional measure would fit the actual assets, liabilities and risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (b) the amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement, excluding any previous or simultaneous capital add-on, that would be calculated if the adjustment or transitional measure was modified in a manner that the assumptions underlying the adjustment or transitional measure would fit the actual assets, liabilities and risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, and ensure compliance with Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (c) the amount of eligible own funds;
- (d) the negative of the amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement, excluding any previous or simultaneous capital add-on, of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking.

Article 272ter CA7bis

(Article 37(1)(a) and (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Scope and approach of modifications (adjustments to the relevant risk-free rate and transitional measures)

1. In calculating the amount referred to in Article CA6bis (a) and (b), supervisory authorities shall consider the features of the undertaking's assets, liabilities or risk profile which gave rise to the deviation from the assumptions underlying the adjustment or transitional measure.
2. For the purpose of paragraph 1, supervisory authorities shall modify the adjustment or transitional measure and the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement in a manner that the assumptions underlying the adjustment or transitional measure would fit the actual assets, liabilities and risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking, and ensure compliance with Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
3. Any modification referred to in paragraph 2 shall use adequate, applicable and relevant actuarial and statistical techniques and shall be based on accurate, complete and appropriate data of the undertaking, or where these are not available, data which is directly relevant for the operations of that undertaking.

Article 273 CA8

(Article 37(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Calculation of add-ons in relation to deviations from governance standards

For the purposes of calculating a capital add-on imposed pursuant to Article 37(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC, supervisory authorities shall take into account all relevant factors including the following:

- (a) where appropriate, the factors referred to in Article CA2;
- (b) where appropriate, capital add-ons set previously for comparable deviations of other insurance or reinsurance undertakings with similar risk profiles provided that supervisory authorities ensure that the reasons for their decision to set a capital add-on are stated in accordance with Article 37(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC and this statement will comply with the professional secrecy requirements in Article 67 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 274 CA9

(Article 37 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Apportionment of add-ons for undertakings which simultaneously pursue life and non-life insurance activities

1. When calculating a capital add-on in relation to an insurance undertaking to which Article 73(2) or (5) of Directive 2009/138/EC applies, supervisory authorities shall calculate a notional life capital add-on and a notional non-life capital add-on.
2. Where the causes of the relevant deviations can be objectively apportioned between the life insurance activity and the non-life insurance activity, supervisory authorities shall calculate the notional life capital add-on and the notional non-life capital add-on according to the same apportionment.
3. Where an apportionment in accordance with paragraph 2 is not possible, supervisory authorities shall calculate the notional life capital add-on and notional non-life capital add-on in the same way as the apportionment between the notional life Minimum Capital Requirement and the notional non-life Minimum Capital Requirement as referred to in Article 74(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

CHAPTER XI

EXTENSION OF THE RECOVERY PERIOD

Article 279 ERP 3

(Art. 138(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)



Assessment of exceptional adverse situations

For the purpose of declaring the existence of an exceptional adverse situation affecting insurance and reinsurance undertakings representing a significant share of the market or affected lines of business, as referred to in Article 138(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, EIOPA shall take into account the following factors:

- (a) the impact of possible subsequent decisions by supervisory authorities to extend the recovery period, on financial markets, on the availability of insurance and reinsurance products and on policy holders and beneficiaries;
- (b) the number, size and market share of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings affected by the exceptional adverse situation and whether the size and nature of those undertakings could, when taken together, have a negative effect on the financial markets or on insurance and reinsurance markets;
- (c) possible pro-cyclical effects of the Solvency Capital Requirement, including distressed sales of assets on financial markets;
- (d) the possibility for insurance and reinsurance undertakings to raise additional own funds in financial markets;
- (e) the availability of an active market for assets held by insurance and reinsurance undertakings and the liquidity of that market;
- (f) the capacity of the reinsurance market to provide reinsurance or retrocession cover at a reasonable price;
- (g) the availability in financial markets of adequate risk mitigation techniques, including financial instruments, at a reasonable price;
- (h) the availability in financial markets of other means to reduce the risk-exposure of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and the cost thereof.

Article 280 ERP 4

(Art. 138(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Undertaking-specific factors determining the extension

For the purpose of deciding on an extension of the period referred to in Article 138(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC and determining its length for a given insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the supervisory authority shall take into account the following factors specific to the undertaking:

- (a) the impact of an extension on policy holders and beneficiaries of the insurance and reinsurance undertaking;
- (b) the extent to which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is affected by the exceptional adverse situation;
- (c) the means available to the undertaking to re-establish compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement and the existence of a realistic recovery plan;
- (d) the causes and the degree of non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement;

- (e) the composition of own funds held by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (f) the composition of the assets held by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (g) the nature and duration of technical provisions and other liabilities of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (h) when applicable, the availability of financial support from other undertakings of the group to which the insurance or reinsurance undertaking belongs;
- (i) any measures taken by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking to limit the outflow of capital and the deterioration of its solvency position.

CHAPTER XII

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

SECTION 1

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT: STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS

Article 282 PDS1

(Art. 51(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Structure and format

1. The solvency and financial condition report shall follow the structure set out in Annex PD1 and disclose the information referred to in Articles PDS2 to PDS8 in a coherent and informative manner 
2. The report shall contain narrative information in quantitative and qualitative form supplemented, where appropriate, with quantitative templates.

Article PDS1bis

(Art. 51(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Materiality

The information to be disclosed in the solvency and financial condition report should be considered as material if its omission or misstatement could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of that document, including the supervisory authorities.

Article 283 PDS2

(Art. 51(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Summary

1. The solvency and financial condition report shall include a clear and concise summary. The summary of the report shall be understandable to policy holders and beneficiaries.
2. The summary of the report shall highlight any material changes to the insurance and reinsurance undertaking's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period.

Article 284 PDS3

(Art. 51(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Business and performance

1. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their business:
 - (a) the name and legal form of the undertaking;
 - (b) the name and contact details of the supervisory authority responsible for financial supervision of the undertaking and, where applicable, the name and contact details of the group supervisor of the group to which the undertaking belongs;
 - (c) the name and contact details of the external auditor of the undertaking;
 - (d) a description of the holders of qualifying holdings in the undertaking;
 - (e) where the undertaking belongs to a group, details of the undertaking's position within the legal structure of the group;
 - (f) the undertaking's material lines of business and material geographical areas where it writes business;
 - (g) any significant business or other events that have occurred over the reporting period that have had a material impact on the undertaking.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information on their undertaking's underwriting performance, at an aggregate level and by material line of business and material geographical areas where it writes business over the reporting period, together with a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period, as shown in the undertaking's financial statements.
3. The following qualitative and quantitative information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the performance of their investments over the reporting period together with a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period, as shown in the undertaking's financial statements:
 - (a) information on income and expenses arising from investments by asset class and, where necessary for a proper understanding of the income and expenses, the components of such income and expenses;

- (b) information about any gains and losses recognised directly in equity;
 - (c) information about any investments in securitisation.
4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall describe their other material income and expenses incurred over the reporting period together with a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period, as shown in the undertaking's financial statements.
 5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose in a separate section any other material information regarding their business and performance.

Article 285 PDS4

(Art. 51(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)



System of governance

1. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their general governance requirements:
 - (a) the structure of the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory bodies, providing a description of their main roles and responsibilities and a brief description of the segregation of responsibilities within these bodies, in particular whether relevant committees exist within them, as well as a description of the main roles and responsibilities of key functions;
 - (b) any material changes in the system of governance that have taken place over the reporting period;
 - (c) information on the remuneration policy and practices regarding administrative, management and supervisory bodies and, unless otherwise stated, employees, including:
 - (i) principles of the remuneration policy, with an explanation of the relative importance of the fixed and variable components of remuneration;
 - (ii) information on the individual and collective performance criteria on which any entitlement to share options, shares or variable components of remuneration is based;
 - (iii) a description of the main characteristics of supplementary pension or early retirement schemes for the members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies and other key function holders;
 - (d) information about material transactions during the reporting period with shareholders, with persons who exercise a significant influence on the undertaking, and with members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.
2. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their 'fit and proper' policy:

- (a) a description of the undertaking's specific requirements concerning skills, knowledge and expertise applicable to the persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions;
 - (b) a description of the undertaking's process for assessing the fitness and the propriety of the persons who effectively run the undertaking or have other key functions.
- 6. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their risk management system:
 - (a) a description of the undertaking's risk management system comprising strategies, processes and reporting procedures, and how it is able to effectively identify, measure, monitor, manage and report, on a continuous basis, the risks on an individual and aggregated level, to which the undertaking is or could be exposed;
 - (b) a description of how the risk management system including the risk management function are implemented and integrated into the organisational structure and decision-making processes of the undertaking.
- 7. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the process they have adopted to fulfil their obligation to conduct an own risk and solvency assessment:
 - (a) a description of the process undertaken by the undertaking to fulfil its obligation to conduct an own risk and solvency assessment as part of its risk management system including how the own risk and solvency assessment is integrated into the organisational structure and decision making processes of the undertaking;
 - (b) a statement detailing how often the own risk and solvency assessment is reviewed and approved by the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body;
 - (c) a statement explaining how the undertaking has determined its own solvency needs given its risk profile and how its capital management activities and its risk management system interact with each other.
- 8. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their internal control system:
 - (a) a description of the undertaking's internal control system;
 - (b) a description of how the compliance function is implemented.
- 9. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their internal audit function:
 - (a) a description of how the undertaking's internal audit function is implemented;
 - (b) a description of how the undertaking's internal audit function maintains its independence and objectivity from the activities it reviews.
- 10. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose a description of how their actuarial function is implemented.

11. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose a description of their outsourcing policy, the undertaking's outsourcing of any critical or important operational functions or activities and the jurisdiction in which the service providers of such functions or activities are located.
12. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose an assessment of the adequacy of their system of governance to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in their business.
13. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose in a separate section any other material information regarding their system of governance.

Article 286 PDS5

(Art. 51(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk profile



1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose qualitative and quantitative information regarding their risk profile, in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5, separately for the following categories of risk:
 - (a) underwriting risk;
 - (b) market risk;
 - (c) credit risk;
 - (d) liquidity risk;
 - (e) operational risk;
 - (f) other material risks.
2. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their risk exposure, including the exposure arising from off-balance sheet positions and the transfer of risk to special purpose vehicles:
 - (a) a description of the measures used to assess these risks within the undertaking, including any material changes over the reporting period;
 - (b) a description of the material risks that the undertaking is exposed to, including any material changes over the reporting period.
 - (c) a description of how assets have been invested in accordance with the 'prudent person principle' set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC so that the risks mentioned in paragraph 1 of that Article are properly managed.
3. With regard to risk concentration, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose a description of the material risk concentrations to which the undertaking is exposed.
4. With regard to risk mitigation, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose a description of the techniques used for mitigating risks, and the processes for monitoring the continued effectiveness of these risk-mitigation techniques.

- 4bis. With regard to liquidity risk, the total amount of the expected profit included in future premiums as calculated in accordance with Article 252(2).
- 5. With regard to risk sensitivity insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose a description of the methods used, the assumptions made and the outcome of stress testing and sensitivity analysis for material risks and events.
- 6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose in a separate section any other material information regarding their risk profile.

Article 287 PDS6

(Art. 51(1)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Valuation for solvency purposes

- 1. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the valuation of their assets for solvency purposes:
 - (a) separately for each material class of assets, the value of the assets, as well as a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation for solvency purposes;
 - (b) separately for each material class of assets, a quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used by the undertaking for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in financial statements.
- 2. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the valuation of their technical provisions for solvency purposes:
 - (a) separately for each material line of business the value of technical provisions, including the amount of the best estimate and the risk margin, as well as a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for their valuation for solvency purposes;
 - (b) a description of the level of uncertainty associated with the value of technical provisions;
 - (c) separately for each material line of business, a quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used by the undertaking for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in financial statements;;
 - (d) where the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied, a description of the matching adjustment and of the portfolio of obligations and assigned assets to which the matching adjustment is applied, as well as a quantification of the impact of a change to zero of the matching adjustment on the undertaking's financial position;
 - (e) a statement on whether the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC is used by the undertaking and quantification of the impact of a change to zero of the volatility adjustment on the undertaking's financial position;

- (f) a statement on whether the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied and a quantification of the impact of not applying the transitional measure on the undertaking's financial position.
 - (g) a statement on whether the transitional deduction referred to Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied and a quantification of the impact of not applying the deduction measure on the undertaking's financial position.
 - (h) a description of the following:
 - (i) the recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles,
 - (ii) any material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.
3. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the valuation of their other liabilities for solvency purposes:
- (a) separately for each material class of other liabilities the value of other liabilities as well as a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for their valuation for solvency purposes;
 - (b) separately for each material class of other liabilities, a quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material differences with the valuation bases, methods and main assumptions used by the undertaking for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in financial statements.
4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall include information on the areas set out in Article 254 (1) [x2 IM3] in complying with their disclosure requirements as laid down in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article.
5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose in a separate section any other material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities for solvency purposes.

Article 288 PDS7

(Art. 51(1)(e) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Capital Management

1. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their own funds:
- (a) information on the objectives, policies and processes employed by the undertaking for managing its own funds, including information on the time horizon used for business planning and on any material changes over the reporting period;
 - (b) separately for each tier, information on the structure, amount and quality of own funds at the end of the reporting period and at the end of the previous

reporting period, including an analysis of the significant changes in each tier over the reporting period;

- (c) the eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement, classified by tiers;
- (d) the eligible amount of basic own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement, classified by tiers;
- (e) a quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material differences between equity as shown in the undertaking's financial statements and the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes;
- (f) for each basic own-fund item that is subject to the transitional arrangements referred to in Articles TOF1 and TOF2, a description of the nature of the item and its amount;
- (g) for each material item of ancillary own funds, a description of the item, the amount of the ancillary own-fund item and, where a method by which to determine the amount of the ancillary own-fund item has been approved, that method as well as the nature and the names of the counterparty or group of counterparties for the items referred to in points (a) to (c) of Article 89(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (h) a description of any item deducted from own funds and a brief description of any significant restriction affecting the availability and transferability of own funds within the undertaking.

For the purpose of paragraph (g), the names of the counterparties shall not be disclosed where many minor counterparties exist or such disclosure is legally not possible or impracticable.

2. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their Solvency Capital Requirement and their Minimum Capital Requirement:

- (a) the amounts of the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement at the end of the reporting period, accompanied, where applicable, by an indication that the final amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement is still subject to supervisory assessment;
- (b) the amount of the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules where the undertaking applies the standard formula, and by risk categories where the undertaking applies an internal model;
- (c) information on whether and for which risk modules and sub-modules of the standard formula the undertaking is using simplified calculations;
- (d) information on whether and for which parameters of the standard formula the undertaking is using undertaking-specific parameters pursuant to Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (e) where applicable, a statement that the undertaking's Member State has made use of the option provided for in the third subparagraph of Article 51(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (f) unless the undertaking's Member State has made use of the option provided for in the third subparagraph of Article 51 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the impact of any undertaking-specific parameters the undertaking is required to use in accordance with Article 110 of Directive 2009/138/EC and the amount of any capital add-on applied to the Solvency Capital Requirement, together with concise information on its justification by the supervisory authority concerned;
 - (g) information on the inputs used by the undertaking to calculate the Minimum Capital Requirement;
 - (h) any material change to the Solvency Capital Requirement and to the Minimum Capital Requirement over the reporting period, and the reasons for any such change.
3. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the option set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC:
- (a) an indication that the undertaking is using the duration-based equity risk sub-module set out in that Article for the calculation of its Solvency Capital Requirement, after approval from its supervisory authority;
 - (b) the amount of the capital requirement for the duration-based equity risk sub-module resulting from such use.
4. Where an internal model is used to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement, the following information shall also be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings:
- (a) a description of the various purposes for which the undertaking is using its internal model;
 - (b) a description of the scope of the internal model in terms of business units and risk categories;
 - (c) where a partial internal model is used, a description of the technique which has been used to integrate any partial internal model into the standard formula including, where relevant, a description of alternative techniques used;
 - (d) a description of the methods used in the internal model for the calculation of the probability distribution forecast and the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (e) an explanation, by risk module, of the main differences in the methodologies and underlying assumptions used in the standard formula and in the internal model;
 - (f) the risk measure and time period used in the internal model, and where they are not the same as those set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, an explanation of why the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated using the internal model provides policy holders and beneficiaries with a level of protection equivalent to that set out in Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (g) a description of the nature and appropriateness of the data used in the internal model.

5. The following information shall be disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding any non-compliance with their Minimum Capital Requirement or significant non-compliance with their Solvency Capital Requirement:
 - (a) regarding any non-compliance with the undertaking's Minimum Capital Requirement: the period and maximum amount of each non-compliance during the reporting period, an explanation of its origin and consequences, any remedial measures taken, as provided for under Article 51(1)(e)(v) of Directive 2009/138/EC and an explanation of the effects of such remedial measures;
 - (b) where non-compliance with the undertaking's Minimum Capital Requirement has not been subsequently resolved: the amount of the non-compliance at the reporting date;
 - (c) regarding any significant non-compliance with the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement during the reporting period as defined in Article COF 2 (3)(a) and (b): the period and maximum amount of each significant non-compliance and, in addition to the explanation of its origin and consequences as well as any remedial measures taken, as provided for under Article 51(1)(e)(v) of Directive 2009/138/EC and an explanation of the effects of such remedial measures;
 - (d) where a significant non-compliance with the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement has not been subsequently resolved: the amount of the non-compliance at the reporting date.
6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose in a separate section any other material information regarding their capital management.

Article 289 PDS8

(Art. 54(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Additional voluntary information

Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings disclose publicly, in accordance with Article 54(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, any information or explanation related to their solvency and financial condition whose public disclosure is not required by the laws, regulations and administrative provisions adopted pursuant to that Directive, these undertakings shall ensure that, where relevant, such additional information is consistent with any information provided to the supervisory authorities pursuant to Article 35 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

SECTION 2

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT: NON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

Article 290 PDS10

(Art. 53(1) and (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-disclosure of information

1. Where supervisory authorities permit insurance and reinsurance undertakings, in accordance with Article 53(1) and (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, not to disclose certain information, such permission shall remain valid only for as long as the reason for non-disclosure continues to exist.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall notify supervisory authorities as soon as the reason for any permitted non-disclosure ceases to exist.

SECTION 3

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT: DEADLINES, MEANS OF DISCLOSURE AND UPDATES

Article 291 PDS11

(Art. 51(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Deadlines



1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall disclose their solvency and financial condition report within the following period:
 - (a) regarding the solvency and financial condition report related to the financial year ending on or after 30 June 2014 but before 1 January 2015: no later than 20 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (b) regarding the solvency and financial condition report related to the financial year ending on or after 1 January 2015 but before 1 January 2016: no later than 18 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (c) regarding the solvency and financial condition report related to the financial years ending on or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 January 2017: no later than 16 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (d) regarding the solvency and financial condition report related to financial years ending on or after 1 January 2017, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall subsequently disclose their solvency and financial condition report no later than 14 weeks after the relevant undertaking's financial year end.
2. As soon as the solvency and financial condition report, as well as any updated version of that report, is disclosed by insurance and reinsurance undertakings it shall be submitted to the supervisory authorities.

Article 292 PDS12

(Art. 51(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Means of disclosure

1. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings own and maintain a website related to their business, the solvency and financial condition report shall be disclosed on that website.
2. Subject to Article 345 PDG6, where insurance and reinsurance undertakings do not own and maintain a website but are a member of a trade association which does own and maintain a website, the solvency and financial condition report shall, where permitted by that trade association, be disclosed on the website of that association.
3. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings disclose their solvency and financial condition report on a website in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2, that report shall remain available on that website for at least five years after the disclosure date referred to in Article PDS11(1).
4. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings do not disclose their solvency and financial condition report on a website in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, they shall send an electronic copy of their report to any person who, within five years of the disclosure date referred to in Article PDS11(1) requests the report. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall send the report within 10 working days from that request.
5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall, irrespective of whether the undertaking's report has been made available on a website in accordance with paragraph 1 or 2, send, to any person who so requests within two years of the disclosure date referred to in Article PDS11(1), a printed copy of their report within 20 working days from that request.
6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit to the supervisory authorities their solvency and financial condition report, and any updated version of that report thereto, in electronic form.

Article 293 PDS13

(Art. 54(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Updates

1. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings have to disclose publicly, in accordance with Article 54(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, appropriate information on the nature and effects of any major development significantly affecting the relevance of their solvency and financial condition report, the undertaking shall publish an updated version of that report in accordance with paragraph 2. Articles PDS1 to PDS10 shall apply to that updated version.
2. Without prejudice to any disclosure which shall be immediately provided by insurance and reinsurance undertakings in accordance with the requirements of Article 54(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, any updated version of the solvency and financial condition report shall be disclosed as soon as possible after the major development referred to in paragraph 1, in accordance with the provisions set out in Article PDS12.
3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2, insurance and reinsurance undertakings may decide, for the purpose of paragraph 5 of Article PDS12, to disclose appropriate

information on the nature and effects of any major development significantly affecting the relevance of their solvency and financial condition report in the form of amendments supplementing the initial report.

Article 293bis PDS14

(Art. 51(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Transitional arrangements on comparative information

Where a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period is required in accordance with this Section, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall comply with such a requirement only where the previous reporting period covers a period after the date of application of Directive 2009/138/EC.

CHAPTER XIII

SUPERVISORY REPORTING

SECTION 1

REGULAR SUPERVISORY REPORTING: ELEMENTS AND CONTENTS

Article 294 SRSI

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Elements of the regular supervisory reporting

1. The information which supervisory authorities require insurance and reinsurance undertakings to submit at predefined periods in accordance with Article 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall comprise the following:
 - (a) the solvency and  financial condition report disclosed by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in accordance with Article PDS11, together with any equivalent information disclosed publicly under other legal or regulatory requirements to which the solvency and financial condition report refers to as well as any updated version of that report disclosed in accordance with Article PDS13;
 - (b) a regular  supervisory report comprising the information required under Article 35 of Directive 2009/138/EC in narrative form and including quantitative data, where appropriate;

- (c) the own-risk and solvency assessment supervisory report ('ORSA supervisory report') comprising the results of each regular own risk and solvency assessment performed by the insurance and reinsurance undertakings in accordance with Article 45(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC, whenever an ORSA is performed regularly in accordance with Article 45(5) of that Directive;
 - (d) annual and quarterly quantitative templates specifying in greater detail and supplementing, where appropriate, the information presented in the solvency and financial condition report and in the regular supervisory report.
2. The regular supervisory report shall follow the same structure as the one set out in Annex PD1 for the solvency and financial condition report.
 3. The regular supervisory report shall present in a coherent and informative manner the information referred to in Articles SRS2 to SRS7. It shall also present in a coherent and informative manner any information referred to in Articles PDS3 to PDS7 which supervisory authorities have permitted insurance and reinsurance undertakings, in accordance with Article 53(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, not to disclose in their solvency and financial condition report.
 4. The ORSA supervisory report shall present in a coherent and informative manner the following:
 - (a) the qualitative and quantitative results of the own risk and solvency assessment and the conclusions drawn by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking from those results;
 - (b) the methods and main assumptions used in the own risk and solvency assessment;
 - (c) information on the undertaking's overall solvency needs and a comparison between those solvency needs, the regulatory capital requirements and the undertaking's own funds;
 - (d) qualitative information on, and where significant deviations have been identified a quantification of the extent to which quantifiable risks of the undertakings are not reflected in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement;
 5. The scope of the quarterly quantitative templates shall be narrower than that of the annual quantitative templates.
 6. Paragraph 1 is without prejudice to the power of supervisory authorities to require insurance and reinsurance undertakings to communicate on a regular basis any other information prepared under the responsibility of – or at the request of – the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of these undertakings.

Article SRS1bis

(Art. 35 (4)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Materiality

The information submitted to supervisors should be considered material if its omission or misstatement could influence the decision-making or judgement of the supervisory authorities.

Article 295 SRS2

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Summary

The regular supervisory report shall  include a summary which shall in particular highlight any material changes that have occurred in the undertaking's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period, and provide a concise explanation about the causes and effects of such changes. The summary shall include the information on the own risk and solvency assessment for the purpose of Article 45(6) of Directive 2009/139/EC.

Article 296 SRS3

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Business and performance

1. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their business:
 - (a) the main trends and factors that contribute to the development, performance and position of the undertaking over its business planning time horizon including the undertaking's competitive position and any significant legal or regulatory issues;
 - (b) a description of the business objectives of the undertaking, including the relevant strategies and time frames.
2. The following qualitative and quantitative information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their underwriting performance, as shown in the undertaking's financial statements:
 - (a) information on the undertaking's underwriting income and expenses by material line of business and material geographical areas where it writes business during the reporting period, a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period and the reasons for any material changes;
 - (b) an analysis of the undertaking's overall underwriting performance during the reporting period;
 - (c) information on the undertaking's underwriting performance by line of business during the reporting period against projections, and significant factors affecting deviations from these projections;
 - (d) projections of the undertaking's underwriting performance, with information on significant factors that might affect such underwriting performance, over its business planning time horizon;

- (e) information on any material risk mitigation techniques purchased or entered into during the reporting period.
3. The following qualitative and quantitative information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the performance of their investments, as shown in the undertaking's financial statements:
 - (a) information on income and expenses with respect to investment activities during the last reporting period, a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period and reasons for any material changes;
 - (b) an analysis of the undertaking's overall investment performance during the reporting period and also by relevant asset class;
 - (c) projections of the undertaking's expected investment performance, with information on significant factors that might affect such investment performance, over its business planning time horizon;
 - (d) the key assumptions which the undertaking makes in its investment decisions with respect to the movement of interest rates, exchange rates, and other relevant market parameters, over its business planning time horizon;
 - (e) information about any investments in securitisation, and the undertaking's risk management procedures in respect of such securities or instruments.
 4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report information of any material income and expenses, other than underwriting or investment income and expenses, over the undertaking's business planning time horizon.
 5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report any other material information regarding their business and performance.

Article 297 SRS4

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

System of governance

1. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding the general governance requirements:
 - (a) information allowing the supervisory authorities to gain a good understanding of the system of governance within the undertaking, and to assess its appropriateness to the undertaking's business strategy and operations;
 - (b) information relating to the undertaking's delegation of responsibilities, reporting lines and allocation of functions;
 - (c) the remuneration entitlements of the members of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies, over the reporting period and a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period and the reasons for any material changes.
2. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their compliance with the fit and proper requirements:

- (a) in accordance with the requirements set out in Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC, a list of the persons in the undertaking, or external to the undertaking in the case that the undertaking has outsourced key functions that are responsible for key functions;
 - (b) information on the policies and processes established by the undertaking to ensure that those persons are fit and proper.
- 3. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their risk management system:
 - (a) information on the undertaking's risk management strategies, objectives, processes and reporting procedures for each category of risk;
 - (b) information on significant risks that the undertaking is exposed to over the lifetime of its insurance and reinsurance obligations, and how these have been captured in its overall solvency needs;
 - (c) information on any material risks that the undertaking has identified and that are not fully included in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement as set out in Article 101(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (d) information on how the undertaking fulfils its obligation to invest all its assets in accordance with the 'prudent person principle' set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (e) information on how the undertaking verifies the appropriateness of credit assessments from external credit assessments institutions including how and the extent to which credit assessments from external credit assessments institutions are used.
 - (f) results of the assessments regarding the extrapolation of the risk-free rate, the matching adjustment and the volatility adjustment, as referred to in Article 44(2a) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 4. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their own risk and solvency assessments which were performed over the reporting period:
 - (a) a description of how the own risk and solvency assessment is performed, internally documented and reviewed, and how it is integrated into the management process and into the decision-making process of the undertaking;
- 5. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their internal control system:
 - (a) information on the key procedures that the internal control system includes;
 - (b) information on the activities performed in accordance with Article 46(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC during the reporting period;
 - (c) information on the undertaking's compliance policy prepared pursuant to Article SG8, the process for reviewing that policy, the frequency of review and any significant changes to that policy during the reporting period.
- 6. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their internal audit function:

- (a) a description of internal audits performed during the reporting period, with a summary of the material findings and recommendations reported to the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body, and any action taken with respect to these findings and recommendations;
 - (b) a description of the undertaking's internal audit policy, the process for reviewing that policy, the frequency of review and any significant changes to that policy during the reporting period;
 - (c) a description of the undertaking's audit plan, including future internal audits and the rationale for these future audits.
7. With regard to the actuarial function insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report an overview of the activities undertaken by the actuarial function in each of its areas of responsibility during the reporting period, describing how the actuarial function contributes to the effective implementation of the undertaking's risk management system.
8. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding outsourcing:
- (a) where the undertaking outsources any critical or important operational functions or activities, the rationale for the outsourcing and evidence that appropriate oversight and safeguards are in place;
 - (b) information on the service providers to whom any critical or important operational functions or activities have been outsourced and on how the undertaking ensures that the service providers comply with Article SG12(3)(a).
9. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report any other material information regarding their system of governance.

Article 298 SRS5

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Risk profile

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report qualitative and quantitative information regarding their risk profile, in accordance with paragraphs 2 to 5, separately for the following categories of risk:
 - (a) underwriting risk;
 - (b) market risk;
 - (c) credit risk;
 - (d) liquidity risk;
 - (e) operational risk;
 - (f) other material risks.
2. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their risk exposure, including the exposure arising from off-balance sheet positions and the transfer of risk to special purpose vehicles:

- (a) an overview of any material risk exposures anticipated over the business planning time horizon given the undertaking's business strategy, and how these risk exposures will be managed;
 - (b) where the undertaking sells or re-pledges collateral, within the meaning of Article SCRRM6, the amount of that collateral, valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (c) where the undertaking has provided collateral, within the meaning of Article SCRRM6, the nature of the collateral, the nature and value of assets provided as collateral and the corresponding actual and contingent liabilities created by that collateral arrangement;
 - (d) information on the material terms and conditions associated with the collateral arrangement;
 - (e) a complete list of assets and how those assets have been invested in accordance with the 'prudent person principle' set out in Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (f) where the undertaking has entered into securities lending or borrowing transactions, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements including liquidity swaps, information on their characteristics and volume;
 - (g) where the undertaking sells variable annuities, information on guarantee riders and hedging of the guarantees.
- 2a Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report the volume and nature of their loan portfolio.
3. With respect to risk concentration insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report information on the material risk concentrations to which the undertaking is exposed to and an overview of any future risk concentrations anticipated over the business planning time horizon given the undertaking's business strategy, and how these risk concentrations will be managed.
4. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their risk-mitigation techniques:
- (a) information on the techniques currently used to mitigate risks, and a description of any material risk-mitigation techniques that the undertaking is considering purchasing or entering into over the business planning time horizon given the undertaking's business strategy, and the rationale for and effect of such risk mitigation techniques;
 - (b) where the insurance or reinsurance undertaking holds collateral, within the meaning of Article SCRRM6:
 - (i) the value of the collateral in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (ii) information on the material terms and conditions associated with the collateral arrangement.
- 4bis. With regard to their liquidity risk, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report the expected profit included in future premiums as calculated in accordance with

Article 252(2) for each line of business, the result of the qualitative assessment referred to in Article 252(1)(d)(iii) and a description of the methods and main assumptions used to calculate the expected profit included in future premiums;

5. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their risk sensitivity:
 - (a) a description of the relevant stress tests and scenario analysis referred to in Article SG4(2), carried out by the undertaking including their outcome;
 - (b) a description of the methods used and the main assumptions underlying those stress tests and scenario analysis.
6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report quantitative data which is necessary for determining dependencies between the risks covered by the risk modules sub-modules and of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement.
7. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report any other material information regarding their risk profile.

Article 299 SRS6

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Valuation for solvency purposes

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report in detail any important information, other than that already disclosed in their solvency and financial condition report, regarding the valuation of their assets, technical provisions and other liabilities for solvency purposes.
2. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report a description of:
 - (i) the relevant assumptions about future management actions;
 - (ii) the relevant assumptions about policy holder behaviour.
3. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall include information on the areas set out in Article 254 (1) [x2 IM3] in complying with their reporting requirements in relation to valuation for solvency purposes

Article 300 SRS7

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Capital Management

1. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their own funds:
 - (a) information on the material terms and conditions of the main items of own funds held by the undertaking;
 - (b) the expected developments of the undertaking's own funds over its business planning time horizon given the undertaking's business strategy, and

- appropriately stressed capital plans and whether there is any intention to repay or redeem any own-fund item or plans to raise additional own funds.
- (c) the undertaking's plans on how to replace basic own-fund items that are subject to the transitional arrangements referred to in Article TOF1 and TOF2 over the timeframe referred to in those Articles.
2. The following information shall be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings regarding their Solvency Capital Requirement and their Minimum Capital Requirement:
- (a) quantitative information on the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement split by risk modules where the undertaking applies the standard formula, and by risk categories where the undertaking applies an internal model;
- (b) the expected developments of the undertaking's anticipated Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement over its business planning time horizon given the undertaking's business strategy;
- (c) an estimate of the undertaking's Solvency Capital Requirement determined in accordance with the standard formula, where the undertaking is using an internal model to calculate its Solvency Capital Requirement and where the supervisory authority requires the undertaking to provide that estimate pursuant to Article 112(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
3. Where an internal model is used to calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement, the following information shall also be reported by insurance and reinsurance undertakings:
- (a) the results of the review of the causes and sources of profits and losses, required by Article 123 of Directive 2009/138/EC, for each major business unit and how the categorisation of risk chosen in the internal model explains those causes and sources of profits and losses;
- (b) information on whether, and if so to what extent, the risk profile of the undertaking deviates from the assumptions underlying the undertaking's internal model;
- (c) information about future management actions used in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement.
4. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report information on any reasonably foreseeable risk of non-compliance with the undertaking's Minimum Capital Requirement or Solvency Capital Requirement, and the undertaking's plans for ensuring that compliance with each is maintained.
5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall report any other material information regarding their capital management.

SECTION 1BIS

SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT: SUPERVISION

Article 300bis SRS7 bis

(Art. 35(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-disclosure of information

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall inform the supervisory authorities as soon as the reason for any permitted non-disclosure pursuant to Article 53(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC ceases to exist.

SECTION 2

REGULAR SUPERVISORY REPORTING: DEADLINES AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

Article 301 SRS8

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Deadlines

1. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit the regular supervisory report referred to in Article SRS1(1) (b) for the first time in relation to their financial year ending on or after 30 June 2014 but before 1 January 2015, no later than 20 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end and at least every 3 years, thereafter no later than 14 weeks after the relevant undertaking's financial year end.
2. Supervisory authorities may require an insurance and reinsurance undertaking to submit its regular supervisory report at the end of any financial year of the undertaking not already covered by paragraphs 1.
3. Where supervisory authorities require, in accordance with paragraph 2, a regular supervisory report to be submitted in relation to an undertaking's financial year, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit that report within the following period:
 - (a) regarding the regular supervisory report related to the financial year ending on or after 1 January 2015 but before 1 January 2016: no later than 18 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (b) regarding the regular supervisory report related to financial years ending on or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 January 2017: no later than 16 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end.
4. Where supervisory authorities do not require, in accordance with paragraph 2, a regular supervisory report to be submitted in relation to a financial year, insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall nevertheless submit to their supervisory authority a report which sets out any material changes that have occurred in the undertaking's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period, and provide a concise explanation about the causes and effects of such changes. That report shall be submitted in relation to the financial years and within the periods set out in paragraph 3.

5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit the ORSA supervisory report referred to in Article SRS1(1) within 2 weeks after concluding the assessment. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit the annual quantitative templates referred to Article SRS1(1) (c) within the following period:
 - (a) regarding the annual quantitative templates related to the financial year of the undertaking ending on or after 1 January 2014 but before 1 January 2015: no later than 20 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (b) regarding the annual quantitative templates related to the financial year of the undertaking ending on or after 1 January 2015 but before 1 January 2016: no later than 18 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (c) regarding the annual quantitative templates related to financial year of the undertaking ending on or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 January 2017: no later than 16 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end;
 - (d) regarding the annual quantitative templates related to any financial years of the undertaking ending on or after 1 January 2017: no later than 14 weeks after the relevant undertaking's financial year end.
6. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit the quarterly quantitative templates referred to Article SRS1(1) (c) within the following period:
 - (a) regarding the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on or after 1 January 2014 but before 1 January 2015: no later than 8 weeks after the quarter end;
 - (b) regarding the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on or after 1 January 2015 but before 1 January 2016: no later than 7 weeks after the quarter end;
 - (c) regarding the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 January 2017: no later than 6 weeks after the quarter end.
 - (d) regarding the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on or after 1 January 2017: no later than 5 weeks after the relevant quarter end.

Article 302 SRS9

(Art. 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Means of communication



Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit to the supervisory authorities the regular supervisory report, the ORSA supervisory report and the quantitative templates referred to in Article SRS8 in electronic form.

Article 302bis SRS10

(Art. 35 (1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Transitional information requirements

1. In relation to the first year of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, insurance and insurance undertakings shall submit to the supervisory authorities the following quantitative and qualitative information:
2. an opening valuation of assets and liabilities drawn up in accordance with the valuation principles set out in Article 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC. The reference date of the opening financial statement shall be the first day of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking's financial year starting on or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 July 2016;
3. separately for each material class of assets and liabilities, a qualitative explanation of the main differences between the figures reported in the opening valuation as set out in point (a) and those calculated according to the solvency regime previously in place;
4. the undertaking's Minimum Capital Requirement, Solvency Capital Requirement and eligible Own Funds as of the date of the opening financial statement referred to in point (a).
5. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall submit to the supervisory authority the information in paragraph 1 no later than 14 weeks after the reference date of the opening financial statement as referred to in paragraph 1.

CHAPTER XIV

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY OF SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES

Article 303 TAI

(Article 31(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

General Principles

1. The structure and common format of the disclosure referred to in Article 31(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall allow relevant information to be easily accessible and comparable for all interested parties.
2. No confidential information which supervisory authorities may receive in the course of their duties shall be included in the disclosure except in summary or aggregate form, such that individual undertakings or groups cannot be identified.

Article 306 TA4

(Article 31(2)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Aggregate statistical data

1. The aggregated statistical data to be disclosed on key aspects of the application of the prudential framework shall include information as specified in Annex TA1.

2. As of 31 December 2020, the disclosure shall include data of the four previous years. In relation to disclosure before 31 December 2018, it shall include data of all previous years starting from 1 January 2016.

Article 308 TA6

(Article 31(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Means of disclosure

1. The information referred to in Article 31(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be disclosed and made available via the website of the supervisory authority in the official language or languages of the Member State concerned and shall also be disclosed in a language customary in the sphere of international finance.
2. The information shall be updated at least every year. Where changes in laws, regulations, administrative rules and general guidance in the field of insurance or reinsurance regulation are concerned, updated information shall be provided at the latest when the changes become applicable.
3. Aggregated annual statistical data concerning the supervised undertakings and groups in accordance with Article TA4 shall be disclosed in respect of each calendar year within three months after the date by which the undertakings having a financial year ending 31 December are required by Article SRS8(5) to submit annual quantitative templates. Information concerning the supervisory authorities shall be made available within four months after the 31 December of each calendar year.
4. The first year for which information shall be published in the official language or languages of the Member State concerned shall be the calendar year starting on or after 1 January 2014 and information shall be published no later than 3 months after the year start. In relation to the first year, the information to be disclosed in a language customary in the sphere of international finance shall be published no later than 12 months after the date in which the information in the official language or languages of the Member State concerned is published.

CHAPTER XV

SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES

SECTION 1

AUTHORISATION

Article 310 SPV2

(Article 211(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Scope of Authorisation

The authorisation of a special purpose vehicle by the supervisory authorities referred to in SPV1 (1) shall be subject to the following conditions being fulfilled:

- (a) the special purpose vehicle assumes risks from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking through reinsurance contracts or assumes insurance risks through similar arrangements;
- (b) where the special purpose vehicle assumes risks from more than one insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the solvency of that special purpose vehicle is not adversely affected by winding-up proceedings of any one of those insurance or reinsurance undertakings;
- (c) the contractual arrangements relating to the transfer of risk from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to the special purpose vehicle and the investment in assets by the special purpose vehicle fulfil the conditions set out in Articles SPV3 to SPV5;
- (d) the persons that effectively run the special purpose vehicle satisfy the conditions in Article SPV7;
- (e) the shareholders or members having a qualifying holding within the meaning of Article 13(21) of Directive 2009/138/EC in the special purpose vehicle satisfy the conditions set out in Article SPV8;
- (f) the special purpose vehicle has an effective system of governance and meets the conditions set out in Article SPV9;
- (g) the special purpose vehicle is capable of meeting the requirements in Article SPV10;
- (h) the special purpose vehicle satisfies the requirements set out in Articles SPV11 and SPV6.

SECTION 2

MANDATORY CONTRACT CONDITIONS

Article 311 SPV3

Fully Funded

The contractual arrangements relating to the transfer of risk from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to a special purpose vehicle shall ensure that the special purpose vehicle is at all times fully funded in accordance with Article SPV11.

Article 312 SPV4

Effective transfer of risk

1. The contractual arrangements relating to the transfer of risk from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to a special purpose vehicle and from the special purpose vehicle to the providers of debt or financing shall ensure that

- (c) the transfer of risk is effective in all circumstances;
 - (d) the extent of risk transfer is clearly defined and incontrovertible.
2. The transfer of risk shall not be deemed to be effective in all circumstances where there are connected transactions which could undermine the effective transfer of risk.

Article 313 SPV5

Rights of the providers of debt or financing mechanisms

The contractual arrangements relating to the transfer of risk from an insurance or reinsurance undertaking to a special purpose vehicle and from the special purpose vehicle to the providers of debt or finance shall ensure that

- (a) the claims of the providers of debt or financing mechanisms are at all times subordinated to the reinsurance obligations of the special purpose vehicle to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (b) no payments are made to the providers of debt or financing, if following those payments the special purpose vehicle would no longer be fully funded;
- (c) the providers of debt or finance to the special purpose vehicle have no rights of recourse to the assets of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (d) the providers of debt or finance to the special purpose vehicle have no rights to apply for the winding-up of the special purpose vehicle.

SECTION 3

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

Article 315 SPV7

Fit and proper requirements of persons who effectively run a special purpose vehicle

- 1. All persons who effectively run a special purpose vehicle shall at all times fulfil the requirements set out in Article 42(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 2. Special purpose vehicles shall notify the supervisory authorities of the identity of the persons who effectively run the special purpose vehicle and demonstrate to the supervisory authorities that those persons meet the requirements set out in Article 42(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 3. Special purpose vehicles shall notify the supervisory authorities of any changes in the identity of the persons who effectively run the special purpose vehicle and provide the supervisory authorities with all information needed to assess whether any new persons appointed to manage the special purpose vehicle are fit and proper in accordance with Article 42(2).

4. Special purpose vehicles shall notify the supervisory authorities if any of the persons who effectively run a special purpose vehicle have been replaced because they no longer fulfil the requirements set out in Article 42(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 316 SPV8

Fit and proper requirements for shareholders or members with a qualifying holding

1. The assessment of whether the shareholders or members having a qualifying holding within the meaning of Article 13(21) of Directive 2009/138/EC in a special purpose vehicle are fit and proper shall take into account the following criteria:
 - (a) the reputation and integrity of the shareholder or member having a qualifying holding in the special purpose vehicle;
 - (b) the financial soundness of the shareholder or member having a qualifying holding in the special purpose vehicle;
 - (c) the level of influence that the shareholder or member having a qualifying holding in the special purpose vehicle will exercise over the special purpose vehicle;
 - (d) whether there are reasonable grounds to suspect that, in connection with the qualifying holding of the shareholder or members having a qualifying holding in the special purpose vehicle, money laundering or terrorist financing within the meaning of Article 1 of Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 October 2005 on the prevention of the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering and terrorist financing is being or has been committed or attempted, or that the qualifying holding could increase the risk thereof.
2. Special purpose vehicles shall notify the supervisory authorities of the identity of the persons who are shareholders or members having a qualifying holding in the special purpose vehicle.

Article 317 SPV9

Sound administrative and accounting procedures, adequate internal control mechanisms and risk-management requirements

1. Special purpose vehicles shall have an effective system of governance which provides for sound and prudent management of the special purpose vehicle and that is appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks it assumes and the uses for which it is authorised.
2. The system of governance of the special purpose vehicle shall consist of:
 - (a) written policies in relation to at least risk management, internal control, administrative and accounting procedures and, where relevant, outsourcing; the written policies shall comprise policies relating to the areas set out in Article 44(2)(a) to (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC to the extent that these are relevant taking into account the uses of the special purpose vehicle;

- (b) effective internal controls to ensure that the mandatory contract conditions in Section 2 and the requirements in Section 5 are fulfilled on an ongoing basis;
 - (c) an effective risk-management system comprising processes and reporting procedures necessary to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report, on an ongoing basis the risk to which the special purpose vehicle could be exposed.
3. Special purpose vehicles shall ensure that the policies referred to in point (a) of paragraph 2 are implemented effectively.

SECTION 4

SUPERVISORY REPORTING

Article 318 SPV10

Supervisory reporting

1. The supervisory authorities  the Member State in which the special purpose vehicle is established may request such information from the special purpose vehicle as is necessary in order to supervise the special purpose vehicle.
2. Special purpose vehicles shall report the following information to the supervisory authorities referred to in Article 309(3) :
 - (a) the value of the assets of the special purpose vehicle valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC distinguished by material class and a description of the basis, methods and assumptions used for their valuation;
 - (b) the aggregate maximum risk exposure of the special purpose vehicle and a description of the basis, methods and assumptions used for the determination of the aggregate maximum risk exposure;
 - (c) conflicts of interest between the special purpose vehicle, the insurance or reinsurance undertakings and the providers of debt or finance;
 - (d) significant transactions entered into by the special purpose vehicle during the last reporting period.
3. Special purpose vehicles shall submit the report referred to in paragraph 2 at least annually.
4. Special purpose vehicles shall submit the report referred to in paragraph 2:
 - (a) no later than 20 weeks after the special purpose vehicle's financial year end for the financial year ending 30 June 2016 but before 1 January 2017;
 - (b) no later than 18 weeks after the special purpose vehicle's financial year end for the financial year ending on or after 1 January 2017 but before 1 January 2018;
 - (c) no later than 16 weeks after the special purpose vehicle's financial year end for the financial year ending on or after 1 January 2018 but before 1 January 2019;
 - (d) no later than 14 weeks after the special purpose vehicle's financial year end for financial years ending after 1 January 2019.

5. Special purpose vehicles shall immediately inform the supervisory authorities in the Member State in which the special purpose vehicle is established of any changes that could affect the compliance by the special purpose vehicle with the requirements set out in Articles SPV2 to SPV9 and Article SPV11.

SECTION 5

SOLVENCY REQUIREMENTS

Article 319 SPV11

Solvency requirements

1. In order to be considered fully funded special purpose vehicles shall satisfy the following conditions :
 - (e) the assets of the special purpose vehicle are valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (f) the special purpose vehicle has at all times assets the value of which is equal to or exceeds the aggregate maximum risk exposure and the special purpose vehicle is able to pay the amounts it is liable for as they fall due;
 - (g) the proceeds of the debt issuance or other financing mechanism are fully paid-in.
2. The assessment by supervisory authorities of whether the special purpose vehicle has at all times assets the value of which is equal to or exceeds the aggregate maximum risk exposure and the special purpose vehicle is able to pay the amounts it is liable for as they fall due, shall take into account:
 - (h) the liquidity risk of the special purpose vehicle;
 - (i) the quantifiable risks of the special purpose vehicle;
 - (j) the arrangements for holding assets in the special purpose vehicle.
3. The special purpose vehicle shall demonstrate to the supervisory authorities in its report referred to in Article SPV10(2) and on request by the supervisory authorities that it satisfies the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and report on points (a) to (b) in paragraph 2.
4. Payments relating to existing insurance and reinsurance contracts, that are expected to be received in the future by the special purpose vehicle from the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that has transferred risk to the special purpose vehicle, may be included in the assets of the special purpose vehicle, provided that the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the future liabilities of the special purpose vehicle to the providers of debt or finance only arise subject to the receipt of the payments from the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that has transferred risk to the special purpose vehicle;
 - (b) there is no scenario under which the basic own funds of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking which has transferred risks to the special purpose

vehicle would be negatively affected by the payment not being received by the special purpose vehicle;

- (c) the special purpose vehicle continues to meet the conditions set out in paragraph 1 in the event that the payments from the insurance or reinsurance undertaking that has transferred risk to the special purpose vehicle payments are not received;
- (d) the payments do not relate to expenses that are excluded from the aggregate maximum risk exposure as defined in point (35) of Article 1bis.

Article 314 SPV6

Solvency requirements on investments

Special purpose vehicles shall invest all their assets in accordance with the conditions specified in points (a) to (e):

- (a) with respect to the whole portfolio of assets, special purpose vehicles shall only invest in assets and instruments whose risk the special purpose vehicle can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report;
- (b) assets shall be invested in such a manner as to ensure the security, quality, liquidity and profitability of the portfolio as a whole. In addition the localisation of those assets shall be such as to ensure their availability;
- (c) all assets shall be invested in a manner appropriate to the nature and duration of the special purpose vehicle's liabilities. All assets shall be invested in the best interest of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings transferring risks to the special purpose vehicle;
- (d) the use of derivative instruments shall be possible insofar as they contribute to a reduction of risks or facilitate efficient portfolio management;
- (e) investments and assets which are not admitted to trading on a regulated financial market shall be kept to prudent levels;
- (f) assets shall be properly diversified in such a way as to avoid excessive reliance on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings, or geographical area and excessive accumulation of risk in the portfolio as a whole;
- (g) investments in assets issued by the same issuer, or by issuers belonging to the same group, shall not expose the special purpose vehicle to excessive risk concentration.

TITLE II

INSURANCE GROUPS

CHAPTER II

SOLVENCY CALCULATION AT GROUP LEVEL

SECTION 1

**GROUP SOLVENCY: CHOICE OF CALCULATION METHOD AND
GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

Article 321 SCG1

(Art. 220 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Choice of method

1. In assessing whether the calculation of the group solvency should be carried out in accordance with method 2 or a combination of methods 1 and 2 laid down in Articles 230 to 233 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the group supervisor shall, in consultation with the other supervisory authorities concerned and the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking or the insurance holding company or the mixed financial holding company, consider the following elements in deciding whether the exclusive application of method 1 is not appropriate:
 - (a) whether the amount and quality of information available in relation to a related undertaking would not be sufficient for it to be subject to method 1;
 - (b) whether a related undertaking is not covered by a group internal model, in the cases where a group internal model, approved in accordance with Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC, is used for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement,;
 - (c) whether, for the purpose of paragraph (b), the risks that are not captured in the group internal model are immaterial in relation to the overall risk profile of the group;
 - (d) whether the use of method 1 in relation to a related undertaking would be overly burdensome and the nature, scale and complexity of the risks of the group are such that the use of method 2 in relation to a related undertaking – or several related undertakings – does not materially affect the results of the group solvency calculation;

- (e) whether intra-group transactions are not significant both in terms of volume and value of the transaction.
2. The method or combination of methods chosen shall be applied in a consistent manner over time. The group supervisor shall require the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking or the insurance holding company or the mixed financial holding company to revert to method 1 in relation to any related undertaking where the use of method 2 or a combination of methods 1 and 2 is no longer justified considering the elements referred to in the paragraph 1.

Article 322 SCG2

(Art. 220 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Treatment of specific related undertakings

1. Without prejudice to Article SCG1 and unless the book value of the relevant related undertaking has been deducted from the own funds eligible for the group solvency by application of Article 229 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the calculation of the group solvency shall include::
 - (a) the capital requirements for related undertakings which are credit institutions, investment firms or financial institutions and the own fund items of those undertakings calculated according to the relevant sectoral rules as referred to in Article 2(7) of Directive 2002/87/EC;
 - (b) the capital requirements for related undertakings which are institutions for occupational retirement provision within the meaning of Directive 2003/41/EC and the own funds items of those undertakings calculated according to Articles 17 to 17quater of Directive 2003/41/EC;
 - (c) the capital requirements for related undertakings which are asset management companies calculated in accordance with Article 7(1)(a) of Directive 2009/65/EC and the own funds of those undertakings calculated in accordance with Article 2(1)(l) of that Directive;
 - (d) the capital requirements for related undertakings which are alternative investment fund managers calculated in accordance with Article 9 of Directive 2011/61/EU and the own funds of those undertakings calculated in accordance with Article 4(1)(ad) of that Directive;
 - (e) the notional capital requirements and the own fund items of related undertakings which are non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities, where the notional capital requirement is the capital requirement with which the related undertaking would have to comply under the relevant sector rules if the undertaking were a regulated entity.
2. For the purpose of applying the provisions set out in Article 235 of Directive 2009/138/EC, in case the parent insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company has issued subordinated debt or has other eligible own funds subject

to the limits set out in Article 98 of that Directive, Article 226(2) of that Directive shall apply;

3. Special purpose vehicles to which the participating undertaking or one of its subsidiaries has transferred risk, shall be excluded from the calculation of group solvency in either of the two following situations:
 - (a) the special purpose vehicle is as defined in Article 13(26) and complies with the requirements set out in Article 211 of Directive 2009/138/EC, or where applicable with the Member State law in accordance with Article 211(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the special purpose vehicle is regulated by a third country supervisory authority, and complies with requirements equivalent to those set out in Article 211(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, .

In the situations referred to in this paragraph, Article 186 SCRRM3 shall apply at the level of the group.

Article 323 SCG3

(Art. 222 (2) to (5) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Availability at group level of the eligible own funds of related undertakings

1. In assessing whether certain own funds eligible to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement of a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company cannot effectively be made available to cover the group Solvency Capital Requirement, the supervisory authorities shall consider whether those own funds cannot effectively be made available on the basis of the following elements:
 - (a) whether the own-fund item is subject to legal or regulatory requirements that restrict the ability of that item to absorb all types of losses wherever they arise in the group;
 - (b) whether there are legal or regulatory requirements that restrict the transferability of assets to another insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
 - (c) whether making those own funds available for covering the group Solvency Capital Requirement would not be possible within a maximum of 9 months;
 - (d) whether, where method 2 is used, the own-fund item satisfies the requirements set out in Articles 59(COF2), 61(COF4) and 65(COF8); for this purpose, the term "Solvency Capital Requirement" in those Articles shall include both the Solvency Capital Requirement of the related undertaking that has issued the own fund item and the group Solvency Capital Requirement.
2. In the assessment referred to in paragraph 1, the supervisory authorities shall consider the restrictions that would exist on a going-concern basis.

The supervisory authorities shall also take into account any costs to the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company or mixed financial

holding company, or to any related undertaking, that making such own funds available for the group is likely to entail.

3. When considering whether certain eligible own funds cannot effectively be made available to cover the group Solvency Capital Requirement, the following items shall be assumed not to be available:
 - (a) ancillary own funds;
 - (b) preference shares, subordinated mutual members account and subordinated liabilities;
 - (c) an amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets; for this purpose, the amount of deferred tax asset may be reduced by the amount of the associated deferred tax liability provided that those deferred tax assets and associated deferred tax liabilities both arise from the tax law of one Member State or third country and the taxation authority of that Member State or third country permits such offsetting.

Where the participating undertaking can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the supervisory authority that the assumption referred to in the first subparagraph for one of the items is inappropriate in the specific circumstances of the group, the participating undertaking may include that item in the own funds available to cover the group Solvency Capital Requirement.

4. The following items shall not be considered as effectively available to cover the group Solvency Capital Requirement:
 - (a) any minority interests in the eligible own funds exceeding the contribution of the subsidiary to the group Solvency Capital Requirement, where the subsidiary is an insurance or reinsurance undertaking, an insurance holding company or a mixed financial holding company;
 - (b) any minority interest in a subsidiary ancillary services undertaking;
 - (c) any restricted own funds item in ring-fenced funds as referred to in point (b) of Article 99 of Directive 2009/138/EC and in Article RFFOF1.
5. Where an own-fund item of a related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking cannot effectively be made available to cover the group Solvency Capital Requirement, this own-fund item may only be included in the calculation of group solvency up to the contribution of the related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking's to the group Solvency Capital Requirement.
6. Where a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking, third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company is and is included in the consolidated data pursuant to points (a) or (c) of Article 323bis, its contribution to the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement shall reflect diversification benefits and be calculated as follows:
 - (a) where the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated, in relation to that related undertaking, on the basis of the standard formula, the proportional share of the Solvency Capital Requirement of that subsidiary multiplied by a percentage corresponding to the proportion that the diversified component of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, as laid

down in Article 323ter SCG3(1)(a), bears to the sum of the Solvency Capital Requirements of each of the undertakings included in the calculation of that diversified component of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement;

- (b) where the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated, in relation to that subsidiary undertaking, on the basis of an internal model, the Solvency Capital Requirement of that subsidiary undertaking multiplied by a percentage corresponding to the proportion of the diversification effects at group level that are attributed to that related undertaking, determined by that internal model, provided that the sum of such percentages for all the related insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies included in the consolidated calculation based on the internal model equals 100%.

SECTION 2

GROUP SOLVENCY: CALCULATION METHODS

Article 323a SCG3a

(Art. 230 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Classification of own-fund items of related insurance and reinsurance undertakings at group level

1. Where an own-fund item has been classified into one of the three tiers based on the criteria set out in Title I, Chapter IV, Section 2 by a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking that is included in the calculation of the group solvency, the own-fund item shall be classified in the same tier at group level provided that the following additional requirements are met:
 - (a) undertakings comply with the requirements set out in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8);
 - (b) the own-fund item is free from encumbrances and is not connected with any other transaction, which when considered with the own-fund item, could result in that own-fund item not satisfying the requirements set out in Article 94 of Directive 2009/138/EC at group level.
2. For the purpose of point (a) of paragraph 1:
 - (a) the term "Solvency Capital Requirement" in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8) shall mean both the Solvency Capital Requirement of the related undertaking that has issued the own-fund item and the group Solvency Capital Requirement;

- (b) the term "Minimum Capital Requirement" in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8) shall mean both the Minimum Capital Requirement of the undertaking that has issued the own-fund item and one of the following minimums:
 - (i) where method 1 is used, the minimum for the group Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC,
 - (ii) where a combination of methods 1 and 2 is used, the minimum determined in accordance with Article 325.
- 3. For the purpose of this article, the term "insurance or reinsurance undertaking" in Articles 58 to 74 shall mean both the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the insurance or reinsurance undertaking belonging to the group that has issued the own-fund item.
- 4. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has included in a certain tier an own-fund item which qualifies for inclusion in a higher tier in accordance with Article 68 COF11, that classification shall not prohibit the classification of the same own-fund item in a higher tier at group level, provided that the limits set out in Article EOF1 are complied with at group level.

Article 324a SCG4a

(Art. 230 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Classification of own-fund items of related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings at group level

- 1. Where an own-fund item has been issued by a related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the participating undertaking shall classify the own-fund item using the criteria for classification set out in Title I, Chapter [IV], Section [II]. provided that the following additional requirements are met:
 - (a) undertakings comply with the requirements set out in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8);
 - (b) the own-fund item is free from encumbrances and is not connected with any other transaction, which when considered with the own-fund item, could result in that own-fund item not satisfying the requirements set out in Article 94 of Directive 2009/138/EC at group level.
- 2. For the purpose of point (a) of paragraph 1:
 - (a) the term "Solvency Capital Requirement" in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8) shall mean the group Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (b) the term "Minimum Capital Requirement" in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8) shall mean both the capital requirement, as laid down by the

third country supervisory authority concerned, of the undertaking which has issued the own-fund item and one of the following minimums:

- (i) where method 1 is used, the minimum for the group Solvency Capital Requirement as calculated in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC,
- (ii) where a combination of methods 1 and 2 is used, the minimum determined in accordance with Article 325.

Article 324b SCGb

(Art. 230 (1) and 233 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Classification of own-fund items of insurance holding companies, mixed financial holding companies, and subsidiary ancillary services undertakings at group level

1. Where an own-fund item has been issued by an insurance holding company, an intermediate insurance holding company, a mixed financial holding company, an intermediate mixed financial holding company or a subsidiary ancillary services undertaking, the participating undertaking shall classify the own-fund item using the criteria for classification set out in Title I, Chapter [IV], Section [2] provided that the following requirements are met:
 - (a) undertakings comply with the requirements set out in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8)
 - (b) the own-fund item is free from encumbrances and is not connected with any other transaction, which when considered with the basic own-fund item, could result in that basic own-fund item not satisfying the requirements set out in Article 94 of Directive 2009/138/EC at group level.
2. For the purpose of point (a) of paragraph 1:
 - (a) the term "Solvency Capital Requirement" in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8) shall mean the group Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (b) the term "Minimum Capital Requirement" in Articles 59 (COF2), 61 (COF4) and 65 (COF8) includes both non-compliance with the relevant minimum referred to in Article 323a SCG3a (2)(b) and the insolvency of the insurance holding company, intermediate insurance holding company, mixed financial holding company, intermediate mixed financial holding company or subsidiary ancillary services undertaking.
3. For the purposes of this article, the term "insurance or reinsurance undertakings" in Articles 58 to 74 shall mean the insurance holding company, the intermediate holding company, the mixed financial holding company, the intermediate mixed financial

holding company or the subsidiary ancillary services undertaking which has issued the own-fund item.

Article 324c SCGc

(Art. 230 (1) Directive 2009/138/EC)

Classification of own-fund items of residual related undertakings

1. The own-fund items of related undertakings referred to in Article 323bis SCG3(1)(f) shall be considered as part of the reconciliation reserve at the group level.
2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, when practicable and when the own-fund items referred to in paragraph 1 materially affect the amount of group own funds or the group solvency, the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the insurance holding company or the mixed financial holding company shall classify these own-fund items into one of the three tiers based on the criteria set out in Title I, Chapter IV, Section 2.

Article 323 bis SCG3

(Art. 230 (1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)



Method 1: determination of consolidated data

1. Consolidated data for the calculation of group solvency according to method 1 shall include:
 - (a) full consolidation of data of all the insurance or reinsurance undertakings, third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies mixed financial holding companies and ancillary services undertakings which are subsidiaries of the parent undertaking;
 - (b) full consolidation of data of special purpose vehicles to which the participating undertaking or one of its subsidiaries has transferred risk and which are not excluded from the scope of the group solvency calculation pursuant to Article 322 SCG2 (3);
 - (c) proportional consolidation of data of the insurance or reinsurance undertakings, third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies, mixed financial holding companies and ancillary services undertakings managed by an undertaking referred to in point (a) together with one or more undertakings not included in point (a), where those undertakings' responsibility is limited to the share of the capital they hold;
 - (d) on the basis of the adjusted equity method in accordance with Article 9 V5bis(3), data of all holdings in related insurance or reinsurance undertakings, third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies, mixed financial holding companies which are not subsidiaries of the parent undertaking and which are not covered by points (a) and (c);

- (e) the proportional share of the undertakings' own funds calculated according to the relevant sectoral rules, as referred to in Article 2(7) of Directive 2002/87/EC, in relation to holdings in related undertakings which are credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, asset management companies, institutions for occupational retirement provision within the meaning of Directive 2003/41/EC, non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities;
 - (f) on the basis of the adjusted equity method in accordance with Article 9 V5bis(3), data of all related undertakings, including ancillary service undertakings, other than those referred to in points (a), to (e).
2. Data of related undertakings linked by a relationship referred to in Article 12(1) of Directive 83/349/EEC and undertakings which are part of a group as defined in Article 212(1)(c)(ii) of Directive 2009/138/EC should be included in accordance with points (a), (c), (d) and (e) of the first paragraph on the basis of the determination of the proportional share by the group supervisor as referred to in Article 221(2)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
 3. For the purpose of the calculation of the consolidated group own funds, the data referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 should be net of any intra-group transaction 

Article 323 ter SCG3

(Art. 230 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Method 1: Calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement

1. The consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement shall be calculated as the sum of:
 - (a) a Solvency Capital Requirement calculated on the basis of consolidated data referred to in Article 323bis SCG3 (1)(a), 1(b) and (1)(c) following the rules laid down in Title I, Chapter VI, Section 4 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the proportional share of the Solvency Capital Requirement of each undertaking referred to in Article 323bis SCG3 (1)(d); for a related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking which is not a subsidiary the Solvency Capital Requirement shall be calculated as if that undertakings had its head office in the Community;
 - (c) for undertakings referred to in Article 323bis SCG3 (1)(e), the proportional share of the capital requirements for credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, asset management

companies, and institutions for occupational retirement provision within the meaning of Directive 2003/41/EC, calculated according to the relevant sectoral rules and the proportional share of the notional capital requirements of non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities;

- (d) for undertakings referred to in Article 323bis SCG3 (1)(f), the amount determined in accordance with Article V5, Articles ER1 to ER4, Articles CO1 to CO6 and Article CR1.

Article 324 SCG4

(Art. 230 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Method 1: determination of the local currency for the purpose of the currency risk calculation

Where the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated, wholly or in part, on the basis of the standard formula, the local currency referred to in the first paragraph of Article CR1 shall be understood to be the currency used for the preparation of the consolidated accounts.

Article 200bis USP5bis

(Art. 230 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Method 1: group-specific parameters

1. Subject to approval by the group supervisor, the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement may, within the framework of the standard formula, be calculated by replacing a subset of the standard parameters laid down in Article 196 USP1 by parameters specific to the group (hereinafter referred to as “group-specific parameters”).
2. Data used to calculate group-specific parameters shall satisfy the criteria set out in Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC and Article 197 USP2.
3. The standardised methods used to calculate the group-specific parameters are the methods set out in Article 198 USP3.
4. For the purposes of this article, any reference in Articles 196 USP1, 197 USP2 and 198 USP3 to 'undertaking-specific parameters' shall be understood as a reference to 'group-specific parameters' and any reference to 'insurance and reinsurance undertakings' shall be understood as a reference to 'the participating insurance or reinsurance company, the insurance holding company or the mixed financial holding company' applying for the use of group-specific parameters.

Article 326ter

(Art. 224 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Method 1: best estimate

1. The consolidated best estimate of technical provisions on the basis of the consolidated data shall be equal to the sum of the following:
 - (a) the best estimate of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking calculated in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the proportional share referred to in Article 221(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC of the best estimate, calculated in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC, of related insurance or reinsurance undertakings and third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings referred to in Article 323bis (1)(a) and (1)(c);
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1 the best estimates of the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking and of each related insurance and reinsurance undertaking and third-country insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall be net of any for intra-group transactions. In relation to intra-group reinsurance contracts, the following adjustments shall be made:
 - (a) the best estimate of the undertaking that accepts risks shall not include the cash-flows arising from the obligations of the intra-group reinsurance contracts;
 - (b) the undertaking that cedes the risk shall not recognise the amounts recoverable from the intra-group reinsurance contracts.
3. For the purposes of paragraph 1, the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking may restrict the documentation and the directory of data referred to in Article TP25 to the data used in the calculation of the adjustments of the best estimate referred to in paragraph 2.

Article 326bis GTP

(Art. 224 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Method 1: Risk margin

The consolidated risk margin of technical provisions on the basis of the consolidated data shall be equal to the sum of the following:

- (a) the risk margin of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking;
- (b) the proportional share, as referred to in article 221(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC, of the risk margin of the related insurance or reinsurance undertakings and third-country insurance or reinsurance undertakings referred to in Article 323bis (1)(a) and (1)(c).

Article 325 SCG5

(Art. 230 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Combination of methods 1 and 2: minimum consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement

Where the group supervisor decides, in accordance with Article 220(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, to apply to the group a combination of methods 1 and 2, the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement calculated for the part of the group which is covered by method 1 shall have a minimum determined in accordance with the requirements set out in the second, of Article 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 325bis

(Art. 223(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Method 2: Elimination of intra-group creation of capital in relation to the best estimate

1. The aggregated group eligible own funds shall be adjusted to eliminate the impact of an intra-group transaction where the impact of the intra-group transaction affects the best estimates of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings in such way that the amount set out in paragraph 2 is different depending on whether the intra-group transaction is eliminated in the calculation of that amount or not.
2. The amount referred to in paragraph 1 shall be the sum of the following:
 - (a) the best estimate of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking calculated in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the proportional share as referred to in Article 221(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC of the best estimate, calculated in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC for each related insurance and reinsurance undertaking and related third-country insurance and reinsurance undertaking.

CHAPTER III

INTERNAL MODELS FOR THE CALCULATION OF GROUP SOLVENCY

SECTION 1

FULL AND PARTIAL INTERNAL MODEL USED TO CALCULATE THE GROUP SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT ONLY

Article 327 IMG1

(Article 230 of the Directive 2009/138/EC)

Application to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement using an internal model

1. The application to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement using an internal model, in accordance with Article 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, shall be submitted to the group supervisor in writing in one of the official languages of the group supervisor's Member State, or in a language for which the group supervisor has given prior approval.
2. For the purpose of this Chapter, the supervisory authorities of all the Member States in which the head offices of related undertakings included in the scope of the internal model are situated are referred to as “the supervisory authorities involved in the assessment of the application”.
3. The group supervisor shall inform the college of supervisors of the receipt of the application without delay and shall also forward the application to the other supervisory authorities involved in the assessment of the application.
4. A request by one of the supervisory authorities involved to provide all or part of the application in a language different from the language in which the application is provided to the group supervisor, shall first be made to the group supervisor. The group supervisor shall, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities involved in the assessment of the application, require that the application, or the relevant part of it, be provided in a language most commonly understood by the supervisory authorities involved.
5. In addition to the documents and information required pursuant to Articles 112 and 113 of Directive 2009/138/EC, an application to use an internal model to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement shall include the following documents and information:
 - (a) regarding the scope of the model:
 - (i) a list of the related undertakings that are included in the scope of the internal model for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement; for each undertaking, the list shall include a reference to the relevant supervisory authority, the material lines of business written by the related insurance and reinsurance undertaking, the method used for the purpose of determining the consolidated data in accordance with Article 323bis and the proportional share applied in accordance with Article 221 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (ii) the legal and organisational structure of the group, with a description of all subsidiaries and material participations and information on relevant operations and transactions within the group, unless this information has not changed since the last reported group regular supervisory reporting;
 - (iii) where applicable, a list of the related undertakings excluded from the scope of the partial internal model for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, together with an explanation of the reasons for their exclusion; a description shall be provided of the methods used to assess the risks in these excluded related undertakings in order to demonstrate that the exclusion does not lead to an

underestimation of the overall risks to which the group is exposed; the application shall demonstrate that the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement calculated using a combination of the internal model and the standard formula will adequately reflect the overall risk profile of the group;

- (iv) for each related undertaking included in the scope of the internal model for the calculation of the group Solvency Capital Requirement, a justification of the reasons why the internal model covers a related undertaking for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement but it is not used to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement of that related undertaking; for this purpose and in order to justify that an application is not submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the application shall include an explanation of how the internal model used to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement differs from and interacts with an internal model used for the calculation of the individual Solvency Capital Requirement of any of the related undertaking, previously approved by the relevant supervisory authority; the participating undertaking shall provide information on any future plans to extend the use of the internal model to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement of any related insurance or reinsurance undertaking;

(b) regarding the group's capital requirements:

- (i) an estimation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement calculated with the internal model and with the standard formula for the last time prior to the application in which the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement was calculated with the standard formula;
- (ii) for each related undertaking, the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated with the standard formula for the last point in time prior to the application;
- (iii) where applicable, the regulatory capital requirement for regulated related undertakings, other than insurance and reinsurance undertakings, included in the scope of the internal model for the last time prior to the application in which the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement was calculated with the standard formula;
- (iv) an explanation of the difference between the sum of the Solvency Capital Requirements of all the related insurance and reinsurance undertakings of the group and the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement calculated with the internal model.

In relation to points (i), (ii) and (iii) above, in case of an application is submitted before any Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated, the estimation shall be referred to the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated for a point in time no longer than 6 months before the date of the submission of the application.

Article 329 IMG3

(Article 230 Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the application to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement using an internal model

1. Prior to making its final decision, in order to allow a proper assessment of the application and where relevant, to require the applicant to submit an application under Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the group supervisor shall consult and involve in the assessment of the application the supervisory authorities referred to in Article IMG1(2).
2. During the assessment of the application el, the supervisory authorities within the college of supervisors, that are not one of the supervisory authorities referred to in Article IMG1(2), shall also be allowed to participate in the assessment of the application. Their participation shall be limited to identifying and preventing circumstances where:
 - (a) the exclusion of parts of the business from the scope of the internal model leads to a material underestimation of the risks of the group;
 - (b) where the internal model conflicts with an internal model previously approved or in the process of approval by the relevant supervisory authority used for the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement of any of the insurance or reinsurance undertakings in the group.
3. Where applicable, the assessment of the application shall include an evaluation of whether the explanation provided by the participating undertaking in accordance with Article 327 IMG1 (5)(a)(iii) of the reasons for the exclusion of undertakings from the internal model for the calculation of the group solvency is appropriate in order to demonstrate that the overall risks to which the group is exposed are not underestimated by using a partial internal model.
4. The assessment of the application shall include an evaluation of whether the justification provided by the participating undertaking in accordance with Article 327 IMG1 (5)(a)(iv) of the reasons why the internal model covers a related undertaking for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement but it is not used to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement of that related undertaking, is appropriate in order to justify that an application is not submitted in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 330 IMG4

(Article 230 of the Directive 2009/138/EC)

Decision on the application and transitional plan to extend the scope of a partial internal model used for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement

1. After consulting the other supervisory authorities as set out in Article 329 IMG3 (1) and (2), the group supervisor shall make its own decision on the application. The group supervisor shall provide its decision to the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking and the other supervisory authorities involved in the

assessment of the application. The decision shall be written in an official language of the Member State of the group supervisor.

3. Where the supervisory authorities involved in the assessment of the application comprise supervisory authorities from more than one Member State, the group supervisor shall, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities and with the group itself, provide the decision referred to in paragraph 2 in another language most commonly understood by the other supervisory authorities involved.
4. After consulting the other supervisory authorities as set out in Article 329 IMG3 (1) and (2), the group supervisor may require the applicant to submit a realistic transitional plan to extend the scope of the internal model.
5. When an internal model has been approved under Article 230 of Directive 2009/138/EC for the purpose of the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, any subsequent application for permission to use the same internal model for calculating the Solvency Capital Requirement of insurance and reinsurance undertakings in the group shall follow the procedure laid down in Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 330bis

(Art. 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Use test for internal models used for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement

1. Where an internal model is used to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement in accordance with Article 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the requirements set out in Articles TSIM1 to TSIM6 shall be complied with by the following undertakings or companies:
 - (a) the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking whose consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated on the basis of the internal model;
 - (b) each other insurance and reinsurance undertaking whose business is fully or partly in the scope of the internal model, in relation to the output of the internal model at group level;
 - (c) each insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company whose business is fully or partly in the scope of the internal model, only in relation to the output of the internal model at group level.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, an insurance or reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company shall only comply with the requirements set out in Article TSIM3 in relation to the parts of the internal model which cover the risks of that undertaking and the risks of its related undertakings.

SECTION 2

USE OF A GROUP INTERNAL MODEL

Article 331 IGM1

(Article 231(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Application to use a group internal model

1. An application to use an internal model to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, as well as the Solvency Capital Requirement of insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are part of the group (for the purposes of this Section, referred to as “group internal model”) shall be provided in writing in one of the official languages of the group supervisor's Member State, or in a language for which the group supervisor has given prior approval..
2. For the purpose of this Section, the supervisory authorities of all the Member States in which the head offices of each related insurance and reinsurance undertakings applying for the use of the group internal model to calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement are situated are referred to as “the supervisory authorities concerned”.
3. The group supervisor shall inform the college of supervisors of the receipt of the application without delay and shall also forward the application to the other supervisory authorities concerned and other supervisory authorities involved in the application.
4. Any request by one of the supervisory authorities concerned to provide all or part of the application in a language different from the language in which the application is provided to the group supervisor, shall first be made to the group supervisor. The group supervisor shall, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities concerned, require that the application, or the relevant part of it, be provided in that different language or in a language most commonly understood by the other supervisory authorities concerned.
5. An application to use a group internal model shall include the following documents and information, where applicable:
 - (a) the documents and information required in accordance with Article 327 IMG1(6) in relation to the use of an internal model for the calculation of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement; in relation to Article 327 IMG1(6)(a)(i), the documentation shall also include a list of all the insurance and reinsurance undertakings applying for the use of the group internal model to calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement.
 - (b) the documents required in accordance with title I, chapter VI, section 4, subsection 3 in relation to the use of an internal model for the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement of each insurance and reinsurance undertaking in the group applying for the use of the group internal model to calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement; for this purpose, the insurance or reinsurance undertaking may restrict these documents to those whose content is not already

covered in the documents submitted by the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking in accordance with point (a).

Article 333 IGM3

(Article 231 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of the completeness of an application to use a group internal model

1. The group supervisor shall determine whether the application is complete within 45 days from the day of the receipt of the application. An application shall be considered as complete if it includes all the documentation set out in Article 331 IGM1.
2. Where the group supervisor determines that the application is not complete, it shall immediately notify the applicant that the six month period referred to in Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC has not yet begun, specifying the documents in respect of which the application is not complete.
3. Where the group supervisor determines that the application is complete, it shall notify the applicant without delay that the application is complete and the date from which the six month period referred to in Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC. That date shall be the date on which the complete application was received.

Article 334 IGM4

(Article 231 (4) and (5) of the Directive 2009/138/EC)

Joint decision on the application and transitional plan to extend the scope of the model

1. Prior to reaching a joint decision with other supervisory authorities concerned, as referred to in Article 231(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the group supervisor shall consult and involve in the assessment of the application the other supervisory authorities mentioned in Article IMG1(2).2. The joint decision by supervisory authorities concerned, shall be provided in an official language of the Member State of the group supervisor. The group supervisor shall provide the applicant and each supervisory authorities concerned with the decision translated in an official language of the Member State where the applicant has its head office. Each related insurance or reinsurance undertaking applying for the use of the group internal model to calculate their Solvency Capital Requirement shall be provided with the joint decision or, where relevant, with a translation of that decision, by the supervisory authority having authorised that undertaking.
2. In the joint decision referred to in Article 231(2), the supervisory authorities concerned may require the applicant to submit a realistic transitional plan to extend the scope of the group internal model.

Article 334bis

(Art. 231(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Use test for group internal models

1. Where an internal model is used to calculate the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, as well as the Solvency Capital Requirement of insurance and reinsurance undertakings in the group, in accordance with Article 231(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the requirements set out in Articles TSIM1 to TSIM6 shall be complied with by the following undertakings:
 - (a) the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking whose consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated on the basis of the internal model, in relation to the output of the internal model at group level and in case of a participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking additionally in relation to the output of the internal model at the level of that undertaking;
 - (b) each other insurance and reinsurance undertaking which calculates its Solvency Capital Requirement on the basis of the internal model, both in relation to the output of the internal model at group level and at the level of the undertaking;
 - (c) each other insurance and reinsurance undertaking whose business is fully or partly in the scope of the internal model, only in relation to the output of the internal model at group level;
 - (d) each insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company whose business is fully or partly in the scope of the internal model, only in relation to the output of the internal model at group level.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, an insurance or reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company shall only comply with the requirements set out in Article TSIM3 in relation to the parts of the internal model which cover the risks of that undertaking and the risks of its related undertakings.

CHAPTER IV

SUPERVISION OF GROUP SOLVENCY FOR GROUPS WITH CENTRALISED RISK MANAGEMENT

Article 335 CRMI

(Art. 236 (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of conditions: criteria

1. In assessing whether the risk management processes and internal control mechanisms of the parent undertaking cover the subsidiary in accordance with point (b) of Article 236 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the group supervisor and the other supervisory authorities concerned shall consider whether all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) the risk management function referred to in Article 44(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC is carried out, in respect of the subsidiary, to a significant extent by the parent undertaking, in such a way that the parent undertaking carries out the majority of the tasks of the risk management function listed in Article 259 SG7;
 - (b) the compliance function referred to in Article 46 of Directive 2009/138/EC is carried out, in respect of the subsidiary, to a significant extent by the parent undertaking, in such a way that the parent undertaking carries out the majority of the tasks of the compliance function listed in Article 260 SG8;
 - (c) the requirements on outsourcing set out in Article 49 of Directive 2009/138/EC are complied with by the subsidiary in relation to the risk management and compliance activities carried out by the parent undertaking.
2. In assessing whether the subsidiary is managed prudently in accordance with point (b) of Article 236 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the group supervisor and the other supervisory authorities concerned, which shall comprise the supervisory authorities of the Member States in which the head office of the subsidiaries, for which permission to be subject to Articles 238 and 239 of Directive 2009/138/EC has been submitted, are situated, shall consider whether all the following criteria are met:
 - (a) the system of governance of the group, as referred to in Article 246 of Directive 2009/138/EC, is sufficiently effective and does not result in a situation similar to a significant deviation as referred to in Article 37(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (b) the system of governance of the subsidiary, as referred to in Article 41 of Directive 2009/138/EC, is sufficiently effective and does not result in a situation similar to a significant deviation as referred to in Article 37(1)(c) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (c) the system of governance of the subsidiary, as referred to in Article 41 of Directive 2009/138/EC, is not impaired by the risk management and compliance functions of the parent undertaking covering the subsidiary.

Article 336 CRM2

(Art. 237 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of conditions: procedures

1. Where a parent undertaking wishes to obtain permission to subject any of its subsidiaries to the rules laid down in Articles 238 and 239 of Directive 2009/138/EC, that parent undertaking shall submit an application containing the following:

- (a) a cover letter approved by the administrative, management or supervisory body of the parent undertaking, describing the rationale for the application and including relevant contact information;
 - (b) a confirmation approved by the administrative, management or supervisory body of both the parent undertaking and the subsidiary concerned, that all documentation provided as part of the application is complete and presents a true and fair view of all material aspects;
 - (c) documentation explaining how the criteria in Article 335 CRM1 are complied with by the parent undertaking and the subsidiary concerned, including information on the processes, mechanisms and reporting procedures implemented to that effect.
2. An application submitted in accordance with paragraph 1 shall clearly state whether another application to the same effect has been previously submitted or is being submitted at the same time for another subsidiary.
 3. Where the parent undertaking decides to submit at the same time applications in relation to several subsidiaries, those applications shall be considered jointly by the group supervisor and the other supervisory authorities concerned in accordance with Article 237 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

Article 337 CRM3

(Art. 239(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Assessment of an emergency situation: criteria

In assessing whether a situation should be considered as an emergency situation, in accordance with Article 239(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the supervisory authority having authorised the subsidiary shall consider whether the following criteria are met:

- (1) the timing of cooperation, exchange of information and consultation process within the college would jeopardise the effectiveness of the measures to be taken;
- (2) a delay in the application of the proposed measures is likely to cause the financial conditions of the subsidiary to further deteriorate in such a way that there is a risk that the subsidiary will not comply with its Minimum Capital Requirement in the following three months.

CHAPTER V

COORDINATION OF GROUP SUPERVISION

SECTION 1

COLLEGES OF SUPERVISORS

Article 338 CGS1

(Art. 248(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Branch supervisors and other authorities

1. For the purposes of Article 248(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, 'significant branch' of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall mean a branch of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking for which at least one of the following conditions is met:
 - (a) the annual gross written premium of the branch exceeds 5 % of the annual gross written premium of the group, measured with reference to the last available consolidated financial statements of the group;
 - (b) the annual gross written premium of the branch exceeds 5 % of annual gross written premiums for the life activity, the non-life activity, or both where the host Member State is the Member State in which the risk is situated, measured with reference to the last available financial statements.

Upon its own initiative or following a reasoned request from the supervisory authority responsible for the supervision of that branch, the group supervisor shall consider as a 'significant branch' any branch of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which meets the conditions in points (a) and (b).

2. Upon its own initiative or following a reasoned request from one of the supervisory authorities referred to in points (a) to (f), and where it considers appropriate to enhance the efficient exchange of information and to facilitate the exercise of group supervision, the group supervisor may, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities in the college of supervisors, invite the following authorities to participate in any relevant activity of the college of supervisors:
 - (a) the supervisory authorities responsible for the supervision of any branch of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking, which does not meet one of the conditions referred to in paragraph 1, but which effectively constitutes a significant part of the activity of the group or of the insurance market of the Member State in which the risk of the branch is situated;
 - (b) the authorities responsible for the supervision of any branch of an insurance or reinsurance undertaking which is situated in a third country, subject to professional secrecy and confidentiality requirements that meet the criteria to assess equivalence set out in Article 368 GSTCE1(1), points (s) to (w);

- (c) the authorities responsible for the supervision of any related credit institution, or investment firm subject to professional secrecy and confidentiality requirements that meet the criteria set out in Article 368 GSTCE1(1), points (s) to (w);
- (d) the authorities responsible for the supervision of any related third-country credit institution or investment firm subject to professional secrecy and confidentiality requirements that meet the criteria set out in 368 GSTCE1(1), points (s) to (w);
- (e) the authorities responsible for the supervision of any related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, subject to professional secrecy and confidentiality requirements that meet the criteria set out in 368 GSTCE1(1), points (s) to (w);
- (f) the authorities responsible for the supervision of any branch of a related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, subject to professional secrecy and confidentiality requirements that meet the criteria set out in 368 GSTCE1(1), points (s) to (w).

Article 339 CGS2

(Art. 248(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Coordination arrangements

1. The coordination arrangements to be concluded in accordance with Article 248(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall be in writing.
2. The coordination arrangements shall, with regard to both going concern and emergency situations, specify the following:
 - (a) the minimum information to be transmitted to the group supervisor by the other supervisory authorities in the college of supervisors or disseminated by the group supervisor to the other supervisory authorities in the college of supervisors;
 - (b) the language and frequency of the information to be transmitted to the group supervisor by the other supervisory authorities in the college of supervisors or disseminated by the group supervisor to the other supervisory authorities in the college of supervisors;
 - (c) the language and frequency of the information to be exchanged with any other authorities concerned.
3. The coordination arrangements shall include in particular:
 - (a) the obligation to adopt a work plan revised at least annually and agreed by the college of supervisors for coordinating the supervisory activities of the college in the following 12 months;
 - (b) an emergency plan agreed by the college of supervisors.

4. The emergency plan referred to in point b of paragraph 3 shall be adapted to the specific risks of the insurance or reinsurance group. It shall include provisions covering in particular the following elements:
 - (a) recognition of the existence of a crisis;
 - (b) preparation of the crisis management;
 - (c) crisis assessment;
 - (d) crisis management;
 - (e) external communication.
5. The emergency plan shall provide that the following information shall be exchanged among supervisory authorities within the college of supervisors as soon as it is becomes available:
 - (a) a description of the emergency situation, with an indication of any impact on policyholders and on the financial markets;
 - (b) an identification of the undertakings in the group which are affected by the emergency situation referred to in point (a), with relevant information on their financial situation;
 - (c) an overview of any measures taken by the group in relation to the emergency situation referred to in point (a);
 - (d) an overview of any measures taken by any of the supervisory authorities concerned in relation to the emergency situation referred to in point (a) and a description of any existing national measures relevant to the management and resolution of the crisis.
6. The coordination arrangements referred to in paragraph 3 shall be regularly tested and reviewed by the college of supervisors.

Article 339bis CGS3

(Art. 248(1)(f) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Supervisory approval of group-specific parameters

1. An application to use group-specific parameters, as referred to in Article 200bis USP5bis, shall be provided in writing to the group supervisor, by the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the insurance holding company or the mixed financial holding company (for the purpose of this Article, referred to as "the applicant") in one of the official languages of the group supervisor's Member State.
2. The group supervisor shall inform the other supervisory authorities within the college of supervisors without delay of the receipt of the application and shall also forward the application to the other supervisory authorities within the college of supervisors.
3. Prior to making its final decision, the group supervisor shall consult the other supervisory authorities within the college of supervisors. After this consultation, the group supervisor shall make its own decision on the application. The group supervisor shall provide its decision to the applicant and to the other supervisory authorities

within the college of supervisors. The decision shall be written in an official language of the Member State of the group supervisor.

SECTION 2

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION

Article 340 CGS3

(Art. 249(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Information to be exchanged on a systematic basis

1. The information referred in paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be exchanged on a systematic basis between the supervisory authorities in the college, unless they decide as part of a coordination arrangement in accordance with Article 339 CGS2 (2)(a), that part of it is not needed for the activities of the college of supervisors. The exchange shall take place either by transmitting the information or by facilitating the access to it.
2. The other supervisory authorities within the college of supervisors shall exchange with the group supervisor on a systematic basis, for each related insurance or reinsurance undertaking falling within the scope of group supervision, the following information:
 - (a) the solvency and financial condition report, unless the group supervisor has agreed under Article 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC to the inclusion of subsidiaries within the group in a single solvency and financial condition report;
 - (b) the regular supervisory report, as well as relevant annual and quarterly quantitative templates;
 - (c) the conclusions drawn by the supervisory authority concerned following to the supervisory review process carried out at the level of the individual undertaking.
3. The group supervisor shall exchange with the other supervisory authorities within the college on a systematic basis the following information:
 - (a) regarding the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the insurance holding company, or the mixed financial holding company:
 - (i) the group solvency and financial condition report;
 - (ii) the group regular supervisory report, as well as relevant group annual and quarterly quantitative templates;
 - (iii) the conclusions drawn by the group supervisor subject to the supervisory review process carried out at group level.
 - (b) for each related insurance or reinsurance undertaking falling within the scope of group supervision, the information referred to in paragraph 2.

SECTION 3

NATIONAL OR REGIONAL SUBGROUP SUPERVISION

Article 340bis CGS4

(Art. 216 and 217 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Where Member States allow supervisory authorities to exercise group supervision on a subgroup according to Articles 216 or 217 of Directive 2009/138/EC, such a decision by the supervisory authorities should only be taken in circumstances justified by objective specificities in the operations, the organisation or the risk-profile of the subgroup as compared to the group.

CHAPTER VI

PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

SECTION 1

GROUP SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

Article 341 PDG1

(Art. 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Structure and contents

Articles PDS1 to PDS8 shall apply to the group solvency and financial condition report which participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies are required to disclose publicly. In addition, the group solvency and financial condition report shall include the following additional information:

- (a) regarding the group's business and performance:
 - (i) a description of the legal structure and the governance and organisational structure of the group, with a description of all subsidiaries and material related undertakings and significant branches;
 - (ii) qualitative and quantitative information on relevant operations and transactions within the group;
- (b) regarding the group's system of governance:
 - (i) a description of how the risk management and internal control systems and reporting procedures are implemented consistently in all the undertakings within the scope of group supervision, as required in Article 246 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (ii) where applicable, a statement that the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, the insurance holding company or the mixed

financial holding company has made use of the option provided for in the third subparagraph of Article 246(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (iii) information on any material intra-group outsourcing arrangements;
- (c) regarding the group's risk profile: qualitative and quantitative information on any significant risk concentration at the level of the group;
- (d) regarding the group's valuation for solvency purposes: where the bases, methods and main assumptions used at group level for the valuation for solvency purposes of the group's assets, technical provisions and other liabilities differ materially from those used by any of its subsidiaries for the valuation for solvency purposes of its assets, technical provisions and other liabilities, a quantitative and qualitative explanation of any material differences;
- (e) regarding the group's capital management:
 - (i) whether method 1 or method 2 is used to calculate the group solvency and where a combination of method 1 and 2 is used for which related undertakings method 2 is used;
 - (ii) qualitative and quantitative information on any significant restriction to the fungibility and transferability of own funds eligible for covering the group Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (iii) where method 1 is used to calculate the group solvency, the amount of the consolidated group Solvency Capital Requirement, with separate indication of the amounts referred to in Article 323ter SCG;
 - (iv) qualitative and quantitative information on the material sources of group diversification effects;
 - (v) where applicable, the sum of amounts referred to in points (a) and (b) of the second subparagraph of Article 230(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (vi) where applicable, a description of the undertakings which are in the scope of any internal model used to calculate the group Solvency Capital Requirement;
 - (vii) a description of the main differences, if any, between any internal model used at individual undertaking level and any internal model used to calculate the group Solvency Capital Requirement.

Article 342 PDG2

(Art. 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Languages

1. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies shall disclose their group solvency and financial condition report in the language or languages determined by the group supervisor.

2. Where the college of supervisors comprises supervisory authorities from more than one Member State, the group supervisor may, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities concerned and the group itself, require participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company to also disclose the report referred to in paragraph 1 in another language most commonly understood by the other supervisory authorities concerned, as agreed in the college of supervisors.
3. Where any of the insurance or reinsurance subsidiaries of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company has its head office in a Member State whose official language or languages are different from the language or languages in which the group solvency and financial condition report is disclosed by application of paragraphs 1 and 2, the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company shall disclose a translation of the summary of that report into the official language or languages of that Member State.

Article 343 PDG4

(Art. 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-disclosure of information

Article PDS10 shall apply to non-disclosure of information in the group solvency and financial condition report by participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies.

Article 344 PDG5

(Art. 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Deadlines

Article PDS11 shall apply to the disclosure by participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies of their group solvency and financial condition report. For the purposes of this Article the deadlines referred to in Article PDS 11 shall be extended by 6 weeks.

Article 346 PDG7

(Art. 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Updates

1. Where participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies have to disclose publicly, appropriate information on the nature and effects of any major development that materially affect the relevance of their group solvency and financial condition report,

they shall provide an updated version of that report. Articles PDG1 to PDG4 shall apply to that updated version.

2. Without prejudice to the requirements for immediate disclosure set out in Article 54(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, any updated version of the group solvency and financial condition report shall be disclosed as soon as possible after the major development referred to in paragraph 1, in accordance with the provisions set out in Article PDG6.

Article 346bis PDG7

(Art. 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Transitional arrangements on comparative information

Article PDS14 shall apply to the disclosure of comparative information by participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies.

SECTION 2

SINGLE SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

Article 347 PDG8

(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Structure and contents

1. Where participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies provide a single solvency and financial condition report, the requirements set out in this Section shall apply.
2. The single solvency and financial condition report shall present separately the information which must be disclosed at group level in accordance with Article 256(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC and the information which must be disclosed in accordance with Articles 51 and 53 to 55 of Directive 2009/138/EC for any subsidiary covered by that report.
3. The information at group level and the information for any subsidiary covered by that report shall each follow the structure set out in Annex PD1. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies may decide, when providing any part of the information to be disclosed for a subsidiary covered, to refer to information at group level, where that information is equivalent in both nature and scope.

Article 348 PDG9

(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Languages

1. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies shall disclose their single solvency and financial condition report in the language or languages determined by the group supervisor.
2. Where the college of supervisors comprises supervisory authorities from more than one Member State, the group supervisor may, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities concerned and of the group itself, require the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company to also disclose the report referred to in paragraph 1 in another language most commonly understood by the other supervisory authorities concerned, as agreed in the college of supervisors.
3. Where any of the subsidiaries covered by the single solvency and financial condition report has its head office in a Member State whose official language or languages are different from the language or languages in which that report is disclosed by application of paragraphs 1 and 2, the supervisory authority concerned may, after consulting the group supervisor and the group itself, require the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company to include in that report a translation of the information related to that subsidiary into an official language of that Member State. The participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company shall disclose a translation into the official language or languages of that Member State of the following:
 - (a) the summary of the information from that report related to the group;
 - (b) the information from that report related to that subsidiary, unless exemption has been granted by the supervisory authority concerned.

Article 349 PDG10

(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Non-disclosure of information

1. As regards the information at the level of the group, Article PDG4 shall apply.
2. As regards the information for any of the subsidiaries within the group, Article PDS10 shall apply.

Article 350 PDG11

(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Deadlines

Article PDS11 shall apply to the deadlines for disclosure by participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies of their single solvency and financial condition report.

Article 351 PDG12

(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Updates

1. Where participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies have to disclose publicly information on the nature and effects of any major development that materially affect the relevance of their single solvency and financial condition report, they shall provide an updated version of that report. Articles PDG8 to PDG10 shall apply to that updated version.
2. Without prejudice to the requirements for immediate disclosure set out in Article 54(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, any updated version of the single solvency and financial condition report shall be disclosed as soon as possible after the major development referred to in paragraph 1, in accordance with the provisions set out in Article PDG11(2).

Article 352 PDG13

(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Reference

1. Where participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies provide a single solvency and financial condition report in respect of some of their subsidiaries only:
 - (a) the other insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are subsidiaries of that participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company shall include in their solvency and financial condition report a reference to the single solvency and financial condition report disclosed.
 - (b) the single solvency and financial condition reports disclosed in accordance with Article 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC shall equally include a reference to the solvency and financial condition report of those other insurance and reinsurance undertakings.
2. Where participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies do not provide a single solvency and financial condition report, the insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are subsidiaries of that participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company shall include in their solvency and financial condition report a reference to the group solvency and financial condition reports disclosed in accordance with Article 256(1) of that Directive.

Article 352bis PDG13
(Art. 256(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Transitional arrangements on comparative information

Article PDS14 shall apply to the disclosure of comparative information by participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies.

CHAPTER VII

GROUP SUPERVISORY REPORTING

Article 353 SRG1

(First subparagraph of Art. 254(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Group regular supervisory reporting: elements and contents

1. Articles SRS1 to SRS7bis shall apply to the information which participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies shall be required to submit to the group supervisor.
2. The group regular supervisory report shall include the following additional information:
 - (a) regarding the group's business and performance:
 - a list of all subsidiaries, related undertakings and branches and a description of those that are material;
 - a description of activities and sources of profits or losses for each material related undertaking in the group;
 - a description of the contribution of each subsidiary to the achievement of the group strategy;
 - qualitative and quantitative information on significant intra-group transactions by insurance and reinsurance undertakings with the group and the amount of the transactions over the reporting period and their outstanding balances at the end of the reporting period;
 - (b) regarding the group's system of governance:
 - a description of how the group internal control mechanism comply with the requirements set out in Article 246(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - when applicable, information on the subsidiaries included in the own risk and solvency assessment as referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 246(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- qualitative and quantitative information on material specific risks at group level;
- (c) regarding the group's capital management:
- qualitative and quantitative information on the Solvency Capital Requirement and own funds for each insurance and reinsurance undertaking within the group, in so far as it is included in the calculation of the group solvency;
 - qualitative and quantitative information on the Solvency Capital Requirement and own funds for each intermediate insurance holding company, insurance holding company, intermediate mixed financial holding company, mixed financial holding company and ancillary services undertaking within the group, in so far as it is included in the calculation of the group solvency;
 - qualitative and quantitative information on the solvency requirements and own funds for each related undertaking which is a credit institution, investment firm, financial institution, asset management company, alternative investment fund manager or institutions for occupational retirement provisions in so far as it is included in the calculation of the group solvency;
 - qualitative and quantitative information on the notional solvency requirement and own funds for each related undertaking which is a non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities, in so far as it is included in the calculation of the group solvency;
 - qualitative and quantitative information on the solvency requirement and own funds for each related third-country insurance or reinsurance undertaking, in so far as it is included in the calculation of the group solvency; when method 2 is used in the case of a related third country insurance or reinsurance undertaking that has its head office in a third country whose solvency regime is deemed to be equivalent under Article 227 of Directive 2009/139/EC, the Solvency Capital Requirement and the own funds eligible to satisfy that requirement as laid down by the third country concerned shall be separately identified;
 - qualitative and quantitative information on the solvency requirement and own funds for any other related undertaking, in so far as it is included in the calculation of the group solvency;
 - a description of special purpose vehicles within the group which comply with the requirements set out in Article 211 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - a description of special purpose vehicles within the group, which are regulated by a third country supervisory authority and comply with requirements equivalent to those set out in Article 211(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC; for the purpose of this point, the report shall include a description of the verification carried out by the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company that requirements to which these special

purpose vehicles are subject to in the third country are equivalent to those set out in Article 211(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- a description of each special purpose entity within the group other than those referred to in points (vii) and (viii) together with qualitative and quantitative information on the solvency requirement and own funds of these entities, in so far as they are included in the calculation of the group solvency;
- where relevant, for all related insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are included in the calculation of the group solvency, qualitative and quantitative information on how the undertaking complies with Article 222(2) to (5) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- where relevant, qualitative and quantitative information on the own- fund items referred to in Article 222(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC that cannot effectively be made available to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement of the participating insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company for which the group solvency is calculated, including a description of how the adjustment to group own funds has been made;
- where relevant, qualitative information on the reasons for the classification of own-fund items referred to in Article 324a SCG4a and Article 324b SCGb.

Article 354 SRG2

(First subparagraph of Art. 254(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Group regular supervisory reporting: deadlines

Article SRS8 shall apply to the submission by participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies of their group regular supervisory reporting. For the purposes of this Article the submission periods referred to in Article SRS8 shall be extended by 6 weeks.

Article 356 SRG4

(First subparagraph of Art. 254(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Languages

Where the college of supervisors comprises supervisory authorities from more than one Member State, the group supervisor may, after consultation with the other supervisory authorities concerned and the group itself, require the participating insurance and reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company to report the

group regular supervisory reporting in a language most commonly understood by the supervisory authorities concerned, as agreed in the college of supervisor.

Article 356bis

(First subparagraph of Art. 254(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Additional transitional information on groups

1. During the first year of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, Article SRS10(1) shall apply to the participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies. For the purposes of this Article information referred to in Article SRS10(1) shall be submitted to the group supervisor.
2. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies shall submit to the group supervisor the information referred to in paragraph 1 no later than 18 weeks after the reference date of the opening financial statement as referred to in Article SRS10(1).

Article 356ter

(Art. 244(2) and (3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Significant risk concentrations (definition, identification and thresholds)

1. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies shall consider as significant risk concentrations the risk concentrations that could threaten the group solvency or liquidity position. Risk concentrations may arise, for example, from direct and indirect exposures of undertakings in the group to:
 - (a) individual counterparties;
 - (b) groups of individual but interconnected counterparties, for example undertakings within the same corporate group;
 - (c) specific geographical areas or industry sectors;
 - (d) natural disasters or catastrophes.
2. For the purpose of identifying significant risk concentrations and determining appropriate thresholds in a particular group, the group supervisor should consider at least the following elements:
 - (a) solvency and liquidity position of the group;
 - (b) complexity of the structure of the group;

- (c) importance of regulated entities from other financial sectors or non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities;
- (d) diversification of the group's investments portfolio;
- (e) diversification of the group's insurance activities, in terms of geographical areas and lines of business.

Article 356quater
(Art. 245(2) and (3) of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Significant intragroup transactions (definition)

Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies shall consider as significant intragroup transactions the intragroup transactions that materially influence the solvency or liquidity position of the group or of one of the undertakings involved in these transactions. Such intragroup transactions may include for example:

- (a) investments;
- (b) intercompany balances, including loans, receivables and arrangements to centralise the management of assets or cash;
- (c) guarantees and commitments such as letters of credit;
- (d) derivative transactions;
- (e) dividends, coupons, and other interest payments;
- (f) reinsurance operations;
- (g) provision of services or agreements to share costs;
- (h) purchase, sale or lease of assets.

TITLE III

CHAPTER I

THIRD COUNTRY EQUIVALENCE

SECTION 2

UNDERTAKINGS CARRYING OUT REINSURANCE ACTIVITIES WITH THEIR HEAD OFFICE IN A THIRD COUNTRY

Article 358 RTCEI

(Article 172 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Criteria for assessing third country equivalence

In accordance with Article 172(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the criteria to be taken into account in order to assess whether the solvency regime of a third country applied to reinsurance activities of undertakings with their head office in that third country is equivalent to that laid down in Title I of Directive 2009/138/EC are the following:

- (a) whether the supervisory authorities of that third country have the power, by law or regulation, to effectively supervise domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities and impose sanctions or take enforcement action where necessary;
- (b) whether the supervisory authorities of that third country have the necessary means, the relevant expertise, capacities including financial and human resources, and mandate to effectively protect policy holders and beneficiaries regardless of their nationality or place of residence;
- (c) whether the supervisory authorities of that third country, in the exercise of their general duties, duly consider the potential impact of their decisions on the stability of financial systems globally, particularly during emergency situations, on the basis of the information available at the time;
- (d) whether the supervisory authorities of that third country take into account the potential pro-cyclical effects of their actions where exceptional movements in the financial markets occur;
- (e) whether the taking-up of the business of reinsurance in that third country is subject to prior authorisation conditional on a clear, objective and publicly available set of written standards;
- (f) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities to have an effective system of governance in place which provides for sound and prudent management of the business and includes at least:
 - (i) an adequate, transparent organisational structure with a clear allocation and appropriate segregation of responsibilities;
 - (ii) requirements for ensuring that persons who effectively run the undertaking are fit and proper, which are equivalent to Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (iii) effective processes to ensure the timely transmission of information both within the undertaking and to the relevant supervisory authorities;

- (iv) requirements for ensuring that the outsourced functions or activities are effectively supervised;
- (g) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities to have an effective risk-management system in place comprising at least:
 - (i) strategies, processes and internal reporting procedures necessary to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report risks, to which the undertaking is or could be exposed, at an individual and an aggregated level and on a continuous basis, and their interdependencies;
 - (ii) an effective internal control system;
- (h) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities to establish and maintain effective risk-management, compliance, internal audit and actuarial functions;
- (i) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities to:
 - (i) provide third country supervisory authorities with any information necessary for the purposes of supervision;
 - (ii) disclose publicly, on at least an annual basis, a report on their solvency and financial condition equivalent to that specified in Article 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (j) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires that proposed changes to the business policy or management of domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities, or to qualifying holdings in such undertakings, are consistent with maintaining a sound and prudent management of those undertakings;
- (k) whether the assessment of the financial position of domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities relies on sound economic principles and whether solvency requirements are based on an economic valuation of all assets and liabilities;
- (l) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings carrying out reinsurance activities to hold adequate financial resources including:
 - (i) a requirement that those undertakings establish technical provisions with respect to all of their reinsurance obligations towards policy holders and beneficiaries of reinsurance contracts;
 - (ii) a requirement that assets held to cover technical provisions are invested in the best interests of all policy holders and beneficiaries taking into account any disclosed policy objective;
 - (iii) a requirement that those undertakings only invest in assets and instruments whose risks the undertaking concerned can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report;

- (iv) a requirement that those undertakings meet capital requirements set at a level which ensures that in the event of significant losses policy holders and beneficiaries are adequately protected and continue to receive payments as they fall due to a level of confidence equivalent to that achieved by Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- (v) a requirement that those undertakings maintain a minimum level of capital, non-compliance with which triggers immediate and ultimate supervisory intervention;
- (vi) a requirement that those undertakings meet the capital requirements referred to in points (iv) and (v) with own funds that are of a sufficient quality and which are able to absorb significant losses, and that own-fund items considered by the supervisory authorities to be of a high quality shall absorb losses both in a going concern and in case of a winding up;
- (m) whether the capital requirements of the solvency regime of that third country are risk-based with the objective of capturing quantifiable risks and that where a significant risk is not quantifiable and cannot be captured in the capital requirements, then that risk is addressed through another supervisory mechanism;
- (n) whether the solvency regime of that third country ensures timely intervention by supervisory authorities of the third country in the event that the capital requirement referred to in point (l)(iv) is not complied with;
- (o) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that all persons who are working or who have worked for the supervisory authorities of that third country, as well as auditors and experts acting on behalf of those authorities, are bound by obligations of professional secrecy and whether such obligations of professional secrecy extend to information received from all supervisory authorities;
- (p) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that, without prejudice to cases covered by criminal law, any confidential information received by all persons who are working or who have worked for the supervisory authorities of that third country is not divulged to any person or authority whatsoever, except in summary or aggregate form, such that individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings cannot be identified;
- (q) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has been declared bankrupt or is being compulsorily wound up, confidential information which does not concern third parties involved in attempts to rescue that undertaking may be divulged in civil or commercial proceedings;
- (r) whether third country supervisory authorities which receive confidential information from supervisory authorities only use that information in the course of their duties and for the following purposes:
 - (i) to check that the conditions governing the taking-up of business of reinsurance, system of governance and public disclosure and solvency assessment have been met;
 - (ii) to impose sanctions;
 - (iii) in administrative appeals against decisions of the supervisory authorities;

- (iv) in court proceedings relating to the solvency regime in that third country;
- (s) whether third country supervisory authorities are permitted to exchange information received from supervisory authorities, in the discharge of their supervisory functions or the detection and investigation of breaches of company law, with other authorities, bodies or persons where that that authority, body or person is subject to the obligation of professional secrecy in the relevant third country and whether that information is only disclosed once the express agreement of the supervisory authority from which it originates has been obtained and, where appropriate, has been obtained solely for the purposes for which the authority gave its agreement.

SECTION 3

RELATED THIRD COUNTRY INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS

Article 366 GTCEI

(Article 227 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Criteria for assessing third country equivalence

In accordance with Article 227(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the criteria to be taken into account in order to assess whether the solvency regime of a third country applied to all domestic insurance and reinsurance undertakings in that third country is equivalent to that laid down in Title I , Chapter VI of Directive 2009/138/EC are the following:

- (a) whether the assessment of the financial position of domestic insurance and reinsurance undertakings relies on sound economic principles and whether solvency requirements are based on an economic valuation of all assets and liabilities;
- (b) whether the solvency regime of that third country requires domestic insurance or reinsurance undertakings to hold adequate financial resources including:
 - (i) a requirement that those undertakings establish technical provisions with respect to all of their insurance and reinsurance obligations towards policy holders and beneficiaries of insurance and reinsurance contracts;
 - (ii) a requirement that assets held to cover technical provisions are invested in the best interests of all policy holders and beneficiaries taking into account any disclosed policy objective;
 - (iii) a requirement that those undertakings only invest in assets and instruments whose risks the undertaking concerned can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report;
 - (iv) a requirement that those undertakings meet capital requirements set at a level which ensures that in the event of significant losses policy holders and beneficiaries are adequately protected and continue to receive payments as they

fall due to a level of confidence equivalent to that achieved by Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (v) a requirement that those undertakings maintain a minimum level of capital, non-compliance with which triggers immediate and ultimate supervisory intervention;
- (vi) a requirement that those undertakings meet the capital requirements referred to in points (iv) and (v) with own funds that are of a sufficient quality and which are able to absorb significant losses, and that own-fund items considered by the supervisory authorities to be of a high quality shall absorb losses both in a going concern and in case of a winding up;
- (c) whether the capital requirements of the solvency regime of that third country are risk-based with the objective of capturing quantifiable risks and that where a significant risk is not quantifiable and cannot be captured in the capital requirements, then that risk is addressed through another supervisory mechanism;
- (d) whether the solvency regime of that third country ensures timely intervention by supervisory authorities of the third country in the event that the capital requirement referred to in point (b)(iv) is not complied with;
- (e) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that all persons who are working or who have worked for the supervisory authorities of that third country, as well as auditors and experts acting on behalf of those authorities, are bound by obligations of professional secrecy and whether such obligations of professional secrecy extend to information received from all supervisory authorities;
- (f) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that, without prejudice to cases covered by criminal law, any confidential information received by all persons who are working or who have worked for the supervisory authorities of that third country is not divulged to any person or authority whatsoever, except in summary or aggregate form, such that individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings cannot be identified;
- (g) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has been declared bankrupt or is being compulsorily wound up, confidential information which does not concern third parties involved in attempts to rescue that undertaking may be divulged in civil or commercial proceedings;
- (h) whether third country supervisory authorities which receive confidential information from supervisory authorities only use that information in the course of their duties and for the following purposes:
 - (i) to check that the conditions governing the taking-up of business, system of governance and public disclosure and solvency assessment have been met;
 - (ii) to impose sanctions;
 - (iii) in administrative appeals against decisions of the supervisory authorities;

- (iv) in court proceedings relating to the solvency regime in that third country;
- (i) whether third country supervisory authorities are permitted to exchange information received from supervisory authorities, in the discharge of their supervisory functions or the detection and investigation of breaches of company law, with other authorities, bodies or persons where that that authority, body or person is subject to the obligation of professional secrecy in the relevant third country and whether that information is only disclosed once the express agreement of the supervisory authority from which it originates has been obtained and, where appropriate, has been obtained solely for the purposes for which the authority gave its agreement.

SECTION 4

INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS WITH THE PARENT UNDERTAKINGS OUTSIDE THE UNION

Article 368 GSTCEI

(Article 260 of Directive 2009/138/EC)

Criteria for assessing third country equivalence

In accordance with Article 260(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the criteria to be taken into account in order to assess whether the prudential regime in a third country for the supervision of groups is equivalent to that laid down in Title III of Directive 2009/138/EC are the following:

- (a) whether the supervisory authorities of the third country have the necessary means, the relevant expertise, capacities including financial and human resources, and mandate to effectively protect policy holders and beneficiaries, regardless of their nationality or place of residence;
- (b) whether the supervisory authorities of the third country are empowered by law or regulation to:
 - (i) determine which undertakings fall under the scope of supervision at group level;
 - (ii) supervise insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are part of a group;
 - (iii) impose sanctions or take enforcement action where necessary;
- (c) whether the supervisory authorities of the third country are able to effectively assess the risk profile and solvency and financial position of insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are part of a group as well as that group's business strategy;
- (d) whether the scope of supervision at group level at least includes all undertakings over which a participating undertaking, as defined by point (a) of Article 212(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, exercises dominant or significant influence unless where this would be inappropriate to the objectives of group supervision;

- (e) whether the supervisory authorities of the third country, in the exercise of their general duties, duly consider the potential impact of their decisions on the stability of financial systems globally, particularly during emergency situations, on the basis of the information available at the time;
- (f) whether the supervisory authorities of that third country take into account the potential pro-cyclical effects of their actions where exceptional movements in the financial markets occur;
- (g) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires an effective system of governance at the group level which provides for sound and prudent management of the business and includes at least:
 - (i) an adequate transparent organisational structure with a clear allocation and appropriate segregation of responsibilities;
 - (ii) requirements for ensuring that persons who effectively run the undertaking are fit and proper, which are equivalent to Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (iii) effective processes to ensure the timely transmission of information both within the group and to the relevant supervisory authorities;
 - (iv) requirements for ensuring that the outsourced functions or activities are effectively supervised;
- (h) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires an effective risk-management system in place at the group level comprising at least:
 - (i) strategies, processes and internal reporting procedures necessary to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report risks on a continuous basis, to which the group is or could be exposed and their interdependencies;
 - (ii) an effective internal control system;
- (i) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires the group to have sound reporting and accounting procedures to monitor and manage the intra-group transactions and the risk concentrations;
- (j) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires that effective risk-management, compliance, internal audit and actuarial functions are established and maintained by the group;
- (k) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires the group to:
 - (i) provide third country supervisory authorities with any information necessary for the purposes of supervision;
 - (ii) report significant risk concentration at the level of the group and significant intra-group transactions, on at least an annual basis;
 - (ii) disclose publicly, on at least an annual basis, a report on the solvency and financial condition of the group which is equivalent to that specified in Article 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- (l) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires that proposed changes to the business policy or management of the group, or to qualifying holdings in the group, are consistent with the sound and prudent management of the group;
- (m) whether the assessment of the financial position of the group relies on sound economic principles and whether the assessment of solvency is based on an economic valuation of all assets and liabilities;
- (n) whether the prudential regime of that third country requires the group to hold adequate financial resources including:
 - (i) a requirement that the group establishes technical provisions with respect to all of its insurance and reinsurance obligations towards policy holders and beneficiaries of insurance and reinsurance undertakings which are part of the group;
 - (ii) a requirement that assets held to cover technical provisions are invested in the best interests of all policy holders and beneficiaries taking into account any disclosed policy objective;
 - (iii) a requirement that the group only invests in assets and instruments whose risks it can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report;
 - (iv) whether the supervisory authorities of the third country require that the group meet capital requirements set at a level which ensures that in the event of significant losses policy holders and beneficiaries are adequately protected and continue to receive payments as they fall due to a level of confidence equivalent to that achieved by Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (v) a requirement that insurance or reinsurance undertakings which are part of the group maintain a minimum level of capital, non-compliance with which triggers immediate and ultimate supervisory intervention;
 - (vi) a requirement that the group capital requirement is met with own funds that are of a sufficient quality and which are able to absorb significant losses, and that own-fund items considered by the supervisory authorities to be of a high quality shall absorb losses both in a going concern and in case of a winding up;
- (o) whether the capital requirements of the prudential regime of that third country are risk-based with the objective of capturing quantifiable risks and that where a significant risk is not quantifiable and cannot be captured in the capital requirements, then that risk is addressed through another supervisory mechanism;
- (p) whether the prudential regime of that third country ensures timely intervention by supervisory authorities of the third country in the event that the capital requirement referred to in point (n)(iv) is not complied with;
- (q) whether the supervisory authorities of the third country restrict the use of own-fund items of a related insurance or reinsurance undertaking where they consider that they cannot effectively be made available to cover the capital requirement of the participating undertaking for which the group solvency is calculated;

- (r) whether the calculation of group solvency in the third country's prudential regime produces a result that is at least equivalent to the result achieved by either one of the calculation methods set out in Articles 230 and 233 of Directive 2009/138/EC, or a combination of them, and that calculation ensures that there is no double use of own funds to meet the group capital requirement and that the intra-group creation of capital through reciprocal financing is eliminated;
- (s) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that all persons who are working or who have worked for the supervisory authorities of that third country, as well as auditors and experts acting on behalf of those authorities, are bound by obligations of professional secrecy and whether such obligations of professional secrecy extend to information received from all supervisory authorities;
- (t) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that, without prejudice to cases covered by criminal law, any confidential information received by all persons who are working or who have worked for the supervisory authorities of that third country is not divulged to any person or authority whatsoever, except in summary or aggregate form, such that individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings cannot be identified;
- (u) whether the solvency regime of the third country provides that, where an insurance or reinsurance undertaking has been declared bankrupt or is being compulsorily wound up, confidential information which does not concern third parties involved in attempts to rescue that undertaking may be divulged in civil or commercial proceedings;
- (v) whether country supervisory authorities which receive confidential information from other supervisory authorities only use that information in the course of their duties and for the following purposes:
 - (i) to check that the conditions governing the taking-up of business, system of governance and public disclosure and solvency assessment have been met;
 - (ii) to impose sanctions;
 - (iii) in administrative appeals against decisions of the supervisory authorities;
 - (iv) in court proceedings relating to the solvency regime in that third country;
- (w) whether third country supervisory authorities are permitted to exchange information received from supervisory authorities, in the discharge of their supervisory functions or the detection and investigation of breaches of company law, with other authorities, bodies or persons where that that authority, body or person is subject to the obligation of professional secrecy in the relevant third country and whether that information is only disclosed once the express agreement of the supervisory authority from which it originates has been obtained and, where appropriate, has been obtained solely for the purposes for which the authority gave its agreement.

TITLE IV

FINAL PROVISIONS

This Regulation shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, [...]

For the Commission
The President

On behalf of the President
[...]
[Position]

ANNEXES

ANNEX I

LINES OF BUSINESS



A. NON-LIFE INSURANCE OBLIGATIONS

1. *Medical expense insurance*

Medical expense insurance obligations where the underlying business is not pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance, other than obligations included in the line of business 3.

2. *Income protection insurance*

Income protection insurance obligations where the underlying business is not pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance, other than obligations included in the line of business 3.

3. *Workers' compensation insurance*

Health insurance obligations which relate to accidents at work, industrial injury and occupational diseases and where the underlying business is not pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance.

4. *Motor vehicle liability insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover all liabilities arising out of the use of motor vehicles operating on land (including carrier's liability).

5. *Other motor insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover all damage to or loss of land vehicles (including railway rolling stock).

6. *Marine, aviation and transport insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover all damage or loss to sea, lake, river and canal vessels, aircraft, and damage to or loss of goods in transit or baggage irrespective of the form of transport. Insurance obligations which cover liabilities arising out of the use of aircraft, ships, vessels or boats on the sea, lakes, rivers or canals (including carrier's liability).

7. *Fire and other damage to property insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover all damage to or loss of property other than those included in the lines of business 5 and 6 due to fire, explosion, natural forces including storm, hail or frost, nuclear energy, land subsidence and any event such as theft.

8. *General liability insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover all liabilities other than those in the lines of business 4 and 6.

9. *Credit and suretyship insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover insolvency, export credit, instalment credit, mortgages, agricultural credit and direct and indirect suretyship.

10. *Legal expenses insurance*

Insurance obligations which cover legal expenses and cost of litigation.

11. *Assistance*

Insurance obligations which cover assistance for persons who get into difficulties while travelling, while away from home or while away from their habitual residence.

12. *Miscellaneous financial loss*

Insurance obligations which cover employment risk, insufficiency of income, bad weather, loss of benefit, continuing general expenses, unforeseen trading expenses, loss of market value, loss of rent or revenue, indirect trading losses other than those mentioned above, other financial loss (non-trading) as well as any other risk of non-life insurance not covered by the lines of business 1 to 11.

B. PROPORTIONAL NON-LIFE REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS

The lines of business 13 to 24 shall include proportional reinsurance obligations which relate to the obligations included in lines of business 1 to 12 respectively.

C. NON-PROPORTIONAL NON-LIFE REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS

13. *Non-proportional health reinsurance*

Non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 1 to 3.

14. *Non-proportional casualty reinsurance*

Non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 4 and 8.

15. *Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance*

Non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in line of business 6.

16. *Non-proportional property reinsurance*

Non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 5, 7 and 9 to 12.

D. LIFE INSURANCE OBLIGATIONS

17. *Health insurance*

Health insurance obligations where the underlying business is pursued on a similar technical basis to that of life insurance, other than those included in line of business 33.

18. *Insurance with profit participation*

Insurance obligations with profit participation other than obligations included in line of business 33 and 34.

19. *Index-linked and unit-linked insurance*

Insurance obligations with index-linked and unit-linked benefits other than those included in lines of business 33 and 34.

20. *Other life insurance*

Other life insurance obligations other than obligations included in lines of business 29 to 31, 33 and 34.

21. *Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations*

22. *Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations*

E. LIFE REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS

23. *Health reinsurance*

Reinsurance obligations which relate to the obligations included in lines of business 29 and 33.

24. *Life reinsurance*

Reinsurance obligations which relate to the obligations included in lines of business 30 to 32 and 34.

ANNEX NLUR1

SEGMENTATION OF NON-LIFE INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE NON-LIFE PREMIUM AND RESERVE RISK SUB-MODULE

	Segment	Lines of business, as set out in Annex I, that the segment consists of	Standard deviation for gross premium risk of the segment	Standard deviation for reserve risk of the segment
1	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	4 and 16	10 %	9 %
2	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	5 and 17	8 %	8 %
3	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	6 and 18	15 %	11 %
4	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	7 and 19	8 %	10 %
5	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	8 and 20	14 %	11 %
6	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	9 and 21	12 %	19 %
7	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	10 and 22	7 %	12 %
8	Assistance and its proportional reinsurance	11 and 23	9 %	20 %
9	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	12 and 24	13 %	20 %
10	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	26	17 %	20 %
11	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	27	17 %	20 %
12	Non-proportional property reinsurance	28	17 %	20 %

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ANNEX NLUR2

FACTOR FOR GEOGRAPHICAL DIVERSIFICATION OF PREMIUM AND RESERVE RISK

- (1) For all segments set out in Annexes NLUR1 and HUR1, the factor for geographical diversification of a particular segment s referred to in Articles NLUR3 and HUR4 shall be equal to the following:

$$DIV_s = \frac{\sum_r (V_{(prem,r,s)} + V_{(res,r,s)})^2}{\left(\sum_r (V_{(prem,r,s)} + V_{(res,r,s)}) \right)^2}$$

where:

- (a) each of the sums cover all the geographical regions set out in paragraph 8;
 - (b) $V(prem,r,s)$ denotes the volume measure for premium risk of the segment s and the region r ;
 - (c) $V(res,r,s)$ denotes volume measure for reserve risk of the segment s and the region r .
- (2) For all segments set out in Annexes NLUR1 and HUR1 and all geographical regions set out in paragraph 8, the volume measure for premium risk of a particular segment s and a particular region r shall be calculated in the same way as the volume measure for non-life or NSLT health premium risk of the segment s as referred to in Articles NLUR3 and HUR4, but taking into account only insurance and reinsurance obligations where the underlying risk is situated in the region r .
- (3) For all segments set out in Annexes NLUR1 and HUR1 and all geographical regions set out in paragraph 8, the volume measure for reserve risk of a particular segment s and a particular region r shall be calculated in the same way as the volume measure for non-life or NSLT health reserve risk of the segment s as referred to in Articles NLUR3 and HUR4, but taking into account only insurance and reinsurance obligations where the underlying risk is situated in the region r .
- (4) For the purpose of the calculations set out in paragraphs 2 and 3, the criteria set out in Article 13(13) of Directive 2009/138/EC in the case of non-life insurance and the criteria set out in Article 13(14) of Directive 2009/138/EC in the case of life insurance shall be applied as if references in those criteria to Member States extended to regions also.
- (5) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the factor for geographical diversification shall be equal to 1 for segments 6, 10, 11 and 12 set out in Annex NLUR1 and for segment 4 set out in Annex HUR1.
- (6) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the factor for geographical diversification for a segment set out in Annex NLUR1 shall be equal to 1 if insurance and reinsurance undertakings use an undertaking-specific parameter for the standard deviation for

non-life premium risk or non-life reserve risk of the segment to calculate the non-life premium and reserve risk sub-module.

- (7) Notwithstanding paragraph 1, the factor for geographical diversification for a segment set out in Annex HUR1 shall be equal to 1 if insurance and reinsurance undertakings use an undertaking-specific parameter for the standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk or NSLT health reserve risk of the segment to calculate the NSLT health premium and reserve risk sub-module.

- (8) Regions for the calculation of the factor for geographical diversification

	Region	Territories that the region consists of
1	Northern Europe	Denmark (except Greenland), Estonia, Finland, Guernsey, Iceland, Ireland, Isle of Man, Jersey, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom (except Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands)
2	Western Europe	Austria, Belgium, France (except French Guiana, French Polynesia, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Réunion, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Martin, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Wallis and Futuna), Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands (except Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten), Switzerland
3	Eastern Europe	Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine
4	Southern Europe	Albania, Andorra, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Gibraltar, Greece, Italy, Malta, Montenegro, Portugal, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Vatican City State
5	Central and Western Asia	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen
6	Eastern Asia	China, Japan, Mongolia, North Korea, South Korea, Taiwan
7	South and South-Eastern	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei,

	Asia	Burma/Myanmar, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, East Timor, Vietnam
8	Oceania	American Samoa, Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, Guam, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Pitcairn Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna
9	Northern Africa	Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia
10	Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Namibia, Congo, Réunion, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
11	Northern America excluding the United States of America	Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon
12	Caribbean and Central America	Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bonaire, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Mexico, Montserrat, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthélemy, Saba, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sint Eustatius, Sint Maarten, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, US Virgin Islands
13	Eastern South America	Brazil, Falkland Islands, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay

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14	Northern, southern and western South America	Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela
15	North-east United States of America	Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont
16	South-east United States of America	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia
17	Mid-west United States of America	Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Wisconsin
18	Western United States of America	Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming

ANNEX NLUR3

CORRELATION MATRIX FOR NON-LIFE PREMIUM AND RESERVE RISK

The correlation parameter $\text{CorrS}(s,t)$ referred to in Article NLUR4(1) shall be equal to the item set out in row s and in column t of the following correlation matrix. The headings of the rows and columns denote the numbers of the segments set out Annex NLUR1:

t \ s	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	1	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25
2	0.5	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25
3	0.5	0.25	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.25
4	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5
5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25
6	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	1	0.5	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25
7	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	1	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25

8	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.5
9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	0.25	0.5	0.25
10	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	1	0.25	0.25
11	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	1	0.25
12	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.5	0.25	0.25	0.25	1

ANNEX NLUR5

PARAMETERS FOR THE WINDSTORM RISK SUB-MODULE

REGIONS AND WINDSTORM RISK FACTORS

Abbreviation of region r	Region r	Windstorm risk factor $Q(\text{windstorm}, r)$
AT	Republic of Austria	0.08 %
BE	Kingdom of Belgium	0.16 %
CZ	Czech Republic	0.03 %
CH	Swiss Confederation; Principality of Lichtenstein	0.08 %
DK	Kingdom of Denmark	0.25 %
FR	French Republic ¹	0.12 %
DE	Federal Republic of Germany	0.09 %
IS	Republic of Iceland	0.03 %
IE	Ireland	0.20 %
LU	Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	0.10 %
NL	Kingdom of the Netherlands	0.18 %
NO	Kingdom of Norway	0.08 %
PL	Republic of Poland	0.04 %
ES	Kingdom of Spain; Principality of Andorra	0.03 %
SE	Kingdom of Sweden	0.09 %
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.17 %
GU	Guadeloupe	2.74 %
MA	Martinique	3.19 %
SM	Collectivity of Saint Martin	5.16 %

¹ except Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Collectivity of Saint Martin and Réunion

RE	Réunion	2.50 %
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WINDSTORM RISK CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR REGIONS

	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FR	UK	IE	IS	LU	NL	NO	PL	SE	GU	MA	SM	RE
AT	1.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BE	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CH	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CZ	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DE	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DK	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ES	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FR	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UK	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IE	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LU	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NL	0.25	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PL	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
MA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
SM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
RE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

ANNEX NLUR6

PARAMETERS FOR THE EARTHQUAKE RISK SUB-MODULE

REGIONS AND EARTHQUAKE RISK FACTORS

Abbreviation of region r	Region r	Flood risk factor $Q_{(flood,r)}$
AT	Republic of Austria	0.10 %
BE	Kingdom of Belgium	0.02 %
BG	Republic of Bulgaria	1.60 %
CR	Republic of Croatia	1.60 %
CY	Republic of Cyprus	2.12 %
CZ	Czech Republic	0.10 %
CH	Swiss Confederation; Principality of Lichtenstein	0.25 %
FR	French Republic ²	0.06 %
DE	Federal Republic of Germany	0.10 %
HE	Hellenic Republic	1.85 %
HU	Republic of Hungary	0.20 %
IT	Italian Republic; Republic of San Marino; Vatican City State	0.80 %
MT	Republic of Malta	1.00 %
PT	Portuguese Republic	1.20 %
RO	Romania	1.70 %
SK	Slovak Republic	0.15 %
SI	Republic of Slovenia	1.00 %
GU	Guadeloupe	4.09 %
MA	Martinique	4.71 %
SM	Collectivity of Saint Martin	5.00 %

² except Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Collectivity of Saint Martin and Réunion

EARTHQUAKE RISK CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR REGIONS

	AT	BE	BG	CR	CY	FR	DE	HE	HU	IT	MT	PT	RO	SI	CZ	CH	SK	GU	MA	ST
AT	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00
BE	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BG	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CR	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CY	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DE	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HE	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
PT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RO	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CZ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SK	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GU	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.75	0.75
MA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	1.00	0.75
ST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.75

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ANNEX NLUR7

PARAMETETERS FOR THE FLOOD RISK SUB-MODULE

REGIONS AND FLOOD RISK FACTORS

Abbreviation of region r	Region r	Flood risk factor $Q_{(flood,r)}$
AT	Republic of Austria	0.13 %
BE	Kingdom of Belgium	0.10 %
BG	Republic of Bulgaria	0.15 %
CZ	Czech Republic	0.30 %
CH	Swiss Confederation; Principality of Lichtenstein	0.15 %
FR	French Republic ³ ; Principality of Monaco	0.10 %
DE	Federal Republic of Germany	0.20 %
HU	Republic of Hungary	0.40 %
IT	Italian Republic; Republic of San Marino; Vatican City State	0.10 %
PL	Republic of Poland	0.16 %
RO	Romania	0.40 %
SK	Slovak Republic	0.45 %
SI	Republic of Slovenia	0.30 %
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.10 %

³ except Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Collectivity of Saint Martin and Réunion

FLOOD RISK CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR REGIONS

	AT	BE	CH	CZ	FR	DE	HU	IT	BG	PL	RO	SI	SK	UK
AT	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.75	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.50	0.00
BE	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CH	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CZ	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.75	0.00
FR	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DE	0.75	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00
HU	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.00
IT	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
BG	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
PL	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.25	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.00
RO	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.25	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.25	0.00
SI	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00
SK	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	1.00	0.00
UK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

ANNEX NLUR8

PARAMETETERS FOR THE HAIL RISK SUB-MODULE

REGIONS AND HAIL RISK FACTORS

Abbreviation of region r	Region r	Hail risk factor $Q_{(hail,r)}$
AT	Republic of Austria	0.08 %
BE	Kingdom of Belgium	0.03 %
CH	Swiss Confederation; Principality of Lichtenstein	0.06 %
FR	French Republic ⁴ ; Principality of Monaco	0.01 %
DE	Federal Republic of Germany	0.02 %
IT	Italian Republic; Republic of San Marino; Vatican City State	0.05 %
LU	Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	0.03 %
NL	Kingdom of the Netherlands	0.02 %
ES	Kingdom of Spain; Principality of Andorra	0.01 %

⁴ except Guadeloupe, Martinique, the Collectivity of Saint Martin and Réunion

HAIL RISK CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR REGIONS

	AT	BE	FR	DE	IT	LU	NL	CH	ES
AT	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BE	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00
FR	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
DE	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LU	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.25	0.00	0.00
NL	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.00	0.00	0.00
CH	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
ES	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00

ANNEX CATZONES

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF REGIONS SET OUT IN ANNEX NLUR INTO RISK ZONES

The risk zones of regions set out in annex NLUR5 as referred to in NLUR8-NLUR12 shall be equal to the postal code areas or administrative units in the following tables.

Mappings of risk zones for regions with only one risk zone

The regions LU, MT, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St Martin and Reunion shall consist of only one zone.

Mappings of risk zones for regions where the zonation is based on postal codes

For the purpose of this Annex, the following shall apply:

- (1) The mapping of risk zones for the regions AT, CZ, CH, DE, HE, IT, NL, NO, PL, ES, SK and SE shall be based on the first 2 digits of the postal code;
- (2) The mapping of risk zones for the regions BE and CY shall be based on the first digit of the postal code;
- (3) The mapping of risk zones for IE shall be based on the first 2 letters of the postal code;
- (4) The mapping of risk zones for UK shall be based on the first 2 letters of the postal code where the risk is located, with the exception of postal codes which have a digit in the second position. The risks in those postal codes which have a digit in the second position shall be mapped to zones identified by a 1-letter code.

Region/ Risk Zone	AT	BE	CZ	DE	HE	IT	NL	PL	SK	ES	UK
1	10	1	10	01	10	00	10	00	01	01	AB
2	11	2	11	02	11	01	11	01	02	02	AL
3	12	3	12	03	12	02	12	02	03	03	B
4	13	4	13	04	13	03	13	03	04	04	BA
5	20	5	14	06	14	04	14	04	05	05	BB
6	21	6	15	07	15	05	15	05	06	06	BD
7	22	7	16	08	16	06	16	06	07	07	BH
8	23	8	17	09	17	07	17	07	08	08	BL
9	24	9	18	10	18	08	18	08	09	09	BN
10	25		19	12	19	09	19	09	81	10	BR
11	26		25	13	20	10	20	10	82	11	BS
12	27		26	14	21	11	21	11	83	12	BT
13	28		27	15	22	12	22	12	84	13	CA
14	30		28	16	23	13	23	13	85	14	CB
15	31		29	17	24	14	24	14	90	15	CF
16	32		30	18	25	15	25	15	91	16	CH
17	33		31	19	26	16	26	16	92	17	CM
18	34		32	20	27	17	27	17	93	18	CO
19	35		33	21	28	18	28	18	94	19	CR
20	36		34	22	29	19	29	19	95	20	CT
21	37		35	23	30	20	30	20	96	21	CV
22	38		36	24	31	21	31	21	97	22	CW
23	39		37	25	32	22	32	22	98	23	DA
24	40		38	26	33	23	33	23	99	24	DD
25	41		39	27	34	24	34	24		25	DE
26	42		40	28	35	25	35	25		26	DG
27	43		41	29	36	26	36	26		27	DH
28	44		43	30	37	27	37	27		28	DL
29	45		44	31	38	28	38	28		29	DN
30	46		46	32	40	29	39	29		30	DT
31	47		47	33	41	30	40	30		31	DY
32	48		50	34	42	31	41	31		32	E
33	49		51	35	43	32	42	32		33	EC
34	50		53	36	44	33	43	33		34	EH
35	51		54	37	45	34	44	34		35	EN
36	52		55	38	46	35	45	35		36	EX
37	53		56	39	47	36	46	36		37	FK
38	54		57	40	48	37	47	37		38	FY
39	55		58	41	49	38	48	38		39	G
40	56		59	42	50	39	49	39		40	GL
41	57		60	44	51	40	50	40		41	GU
42	60		61	45	52	41	51	41		42	GY
43	61		62	46	53	42	52	42		43	HA
44	62		63	47	54	43	53	43		44	HD
45	63		64	48	55	44	54	44		45	HG
46	64		66	49	56	45	55	45		46	HP
47	65		67	50	57	46	56	46		47	HR
48	66		68	51	58	47	57	47		48	HS
49	67		69	52	59	48	58	48		49	HU
50	68		70	53	60	50	59	49		50	HX
51	69		71	54	61	51	60	50			IG
52	70		72	55	62	52	61	51			IM
53	71		73	56	63	53	62	52			IP
54	72		74	57	64	54	63	53			IV
55	73		75	58	65	55	64	54			JE
56	74		76	59	66	56	65	55			KA
57	75		77	60	67	57	66	56			KT
58	80		78	61	68	58	67	57			KW
59	81		79	63	69	59	68	58			KY

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60	82			64	70	60	69	59			L
61	83			65	71	61	70	60			LA
62	84			66	72	62	71	61			LD

Region/ Risk Zone	AT	BE	CZ	DE	HE	IT	NL	PL	SK	ES	UK
63	85			67	73	63	72	62			LE
64	86			68	74	64	73	63			LL
65	87			69	80	65	74	64			LN
66	88			70	81	66	75	65			LS
67	89			71	82	67	76	66			LU
68	90			72	83	70	77	67			M
69	91			73	84	71	78	68			ME
70	92			74	85	72	79	69			MK
71	93			75		73	80	70			ML
72	94			76		74	81	71			N
73	95			77		75	82	72			NE
74	96			78		80	83	73			NG
75	97			79		81	84	74			NN
76	98			80		82	85	75			NP
77	99			81		83	86	76			NR
78				82		84	87	77			NW
79				83		85	88	78			OL
80				84		86	89	80			OX
81				85		87	90	81			PA
82				86		88	91	82			PE
83				87		89	92	83			PH
84				88		90	93	84			PL
85				89		91	94	85			PO
86				90		92	95	86			PR
87				91		93	96	87			RG
88				92		94	97	88			RH
89				93		95	98	89			RM
90				94		96	99	90			S
91				95		97		91			SA
92				96		98		92			SE
93				97				93			SG
94				98				94			SK
95				99				95			SL
96								96			SM
97								97			SN
98								98			SO
99								99			SP
100											SR
101											SS
102											ST
103											SW
104											SY
105											TA
106											TD
107											TF
108											TN
109											TQ
110											TR
111											TS
112											TW
113											UB
114											W
115											WA
116											WC
117											WD
118											WF
119											WN

120											WR
121											WS
122											WV
123											YO
124											ZE

**Mapping of risk zones for regions where the zonation is based on administrative units –
part 1**

Region/ Risk Zone	BG	CR	HU	RO
1	Sofiya-Grad (incl. City of Sofiya)	Zagrebacka	City of Budapest	Alba
2	Sofiya	Krapinsko-zagorska	Gyor-Sopron	Arad
3	Pernik	Sisacko-moslavačka	City of Gyor	Arges
4	Kyustendil	Karlovačka	Vas	Bacau
5	Blagoevgrad	Varazdinska	Zala	Bihor
6	Pazardzhik	Koprivnicko-krizevac	Veszprem	Bistrita-Nasaud
7	Smolyan	Bjelovarsko-bilogors	Somogy	Botosani
8	Plovdiv	Primorsko-goranska	Komarom	Braila
9	Kurdzhali	Licko-senjska	Fejer	Brasov
10	Khaskovo	Viroviticko-podravsk	Tolna	Buzau
11	Stara Zagora	Pozesko-slavonska	Baranya	Caras-Severin
12	Sliven	Brodsko-posavska	City of Pecs	Calarasi
13	Yambol	Zadarska	Nograd	Cluj
14	Burgas	Osjecko-baranjska	Pest	Constanta
15	Varna	Sibensko-kninska	Bacs-Kiskun	Covasna
16	Tolbukin	Vukovarsko-srijemska	Borsod-Abauj-Zemplen	Dimbovita
17	Shumen	Splitsko-dalmatinska	City of Miskolc	Dolj
18	Silistra	Istarska	Heves	Galati
19	Razgrad	Dubrovacko-neretvanska	Szolnok	Giurgiu
20	Turgovishte	Medimurska	Csongrad	Gorj
21	Ruse	Grad Zagreb	Szabolcs-Szatmar	Harghita
22	Turnovo		Hadju-Bihar	Hunedoara
23	Gabrovo		City of debrecen	Ialomita
24	Lovech		Bekes	Iasi
25	Pleven			Maremures
26	Vrasta			Mehedinti
27	Mikhaylovgrad			Mures
28	Vidin			Neamt
29				Olt
30				Prahova
31				Salaj
32				Satu Mare
33				Sibiu
34				Suceava
35				Teleorman
36				Timisoara
37				Tulcea
38				Vaslui
39				Vilcea
40				Vrancea

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**Mappings of risk zones for regions where the zonation is based on administrative units –
part 2**

Region/ Risk Zone	CH	CY	IE	NO	SE
1	1	1	CE	01	01
2	2	2	CK	02	02
3	3	3	CN	03	03
4	4	4	CW	04	04
5	5	5	DL	05	05
6	6	6	DN	06	06
7	7		GY	07	07
8	8		KE	08	08
9	9		KK	09	09
10	10		KY	10	10
11	11		LD	11	11
12	12		LH	12	12
13	13		LK	14	14
14	14		LM	15	15
15	15		LS	16	16
16	16		MH	17	17
17	17		MN	18	18
18	18		MO	19	19
19	19		OY	20	20
20	20		RN		21
21	21		SO		22
22	22		TY		23
23	23		WD		24
24	24		WH		25
25	25		WW		
26	26		WX		

Mapping of risk zones for the Republic of France

The mapping of risk zones for the region FR shall be based on the first 2 digits of the postal code.

Risk Zone	FR	Risk Zone	FR	Risk Zone	FR	Risk Zone	FR
1	01	25	25	49	49	73	73
2	02	26	26	50	50	74	74
3	03	27	27	51	51	75	75
4	04	28	28	52	52	76	76
4	05	29	29	53	53	77	77
6	06	30	30	54	54	78	78
7	07	31	31	55	55	79	79
8	08	32	32	56	56	80	80
9	09	33	33	57	57	81	81
10	10	34	34	58	58	82	82
11	11	35	35	59	59	83	83
12	12	36	36	60	60	84	84
13	13	37	37	61	61	85	85
14	14	38	38	62	62	86	86
15	15	39	39	63	63	87	87
16	16	40	40	64	64	88	88
17	17	41	41	65	65	89	89
18	18	42	42	66	66	90	90
19	19	43	43	67	67	91	91
20	20	44	44	68	68	92	92
21	21	45	45	69	69	93	93
22	22	46	46	70	70	94	94
23	23	47	47	71	71	95	95
24	24	48	48	72	72		

Mapping of risk zones for the Republic of Slovenia

The mappings for the region SI shall be based on the 4 digits of the postal code.

Risk Zone	Region										
1	5000	5210	5211	5212	5213	5214	5215	5216	5220	5222	5223
	5224	5230	5231	5232	5242	5243	5250	5251	5252	5253	5261
	5262	5263	5270	5271	5272	5273	5274	5275	5280	5281	5282
	5283	5290	5291	5292	5293	5294	5295	5296	5297		
2	4000	4201	4202	4203	4204	4205	4206	4207	4208	4209	4211
	4212	4220	4223	4224	4225	4226	4227	4228	4229	4240	4243
	4244	4245	4246	4247	4248	4260	4263	4264	4265	4267	4270
	4273	4274	4275	4276	4280	4281	4282	4283	4290	4294	
3	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1221	1222	1223	1225	1230	1233
	1234	1235	1236	1241	1242	1251	1252	1262	1270	1272	1273
	1274	1275	1276	1281	1282	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295
	1296	1301	1303	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317
	1318	1319	1330	1331	1332	1336	1337	1338	1351	1352	1353
	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1360	1370	1372	1373	1380	1381
	1382	1384	1385	1386	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1420	1423
	1430	1431	1433	4207	4208	4212	8342				
4	1000	1210	1211	1231	1260	1261					
5	1432	2393	3000	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3211	3212	3213
	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3230	3231	3232	3233	3240
	3241	3250	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3260	3261	3262
	3263	3264	3270	3271	3272	3273	3301	3302	3303	3304	3305
	3310	3311	3312	3313	3314	3320	3325	3326	3327	3330	3331
	3332	3333	3334	3335	3341	3342					
6	2201	2204	2205	2206	2208	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2221
	2222	2223	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2241	2242
	2250	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2270	2272
	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286
	2287	2288	2289	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317
	2318	2319	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2331	2342
	2343	2344	2345	2352	2353	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365
	2366	2367	2370	2371	2372	2373	2380	2381	2382	2383	2390
	2391	2392	2394	3206	3210	3214	3215				
7	2000	2229	2341	2351	2354						
8	9000	9201	9202	9203	9204	9205	9206	9207	9208	9220	9221
	9222	9223	9224	9225	9226	9227	9231	9232	9233	9240	9241
	9242	9243	9244	9245	9250	9251	9252	9253	9261	9262	9263
	9264	9265									
9	6000	6216	6240	6242	6243	6271	6272	6273	6274	6275	6276
	6280	6281	6310	6311	6320	6323	6330	6333			
10	5271	5272	6210	6215	6217	6219	6221	6222	6223	6224	6225
	6230	6232	6244	6250	6253	6254	6255	6256	6257	6258	
11	1434	8000	8210	8211	8212	8213	8216	8220	8222	8230	8231
	8232	8233	8250	8251	8253	8254	8255	8256	8257	8258	8259
	8261	8262	8263	8270	8272	8273	8274	8275	8276	8280	8281
	8282	8283	8290	8292	8293	8294	8295	8296	8297	8310	8311
	8312	8321	8322	8323	8330	8331	8332	8333	8340	8341	8343
	8344	8350	8351	8360	8361	8362					

Mapping of risk zones for the Kingdom of Denmark.

The mapping of risk zones for the region DK shall be based on the first 2 digits of the postal code.

Risk Zone	Region									
1	90	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	
2	69	74	75	76	77	78	79			
3	80	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	
4	62	65	66	67	68	72				
5	60	61	63	64	70	71	73			
6	50	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	
7	40	41	42	43	44	45				
8	46	47	48	49						
9	30	31	32	33	34	35	36			
10	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
11	37									

ANNEX CATRW

RISK WEIGHTS FOR CATASTROPHE RISK ZONES

Risk weights for windstorm risk

Zone/ Region	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	NO	PL	SE	UK
1	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.9
2	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.1
3	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	0.7
4	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.5
5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.3	1.1
6	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.6	2.5	0.9
7	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.0	1.5
8	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.7	3.7	0.9
9	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.9
10	1.1		1.6	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	0.7
11	1.1		1.8	1.4	0.7	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.9	2.8	1.0	2.6	1.3
12	1.1		0.9	1.5	1.0		1.1	1.2	0.9	1.4	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.2
13	1.2		1.1	1.5	1.1		0.8	0.8	1.1	1.7	3.6	0.8	2.8	1.6
14	1.1		2.0	1.3	1.3		1.1	3.3	2.0	1.3	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.5
15	1.2		1.2	1.4	1.6		2.5	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5
16	1.5		1.2	1.6	2.1		1.3	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.9	1.3
17	1.6		1.3	1.6	1.9		1.7	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.6	1.4	2.4
18	1.3		1.4	1.6	1.4		0.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5	3.1	3.2
19	1.5		1.3	1.6	1.7		1.5	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.6	7.0	0.7
20	1.5		1.4	1.7	1.1		2.5	1.3	1.4	1.0		0.7	2.7	2.0
21	1.8		1.5	1.9	2.0		1.3	1.1	1.5	0.9		0.5	1.8	1.2
22	2.0		1.1	1.8	1.9		2.1	2.9	1.1	1.5		0.5		1.3
23	2.0		1.2	1.2	2.9		0.8	1.8	1.2	1.7		0.4		2.3
24	1.3		1.2	1.4	2.7		2.3	1.3	1.2	1.2		0.4		1.2
25	2.1		0.9	1.3	2.2		1.9	0.8	0.9	1.1		0.5		1.3
26	1.8		1.3	1.6	1.5		1.5	0.8	1.3	0.9		0.6		1.6
27	1.8			1.6	1.6		2.5	2.2		1.3		0.6		0.9
28	1.5			1.7	1.6		1.1	2.3		0.9		0.5		1.1
29	1.5			1.7	1.8		1.3	3.4		0.9		0.5		3.8
30	1.7			1.4	1.8		0.6	0.6		0.9		0.7		2.2
31	3.2			1.5	1.7		2.3	1.0		1.0		0.6		0.8
32	1.6			1.2	1.3		2.5	1.6		1.1		0.5		0.6
33	3.1			1.1	1.1		2.5	1.3		1.4		0.5		0.4
34	1.4			1.1	1.2		2.3	0.7		2.0		0.4		0.8
35	2.4			1.1	1.4		0.0	2.5		1.7		0.5		0.8
36	2.3			1.1	1.5		2.5	1.7		1.3		0.4		1.9
37	1.8			0.9	1.7		1.7	1.8		1.6		0.4		1.1
38	1.6			0.9	1.5		0.0	0.8		1.1		0.4		2.4
39	2.2			1.1	1.8		2.5	1.0		0.8		0.4		0.8
40	2.0			1.0	1.2		1.7	1.5		1.1		0.4		1.4
41	1.9			0.8	1.1		1.3	1.7		0.7		0.6		1.0
42	1.6			0.8	1.2		1.9	1.0		1.0		0.7		3.1
43	2.0			0.8	1.8		1.5	1.3		0.9		0.7		0.6
44	2.1			0.9	1.7		1.3	2.7		1.0		0.7		1.0
45	2.0			0.8	2.1		1.3	1.7		0.7		0.7		1.2
46	2.2			0.9	2.0		0.8	1.0		0.7		0.9		1.2
47	2.4			0.9	1.3		1.9	1.3		0.6		1.0		1.4
48	2.6			0.7	1.2		2.5	1.3		0.7		0.8		1.6
49	2.2			0.7	1.5		2.1	2.3		0.8		0.9		1.9

50	2.1			0.5	1.3		1.9	4.8		1.0		1.0		1.0
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Zone/ Region	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	NO	PL	SE	UK
51	2.7			0.5	1.3			1.6		0.9		1.2		0.7
52	1.6			0.5	1.2			1.4		0.7		1.2		1.8
53	1.9			0.4	1.2			3.1		0.8		1.2		1.9
54	1.2			0.6	1.0			1.1		0.7		1.2		1.0
55	1.3			0.6	1.1			1.4		0.7		1.2		2.5
56	1.3			0.6	1.7			3.3		0.8		1.2		1.6
57	1.6			0.7	0.8			1.1		1.1		1.3		0.7
58	1.1			0.8	1.3			1.7		0.8		1.1		1.4
59	1.4			0.8	0.9			1.6		0.8		1.3		1.2
60	1.5				1.1			1.9		0.9		1.7		1.1
61	1.6				1.1			3.2		0.8		1.7		1.7
62	1.7				1.1			2.2		0.9		1.6		2.2
63	1.6				1.1			1.2		0.8		1.4		1.3
64	1.1				1.0			1.3		0.6		1.3		1.9
65	1.4				0.9			1.5		0.8		2.0		3.2
66	2.3				0.7			0.8		0.7		1.8		0.7
67	1.7				0.9			0.9		0.9		2.3		1.2
68	1.9				0.8			0.7		1.0		1.6		0.6
69	2.1				0.8			0.7		1.2		1.7		6.1
70	2.2				1.0			1.0		1.1		2.3		1.3
71	1.9				0.8			1.3		1.1		3.4		1.1
72	1.9				0.9			2.4		0.9		3.6		0.5
73	1.9				0.9			1.1		1.3		3.6		0.7
74	1.8				0.9			0.9		1.8		2.9		1.2
75	1.7				0.9			0.6		1.2		3.0		1.4
76	1.8				0.9			2.5		1.6		3.3		1.4
77	2.1				0.8			1.3		1.5		3.2		1.5
78					0.9			1.3		1.8		2.6		0.5
79					0.9			2.2		1.8		3.0		0.8
80					0.8			2.4		1.1		1.9		1.6
81					0.8			1.1		1.4		2.7		1.3
82					0.8			1.2		1.4		1.4		3.2
83					1.0			0.8		1.2		1.8		1.4
84					1.0			0.5		1.2		2.9		2.1
85					0.8			3.4		0.8		1.5		1.7
86					0.8			1.8		1.0		1.5		1.5
87					0.9			1.5		1.0		1.2		1.2
88					0.7			1.0		1.0		1.4		1.0
89					0.8			1.7		1.4		1.9		1.1
90					0.8			0.6		1.4		0.8		0.9
91					0.9			1.1				0.8		2.1
92					0.9			0.6				0.8		0.6
93					1.1			0.6				0.8		1.4
94					1.0			0.7				0.8		0.9
95					1.4			1.0				0.8		1.0
96												0.7		0.6
97												0.7		1.5
98												0.9		1.1
99												0.9		1.6
100														0.8

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Zone/ Region	AT	BE	CH	CZ	DE	DK	ES	FR	IE	NL	NO	PL	SE	UK
101														4.8
102														1.2
103														0.5
104														1.8
105														1.6
106														1.3
107														1.2
108														1.3
109														1.7
110														2.4
111														0.8
112														0.8
113														0.8
114														0.4
115														1.1
116														0.4
117														0.9
118														1.0
119														1.1
120														1.4
121														0.8
122														0.8
123														2.0
124														1.5

Risk weights for earthquake risk

Zone/ Region	AT	BE	BG	CZ	CH	CR	CY	DE	FR	HE	HU	IT	PT	RO	SI	SK
1	3.5	0.8	1.5	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.4	1.5	2.6	4.3	1.7	0.0	1.4	4.3
2	3.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	0.2	0.1	1.5	0.4	2.0	2.3	0.1	0.8	2.0
3	3.2	1.7	0.5	0.1	1.8	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	2.1	0.0	6.8	1.9	0.8	0.7	3.3
4	4.0	1.8	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.7	2.0	1.1	3.1	3.2	0.8	6.0	1.2	2.0	1.4	1.4
5	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	3.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	3.3	1.6	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.5
6	1.6	2.4	0.4	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.5	4.1	1.6	1.0	5.0	3.6	0.0	0.4	1.7
7	2.4	3.3	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3		2.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	4.7	2.4	0.0	0.2	1.7
8	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.8		0.6	0.1	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.9	0.2	2.7
9	3.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.4		0.1	4.9	2.1	0.6	0.0	3.4	0.2	1.7	2.3
10	3.8		0.3	0.1	1.2	0.2		0.1	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	1.3	8.0
11	3.6		0.1	0.1	1.7	0.3		0.1	2.9	4.6	0.4	1.9	1.6	0.1	1.0	7.2
12	3.8		0.1	0.1	1.5	0.3		0.2	0.1	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.5	2.2		7.9
13	2.5		0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6		0.2	2.7	3.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.0		8.2
14	1.9		0.1	0.1	2.5	0.3		0.2	0.2	3.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.0		6.5
15	1.2		0.5	0.1	2.3	1.8		0.1	0.2	4.3	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.5		4.0
16	0.6		0.6	0.1	0.6	0.3		0.1	0.6	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.3		5.6
17	0.2		0.5	0.1	1.7	0.6		0.2	0.7	3.1	0.0	1.2	2.0	0.2		4.8
18	1.7		0.7	0.1	1.7	0.6		0.1	0.1	6.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3		2.9
19	0.2		0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8		0.2	0.1	8.0	0.7	3.2	2.6	0.9		4.5
20	0.1		0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3		0.1	0.2	6.8	0.0	4.0	1.8	0.3		4.9
21	0.4		0.4	2.5	0.9	1.3		0.1	0.3	3.3	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.0		1.6
22	0.0		0.2	1.5	2.1			0.1	0.2	7.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0		5.4
23	0.0		0.1	0.1	1.4			0.1	0.2	3.3	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.0		0.4
24	0.0		0.1	0.1	2.6			0.1	0.1	7.6	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.3		4.0
25	0.0		0.1	0.1	0.8			0.1	2.0	2.9		4.3	0.1	0.1		
26	0.0		0.2	0.1	1.3			0.2	2.5	3.8		4.5	0.1	0.3		
27	0.0		0.1	0.1				0.2	0.1	4.4		3.1	0.1	0.0		
28	0.0		0.0	1.1				0.1	0.1	4.1		1.9	0.1	0.5		
29	0.0			0.9				0.1	0.2	6.1		1.1	0.3	0.4		
30	0.0			0.1				0.1	1.4	2.5		3.2	0.3	2.1		
31	0.0			0.1				0.1	1.4	3.9		3.0	0.3	0.0		
32	0.1			0.7				0.2	2.6	4.7		8.0	0.2	0.2		
33	0.0			1.3				0.4	0.1	8.3		5.3	0.2	0.1		
34	0.4			0.1				0.9	0.6	1.0		4.3	0.2	0.0		
35	0.1			1.5				0.2	0.2	1.4		3.4	0.1	0.4		
36	0.1			1.5				0.1	0.5	4.1		3.0	0.2	0.2		
37	0.2			0.1				0.3	0.5	7.5		6.5	0.2	0.1		
38	0.4			0.1				1.9	3.0	4.1		5.0	0.1	1.0		
39	0.5			0.1				6.4	0.8	3.6		2.5	0.3	0.6		
40	0.5			0.1				0.2	5.5	0.6		1.2	0.2	5.2		
41	1.0			0.1				0.1	0.2	0.8		5.9	0.1	2.5		
42	2.4			0.1				0.2	0.3	0.9		6.1	0.2			
43	1.8			0.1				0.3	0.2	1.1		6.0	0.1			
44	1.7			0.1				1.6	0.5	2.9		5.1	0.1			
45	1.1			0.1				0.1	0.1	2.1		5.5	0.1			
46	1.8			0.1				0.1	0.1	3.6		2.3	0.3			
47	1.0			0.1				5.8	0.1	3.1		3.6	0.1			
48	2.0			7.6				2.1	0.2	1.3		6.4	0.1			
49	1.4			8.8				8.1	0.5	1.2		6.4	0.1			
50	1.8			10.5				3.4	0.4	0.4		5.5	0.8			

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Zone/ Region	AT	BE	BG	CZ	CH	CR	CY	DE	FR	HE	HU	IT	PT	RO	SI	SK
51	1.2			11.0				0.2	0.1	4.3		6.3	0.4			
52	3.1			10.5				1.9	0.1	3.7		4.2	0.5			
53	1.7			11.3				2.0	0.2	1.4		3.2	0.1			
54	3.4			9.5				0.2	0.1	0.8		5.9	0.5			
55	1.4			0.1				0.1	0.1	0.1		5.1	1.3			
56	0.9			0.1				0.1	0.3	0.8		4.2	0.9			
57	0.4			0.1				2.2	0.1	0.5		3.0	0.6			
58	0.7			0.1				1.4	0.1	0.5		1.9	0.3			
59	1.1			6.6				1.1	1.8	0.6		6.7	0.7			
60	1.0							2.0	0.1	4.9		5.3	2.9			
61	0.3							2.2	0.2	4.6		5.0	1.4			
62	0.3							0.1	0.9	4.4		5.7	3.1			
63	0.6							2.5	0.4	3.1		6.0	1.9			
64	2.2							2.7	16.5	4.2		5.9	1.9			
65	1.1							2.0	23.4	4.6		5.4	1.3			
66	0.8							3.1	13.5	1.6		3.7	1.4			
67	0.2							3.4	5.0	2.4		10.9	4.6			
68	0.7							6.4	10.4	0.4		1.4	1.2			
69	0.7							2.3	0.5	0.6		5.5	1.3			
70	0.5							1.7	0.8	5.9		0.5	0.2			
71	0.6							2.8	0.4			1.0	0.3			
72	0.6							5.0	0.3			1.4	0.1			
73	0.9							6.1	4.5			3.1	0.1			
74	1.6							3.4	7.2			3.7	0.3			
75	1.2							7.1	0.2			3.1	0.8			
76	1.0							0.2	0.1			7.0	1.0			
77	0.8							0.2	0.1			6.3	1.4			
78								1.1	0.1			2.8	2.1			
79								2.3	0.7			5.3	1.7			
80								0.2	0.1			6.6				
81								0.4	0.2			9.1				
82								0.7	0.1			7.9				
83								4.0	0.5			10.5				
84								3.6	3.5			6.3				
85								2.2	0.6			2.5				
86								0.1	0.7			2.1				
87								0.1	0.2			3.6				
88								0.2	0.5			5.3				
89								0.2	0.1			8.4				
90								0.1	4.1			7.7				
91								0.4	0.1			6.3				
92								0.2	0.2			10.1				
93								0.1	0.1							
94								0.3	0.2							
95								0.3	0.1							

Risk weights for flood risk

Zone/ Region	AT	BE	BG	CH	CZ	DE	FR	IT	HU	PL	RO	SI	SK	UK
1	0.1	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.6	1.5	1.9	8.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3
2	0.1	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.4	0.9	0.1	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.5
3	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.2	13.7	0.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.5
4	0.0	3.5	2.6	1.8	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.7	2.6	2.7	3.8	7.8
5	0.9	3.8	0.2	1.8	0.9	2.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.2	10.5
6	4.0	0.5	0.1	3.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	5.8
7	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.7	4.8	0.2	2.4	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.3
8	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	11.9	1.5	1.5	3.3
9	0.5	2.8	0.3	4.2	1.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.3
10	1.0		0.8	3.0	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.3	2.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	2.3
11	0.2		0.1	3.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	4.8	0.1	1.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	6.0
12	0.3		0.7	3.0	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.3		0.0	0.0
13	0.3		0.4	1.5	1.6	0.8	6.1	2.4	0.0	2.6	2.0		0.5	4.3
14	0.5		0.2	3.8	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.0		0.0	2.8
15	0.9		0.2	4.5	2.7	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.3	1.2	1.3		0.2	7.0
16	0.4		0.0	1.3	2.5	0.3	1.1	2.4	0.7	0.0	2.0		2.1	2.0
17	1.4		0.1	2.8	4.5	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.3		1.1	1.5
18	2.6		2.5	1.8	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.1	1.3	4.0		1.3	1.5
19	3.6		0.8	2.5	1.8	4.5	0.4	0.8	2.4	1.4	3.3		0.9	2.0
20	2.2		0.9	2.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	19.9	1.8	0.7		0.3	2.8
21	0.5		7.5	2.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	3.2	0.7	0.0	0.7		2.8	3.0
22	1.6		4.2	5.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	3.3		2.7	2.5
23	1.0		0.8	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.7	4.6		0.1	3.3
24	3.6		0.8	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.4	1.4	2.0		0.0	1.3
25	1.8		7.5	1.5	2.0	2.3	0.7	3.2		3.1	3.3			4.0
26	0.8		5.8	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.1	1.6		0.2	2.0			5.5
27	2.0		3.3		3.1	4.3	1.2	3.2		0.8	1.3			8.5
28	2.4		2.5		1.1	2.8	0.5	3.2		3.6	2.0			3.0
29	0.7		3.3		2.9	2.3	0.3	0.0		5.9	4.0			1.3
30	4.4				1.7	0.8	3.0	0.8		0.8	0.7			1.3
31	2.0				1.3	0.3	1.6	4.8		0.6	3.3			2.0
32	3.3				1.1	1.8	1.3	4.8		0.1	2.6			2.5
33	0.9				2.0	1.0	2.8	1.6		5.9	1.3			0.3
34	4.6				2.2	0.3	1.7	2.4		9.8	1.3			3.5
35	1.5				1.4	3.0	0.7	0.0		7.3	4.6			3.0
36	0.3				1.8	2.3	0.7	2.4		0.5	2.0			2.8
37	0.4				2.6	2.5	2.0	1.2		2.2	7.9			2.8
38	4.4				2.6	3.3	1.4	6.4		7.3	2.0			3.3
39	1.2				0.8	1.0	1.7	2.4		10.6	1.3			3.5
40	0.4				1.0	0.8	1.7	1.2		5.4	2.6			1.8
41	0.2				3.9	0.3	1.4	6.4		0.0	1.3			2.5
42	0.3				4.2	0.3	0.7	1.2		0.7				0.0
43	0.1				1.2	2.0	0.4	0.8		1.7				3.0
44	0.2				1.5	3.8	1.9	0.8		3.1				7.5
45	0.6				0.8	3.5	1.7	1.6		0.3				2.8
46	0.1				1.1	2.0	0.8	4.8		2.8				1.0
47	0.1				0.7	4.5	2.3	3.2		1.1				19.5
48	1.5				3.6	2.5	0.2	0.4		5.6				0.5
49	0.1				2.1	0.3	2.5	1.6		2.2				3.0
50	2.4				1.9	3.3	0.9	3.6		3.0				5.8

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Zone/ Region	AT	BE	BG	CH	CZ	DE	FR	IT	HU	PL	RO	SI	SK	UK
51	2.8				1.0	2.0	1.1	0.8		1.1				3.3
52	0.4				2.2	4.3	0.6	3.2		2.1				0.0
53	0.3				1.2	6.0	0.4	0.4		0.3				2.0
54	0.0				2.8	0.3	1.0	0.0		0.1				2.5
55	0.1				3.5	1.0	1.2	0.8		0.2				0.0
56	0.1				1.9	0.8	0.7	4.8		4.9				4.0
57	0.1				4.8	1.5	1.0	0.0		4.9				3.8
58	0.3				3.3	0.3	1.3	0.0		2.3				1.0
59	0.9				2.4	3.8	0.9	0.8		4.6				1.8
60	0.1					1.3	1.0	0.0		7.0				2.0
61	0.1					3.3	0.5	0.4		0.1				10.0
62	0.1					2.3	0.8	0.8		0.9				13.3
63	0.1					4.0	0.7	0.0		0.9				2.8
64	0.4					3.0	0.9	0.8		1.7				2.8
65	1.1					1.5	1.2	4.0		3.0				0.8
66	0.5					0.5	0.8	1.6		0.1				8.5
67	0.9					0.3	4.3	2.4		2.9				1.0
68	0.0					1.5	2.9	3.2		4.6				6.0
69	0.0					0.5	1.6	1.2		4.6				4.3
70	0.0					1.3	1.5	0.8		8.8				3.3
71	0.0					0.8	1.9	0.0		1.9				2.0
72	0.0					3.5	1.4	1.6		1.2				2.0
73	0.0					1.0	0.9	1.2		2.2				2.0
74	0.0					0.5	0.5	3.2		1.6				6.8
75	0.0					1.0	6.2	6.4		8.8				1.5
76	0.0					0.8	1.1	1.2		0.1				4.5
77	0.1					0.5	1.3	2.4		0.3				1.3
78						1.0	1.2	1.6		0.6				2.0
79						3.0	0.7	1.6		1.6				3.8
80						2.3	0.8	0.8		1.5				2.5
81						2.3	0.5	1.2		0.1				2.8
82						3.0	2.5	0.0		12.6				2.0
83						1.3	0.7	0.0		3.9				5.5
84						0.5	2.7	3.2		0.1				0.8
85						1.3	2.0	0.0		0.8				1.3
86						0.3	0.8	0.8		2.1				2.5
87						1.0	0.3	1.2		0.9				2.0
88						0.8	0.6	0.8		2.4				2.8
89						1.5	0.9	1.6		1.9				1.5
90						2.3	0.8	0.0		0.1				4.5
91						0.5	1.0	0.0		0.2				6.5
92						2.5	6.1	1.2		0.1				1.5
93						5.0	1.4			0.2				1.5
94						0.8	5.0			0.1				3.5
95						2.0	1.1			1.2				2.8
96										0.8				1.0
97										0.8				2.5
98										1.3				1.8
99										2.1				2.0

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Zone/ Region	AT	BE	BG	CH	CZ	DE	FR	IT	HU	PL	RO	SI	SK	UK
100														1.0
101														1.5
102														1.0
103														1.5
104														3.5
105														3.0
106														13.3
107														1.0
108														3.0
109														3.8
110														0.8
111														3.8
112														2.8
113														1.5
114														1.3
115														6.8
116														0.3
117														0.3
118														5.0
119														3.8
120														3.5
121														2.0
122														2.3
123														2.3
124														0.5

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Risk weights for hail risk

Zone/ Region	AT	BE	CH	ES	DE	FR	IT	NL
1	3.1	2.8	2.8	7.5	0.5	12.6	3.7	4.0
2	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.9	3.7	5.8
3	1.8	2.0	0.3	6.7	0.0	5.7	3.7	5.3
4	23.6	3.1	2.1	0.0	0.8	8.7	0.0	1.4
5	0.2	2.0	6.7	1.7	0.4	5.4	0.0	6.6
6	1.9	3.9	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.9	0.8	0.1
7	8.3	2.0	0.1	16.7	0.4	12.3	0.8	0.3
8	0.3	2.8	0.2	2.5	0.8	2.7	0.0	2.9
9	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	0.2	27.6	0.0	9.6
10	0.8		0.3	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.1
11	3.1		6.1	7.5	0.9	6.8	10.8	6.1
12	2.8		3.0	0.0	0.1	8.7	10.8	2.8
13	1.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	10.8	2.0
14	17.4		2.7	6.7	0.1	0.3	10.8	0.6
15	0.2		4.4	1.7	0.0	3.7	10.8	0.2
16	0.9		0.3	10.0	0.0	8.5	10.8	2.0
17	1.7		1.4	5.0	0.2	0.6	10.8	0.1
18	1.4		1.9	2.5	0.0	7.2	10.8	0.1
19	0.3		5.9	10.0	0.1	12.4	10.8	3.4
20	0.3		0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	10.8	1.5
21	0.4		1.3	3.3	0.0	8.1	7.5	5.6
22	1.1		1.3	3.3	0.0	0.1	7.5	0.5
23	0.2		1.4	3.3	0.0	10.2	7.5	0.5
24	5.3		1.2	6.7	5.5	2.0	7.5	4.2
25	15.9		1.3	5.0	0.5	8.3	7.5	1.4
26	5.8		4.9	3.3	0.1	25.3	7.5	11.6
27	1.6			8.4	0.1	1.0	7.5	12.0
28	3.8			0.0	3.3	4.7	7.5	1.3
29	5.4			5.0	1.7	0.0	10.8	4.3
30	7.9			6.7	3.1	3.6	7.5	2.6
31	16.5			3.3	17.4	14.0	3.3	0.4
32	5.6			6.7	1.8	7.7	3.3	13.4
33	5.9			2.5	2.0	5.8	3.3	12.0
34	2.4			6.7	1.7	0.3	3.3	0.3
35	2.7			1.7	2.1	0.2	3.3	3.2
36	14.1			10.0	2.2	1.3	3.3	0.2
37	0.4			2.5	6.1	7.6	3.3	10.6
38	3.5			0.0	19.7	10.6	3.3	3.4
39	6.1			2.5	5.4	11.6	3.3	3.1
40	3.1			7.5	7.9	2.8	3.3	0.2
41	10.4			2.5	3.7	2.3	7.5	5.9
42	5.4			3.3	3.5	10.4	7.5	7.2
43	1.1			6.7	3.0	4.8	7.5	3.8
44	5.9			3.3	9.8	0.1	7.5	3.5
45	11.3			12.5	3.4	3.4	7.5	3.9
46	4.5			1.7	2.7	12.2	3.3	3.2
47	0.3			6.7	13.2	18.1	7.5	1.2
48	3.3			0.1	11.9	13.7	7.5	2.5
49	1.3			0.5	8.7	2.1	7.5	0.6
50	2.1			1.2	13.9	1.9	3.7	4.7

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Zone/ Region	AT	BE	CH	ES	DE	FR	IT	NL
51	11.4				11.2	6.4	3.7	2.9
52	2.7				2.1	10.9	3.7	4.6
53	0.2				6.0	4.7	3.7	0.3
54	0.4				5.0	2.0	3.7	2.4
55	7.9				3.3	0.8	3.7	5.8
56	0.4				11.2	0.1	3.7	2.4
57	0.2				0.3	2.7	3.7	5.2
58	8.2				4.3	19.9	3.7	2.1
59	3.6				2.4	1.9	3.7	8.5
60	4.7				3.0	1.9	0.8	9.7
61	1.5				0.7	16.1	0.8	8.9
62	3.9				18.2	1.4	0.8	0.1
63	2.6				5.3	2.6	0.8	0.1
64	2.4				4.9	15.3	0.8	7.4
65	4.8				0.3	20.0	0.8	4.1
66	0.8				8.0	2.0	0.8	0.8
67	1.2				15.3	4.6	0.8	0.3
68	0.4				11.7	12.1	0.0	3.2
69	10.7				7.7	17.1	0.0	1.5
70	1.3				1.7	13.6	0.0	1.6
71	4.5				6.4	12.1	0.0	2.9
72	15.0				5.6	0.7	0.0	7.1
73	0.3				5.0	15.3	0.0	4.1
74	1.2				7.8	9.5	0.0	1.6
75	1.3				8.0	6.2	0.0	1.4
76	0.2				55.9	0.7	0.0	0.1
77	4.2				41.6	1.9	0.0	0.4
78					7.9	1.7	0.0	0.3
79					10.7	1.1	0.0	0.0
80					8.7	4.6	0.8	5.1
81					7.8	3.7	0.0	0.7
82					15.8	20.4	0.0	0.3
83					5.2	0.6	0.0	1.0
84					3.2	0.6	0.0	1.1
85					12.4	1.3	0.0	5.1
86					9.1	1.3	0.0	2.5
87					4.2	1.7	0.0	1.8
88					8.5	3.2	0.0	0.3
89					3.9	3.3	0.0	4.4
90					6.4	6.0	0.0	3.0
91					2.7	2.3	0.0	
92					3.0	1.0	0.0	
93					2.5	4.0		
94					2.5	0.7		
95					1.4	2.3		

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Risk weights for subsidence risk

Zone	FR	Zone	FR	Zone	FR	Zone	FR	Zone	FR
1	0.5	20	0.3	39	0.5	58	0.3	77	2.5
2	0.3	21	0.5	40	0.3	59	6.0	78	2.0
3	0.5	22	0.3	41	0.5	60	0.3	79	0.8
4	0.3	23	0.3	42	0.3	61	0.3	80	0.3
5	0.3	24	1.8	43	0.3	62	1.0	81	0.8
6	0.5	25	0.3	44	0.5	63	0.8	82	0.8
7	0.3	26	0.3	45	1.5	64	0.5	83	0.5
8	0.3	27	0.3	46	0.3	65	0.5	84	0.5
9	0.3	28	0.5	47	1.0	66	0.3	85	0.5
10	0.3	29	0.3	48	0.3	67	0.3	86	1.0
11	0.5	30	0.3	49	1.3	68	0.3	87	0.3
12	0.3	31	6.3	50	0.3	69	0.5	88	0.3
13	2.5	32	1.0	51	0.3	70	0.3	89	0.5
14	0.3	33	4.8	52	0.3	71	0.5	90	0.3
15	0.3	34	0.5	53	0.3	72	0.8	91	1.5
16	0.5	35	0.3	54	0.5	73	0.3	92	0.5
17	2.3	36	0.5	55	0.3	74	0.3	93	0.8
18	0.5	37	1.5	56	0.3	75	0.3	94	1.0
19	0.3	38	0.3	57	1.0	76	0.3	95	0.8

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ANNEX NLUR10

LIABILITY RISK GROUPS, RISK FACTORS AND CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS FOR THE LIABILITY RISK SUB-MODULE

<i>i</i>	Liability risk group <i>i</i>	Risk factor $f_{(liability,i)}$
1	Professional malpractice liability insurance and proportional reinsurance obligations other than professional malpractice liability insurance and reinsurance for self-employed craftspersons or artisans	100 %
2	Employers liability insurance and proportional reinsurance obligations	160 %
3	Directors and officers liability insurance and proportional reinsurance obligations	160 %
4	Liability insurance and reinsurance obligations included in lines of business 8 and 20 as set out in Annex I, other than obligations included in liability risk groups 1 to 3 and other than personal liability insurance and proportional reinsurance and other than professional malpractice liability insurance and reinsurance for self-employed craftspersons or artisans	100 %
5	Non-proportional reinsurance of obligations relating to insurance obligations included in line of business 8 as set out in Annex I	210 %

For the purpose of the above table, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) Professional malpractice liability insurance obligations mean liability insurance obligations included in line of business 8 as set out in Annex I which cover liabilities arising out of professional practice in relation to clients and patients;
- (b) Employers liability insurance obligations mean liability insurance obligations included in line of business 8 as set out in Annex I which cover liabilities of employers arising out of death, illness, accident, disability or infirmity of an employee in the course of the employment;
- (c) Directors and officers insurance obligations mean liability insurance obligations included in line of business 8 as set out in Annex I which cover liabilities of directors and officers of a company, arising out of the management of that company, or losses

of the company itself to the extent it indemnifies its directors and officers in relation to such liabilities.

- (d) Personal liability insurance obligations mean liability insurance obligations included in line of business 8 as set out in Annex I which cover liabilities of natural persons in their capacity of private householders.

LIABILITY RISK CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

<i>i \ j</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	0	0.5	0.25	0.5
2	0	1	0	0.25	0.5
3	0.5	0	1	0.25	0.5
4	0.25	0.25	0.25	1	0.5
5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1

ANNEX NLUR11

GROUPS OF OBLIGATIONS AND RISK FACTORS FOR THE SUB-MODULE FOR OTHER NON-LIFE CATASTROPHE RISK

<i>i</i>	Group of insurance and reinsurance obligations <i>i</i>	Risk factor c_i
1	Insurance and reinsurance obligations included in lines of business 6 and 18 as set out in Annex I other than marine insurance and reinsurance and aviation insurance and reinsurance	100 %
2	Reinsurance obligations included in line of business 27 as set out in Annex I other than marine reinsurance and aviation reinsurance	250 %
3	Insurance and reinsurance obligations included in lines of business 12 and 24 as set out in Annex I, other than extended warranty insurance and reinsurance obligations provided that the portfolio of these obligations is highly diversified and these obligation do not cover the costs of product recalls	40 %
4	Reinsurance obligations included in line of business 26 as set out in Annex I other than general liability reinsurance	250 %
5	Non-proportional reinsurance obligations relating to insurance obligations included in lines of business 9 as set out in Annex I	250 %

For the purpose of group 3, 'extended warranty insurance obligation' means insurance obligations which cover the cost of repair or replacement in the event of a breakdown of a consumer good used by the individuals in a private capacity and which may also provide additional cover against eventualities such as accidental damage, loss or theft and assistance in setting up, maintaining and operating the good.

ANNEX NLUR12

LIST OF REGIONS FOR WHICH NATURAL CATASTROPHE RISK IS NOT CALCULATED BASED ON PREMIUMS

Member States of the European Union

Principality of Andorra

Republic of Croatia

Republic of Iceland

Principality of Lichtenstein

Principality of Monaco

Kingdom of Norway

Republic of San Marino

Swiss Confederation

Vatican City State

ANNEX HUR1

SEGMENTATION OF NSLT HEALTH INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS FOR THE NSLT HEALTH PREMIUM AND RESERVE RISK SUB-MODULE

	Segment	Lines of business, as set out in Annex I that the segment consists of	Standard deviation for gross premium risk of the segment	Standard deviation for reserve risk of the segment
1	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	1 and 13	5%	5%
2	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	2 and 14	8.5%	14%
3	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	3 and 15	8%	11%
4	Non-proportional health reinsurance	25	17%	20%

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ANNEX HUR2

CORRELATION MATRIX FOR NSLT HEALTH PREMIUM AND RESERVE RISK

The correlation parameter $\text{CorrHS}(s,t)$ referred to in Article HUR5(1) shall be equal to the item set out in row s and in column t of the following correlation matrix. The headings of the rows and columns denote the numbers of the segments set out Annex HUR1:

$\begin{matrix} t \\ s \end{matrix}$	1	2	3	4
1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5
2	0.5	1	0.5	0.5
3	0.5	0.5	1	0.5
4	0.5	0.5	0.5	1

ANNEX HUR3

HEALTH CATASTROPHE RISK SUB-MODULE OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT STANDARD FORMULA

GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENTATION AND RISK FACTORS FOR THE MASS ACCIDENT RISK SUB-MODULE

Country s	r_s - Ratio of persons affected by the mass accident in country s
Republic of Austria	0.30 %
Kingdom of Belgium	0.25 %
Republic of Bulgaria	0.30 %
Republic of Croatia	0.40 %
Republic of Cyprus	1.30 %
Czech Republic	0.10 %
Kingdom of Denmark	0.35 %

Republic of Estonia	0.45 %
Republic of Finland	0.35 %
French Republic	0.05 %
Hellenic Republic	0.30 %
Federal Republic of Germany	0.05 %
Republic of Hungary	0.15 %
Republic of Iceland	2.45 %
Ireland	0.95 %
Italian Republic	0.05 %
Republic of Latvia	0.20 %
Republic of Lithuania	0.20 %
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg	1.05 %
Republic of Malta	2.15 %
Kingdom of the Netherlands	0.15 %
Kingdom of Norway	0.25 %
Republic of Poland	0.10 %
Portuguese Republic	0.30 %
Romania	0.15 %
Slovak Republic	0.30 %
Republic of Slovenia	0.40 %
Kingdom of Spain	0.10 %
Kingdom of Sweden	0.25 %
Swiss Confederation	0.25 %
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0.05 %

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**DEFINITION OF EVENTS AND RISK FACTORS FOR THE MASS ACCIDENT RISK SUB-MODULE
AND ACCIDENT CONCENTRATION RISK SUB-MODULE**

Event type e	x_e - Ratio of persons which will be affected by event type e as the result of the accident
Death caused by an accident	10 %
Permanent disability caused by an accident	1.5 %
Disability that lasts 10 years caused by an accident	5 %
Disability that lasts 12 months caused by an accident	13.5 %
Medical treatment caused by an accident	30 %

**DEFINITION OF HEALTHCARE UTILISATION AND RISK FACTORS FOR THE PANDEMIC RISK
SUB-MODULE**

Healthcare utilisation type h	H_h - Ratio of persons with clinical symptoms which will utilise healthcare of type h
Hospitalisation	1 %
Consultation with a medical practitioner	20 %
No formal medical care sought	79 %

ANNEX USP

METHOD-SPECIFIC DATA REQUIREMENTS AND METHOD SPECIFICATIONS FOR UNDERTAKING-SPECIFIC PARAMETERS OF THE STANDARD FORMULA

I. Definitions and notations

1. For the purpose of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (a) ‘accident year’ means, with respect to a payment for an insurance or reinsurance claim, the year in which the insured event that gave rise to that claim took place;
 - (b) ‘development year’ means, with respect to a payment for an insurance or reinsurance claim, the difference between the year of that payment and the accident year of that payment.
2. For the purpose of this annex, ‘segment s ’ denotes the segment for which the undertaking-specific parameter is determined, being one of the segments set out in Annex NLUR1 or one of the segments set out in Annex HUR1.

II. Premium risk method

A. Input data and method-specific data requirements

1. The data for estimating the undertaking-specific standard deviation of segment s shall consist of the following:
 - (a) the payments made and the best estimates of the provision for claims outstanding in segment s after the first development year of the accident year of those claims (aggregated losses);
 - (b) the premiums earned in segment s ;Those aggregated losses and earned premiums shall be available separately for each accident year of the insurance and reinsurance claims in segment s .
2. The following method-specific data requirements shall apply:
 - (a) the data are representative for the reserve risk that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed to during the following twelve months;
 - (b) data are available for at least five consecutive accident years;
 - (c) where the premium risk method is applied to replace the standard parameters referred to in Article 196(1)(a)(i) and (c)(i), the aggregated losses and earned

premiums are not adjusted for recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles or reinsurance premiums;

- (d) where the premium risk method is applied to replace the standard parameters referred to in Article 196(1)(a)(ii) and (c)(ii):
 - (i) the aggregated losses are adjusted for amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles which are consistent with the reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles that are in place to provide cover for the following twelve months;
 - (ii) the earned premiums are adjusted for reinsurance premiums which are consistent with the reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles that are in place to provide cover for the following twelve months;
- (e) the aggregated losses are adjusted for catastrophe claims to the extent that the risk of those claims is reflected in the non-life or health catastrophe risk sub-modules;
- (f) the aggregated losses include the expenses incurred in servicing the insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (g) the data fit the following assumptions:
 - (i) expected aggregated losses in a particular segment and accident year are linear proportional in premiums earned in a particular accident year;
 - (ii) the variance of aggregated losses in a particular segment and accident year is quadratic in premiums earned in a particular accident year;
 - (iii) aggregated losses follow a lognormal distribution;
 - (iv) maximum likelihood estimation is appropriate.

B. Method specification

1. For the purpose of this subsection the following notation shall apply:
 - (a) accident years are denoted by consecutive numbers starting with 1 for the first accident year for which data are available;
 - (b) T denotes the latest accident year for which data are available;
 - (c) for all accident years, the aggregated losses in segment s in a particular accident year t are denoted by y_{it} ;
 - (d) for all accident years, the premiums earned in segment s in a particular accident year t are denoted by x_{it} .

2. The undertaking-specific standard deviation of segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_{(prem,s,USP)} = c \cdot \hat{\sigma}(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma}) \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T+1}{T-1}} + (1-c) \cdot \sigma_{(prem,s)}$$

where:

- (a) c denotes the credibility factor set out in section VII;
 - (b) $\hat{\sigma}$ denotes the standard deviation function set out in paragraph 3;
 - (c) $\hat{\delta}$ denotes the mixing parameter set out in paragraph 4;
 - (d) $\hat{\gamma}$ denotes the logarithmic variation coefficient set out in paragraph 4.
 - (c) $\sigma_{(prem,s)}$ denotes the standard parameter that should be replaced by the undertaking-specific parameter.
3. The standard deviation function shall be equal to the following function of two variables:

$$\hat{\sigma}(a,b) = \exp \left(\frac{\sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{2} + \pi_t(a,b) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{y_t}{x_t} \right) + \pi_t(a,b) \cdot b \right)}{\sum_{t=1}^T \pi_t(a,b)} \right)$$

where:

- (a) a and b denote the variables of the function;
- (b) $\exp$ denotes the exponential function;
- (b) $\ln$ denotes the natural logarithm;
- (c) π_t denotes the following function of two variables:

$$\pi_t(a,b) = \frac{1}{\ln \left(1 + \left((1-a) \cdot \frac{\bar{x}}{x_t} + a \right) \cdot e^{2 \cdot b} \right)}$$

where:

- (i) a and b denote the variables of the function;
- (ii) $\bar{x}$ denotes the following amount:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^T x_t$$

4. The mixing parameter and the logarithmic variation coefficient shall be the values $\hat{\delta}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$ respectively for which the following amount becomes minimal:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{y_t}{x_t}\right) + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi_t(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma})} + \hat{\gamma} - \hat{\sigma}(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma})}{\ln\left(1 + \left((1 - \hat{\delta}) \cdot \frac{\bar{x}}{x_t} + \hat{\delta}\right) \cdot e^{2 \cdot \hat{\gamma}}\right)} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\pi_t(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma})}\right) \right)$$

where:

- (a) $\ln$ denotes the natural logarithm;
- (b) π_t denotes the function set out in point (c) of paragraph 3;
- (c) $\hat{\sigma}$ denotes the standard deviation function set out in paragraph 3;
- (d) $\bar{x}$ denotes the following amount:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^T x_t$$

For the determination of the minimal amount, no values for the mixing parameter less than zero or exceeding 1 shall be considered.

III. Reserve risk method 1

A. Input data and method-specific data requirements

1. The data for estimating the undertaking-specific standard deviation for non-life reserve risk or NSLT health reserve risk of segment s shall consist of the following:
 - (a) the sum of the best estimate provision at the end of the financial year for claims that were outstanding in segment s at the beginning of the financial year and the payments made during the financial year for claims that were outstanding in segment s at the beginning of the financial year;
 - (b) the best estimate of the provision for claims outstanding in segment s at the beginning of the financial year.

The amounts referred to in points (a) and (b) shall be available separately for different financial years.

2. The following method-specific data requirements shall apply:

- (a) the data are representative for the reserve risk that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed to during the following twelve months
- (b) data are available for at least five consecutive financial years;
- (c) the data are adjusted for amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles which are consistent with the reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles that are in place to provide cover for the following twelve months;
- (d) the data include the expenses incurred in servicing the insurance and reinsurance obligations.
- (g) the data fit the following assumptions:
 - (i) the amount referred to paragraph 1(a) of section A in a particular segment and financial year is linear proportional in the best estimate of the provision for claims outstanding in a particular segment and financial year;
 - (ii) the variance of the amount referred to paragraph 1(a) of section A in a particular segment and financial year is quadratic in premiums earned in a particular accident year;
 - (iii) the amount referred to paragraph 1(a) of section A follows a lognormal distribution;
 - (iv) maximum likelihood estimation is appropriate.

B. Method specification

1. For the purpose of this subsection the following notation shall apply:
 - (a) the financial years are denoted by consecutive numbers starting with 1 for the first financial year for which data are available;
 - (b) T denotes the latest financial year for which data are available;
 - (c) for all financial years, the amount referred to paragraph 1(a) of section A in segment s in a particular financial year t is denoted by y_t ;
 - (d) for all financial years, the best estimate of the provision for claims outstanding in segment s in a particular financial year t are denoted by x_t .
2. The undertaking-specific standard deviation for non-life reserve risk or NSLT health reserve risk of segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_{(res,s,USP)} = c \cdot \hat{\sigma} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{T+1}{T-1}} + (1-c) \cdot \sigma_{(res,s)}$$

where:

- (a) c denotes the credibility factor set out in section VII;
- (b) $\hat{\sigma}$ denotes standard deviation function set out in paragraph 3;
- (c) $\sigma_{(res,s)}$ denotes the standard parameter for non-life reserve risk or NSLT health reserve risk of segment s .

3. The standard deviation function shall be equal to the following function of two variables:

$$\hat{\sigma}(a,b) = \exp \left(\frac{\sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{1}{2} + \pi_t(a,b) \cdot \ln \left(\frac{y_t}{x_t} \right) + \pi_t(a,b) \cdot b \right)}{\sum_{t=1}^T \pi_t(a,b)} \right)$$

where:

- (a) a and b denote the variables of the function;
- (b) $\exp$ denotes the exponential function;
- (b) $\ln$ denotes the natural logarithm;
- (c) π_t denotes the following function of two variables:

$$\pi_t(a,b) = \frac{1}{\ln \left(1 + \left((1-a) \cdot \frac{\bar{x}}{x_t} + a \right) \cdot e^{2 \cdot b} \right)}$$

where:

- (i) a and b denote the variables of the function;
- (ii) $\bar{x}$ denotes the following amount:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^T x_t$$

4. The mixing parameter and the logarithmic variation coefficient shall be the values $\hat{\delta}$ and $\hat{\gamma}$ respectively for which the following amount becomes minimal:

$$\sum_{t=1}^T \left(\frac{\ln\left(\frac{y_t}{x_t}\right) + \frac{1}{2 \cdot \pi_t(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma})} + \hat{\gamma} - \hat{\sigma}(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma})}{\ln\left(1 + \left((1 - \hat{\delta}) \cdot \frac{\bar{x}}{x_t} + \hat{\delta}\right) \cdot e^{2 \cdot \hat{\gamma}}\right)} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\pi_t(\hat{\delta}, \hat{\gamma})}\right) \right)$$

where:

- (a) $\ln$ denotes the natural logarithm;
- (b) π_t denotes the function set out in point (c) of paragraph 3;
- (c) $\hat{\sigma}$ denotes the standard deviation function set out in paragraph 3;
- (d) $\bar{x}$ denotes the following amount:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{T} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^T x_t$$

For the determination of the minimal amount, no values for the mixing parameter less than zero or exceeding 1 shall be considered.

IV. Reserve risk method 2

A. Input data and method-specific data requirements

1. The data for estimating the undertaking-specific standard deviation for deviation for non-life reserve risk or NSLT health reserve risk of segment s shall consist of cumulative payment amounts for insurance and reinsurance claims in segment s (cumulative claims amounts), separately for each accident year and development year of the payments.
2. The following method-specific data requirements shall apply:
 - (a) the data are representative for the reserve risk that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed to during the following twelve months;
 - (b) data are available for at least five consecutive accident years;
 - (c) in the first accident year, data are available for at least five consecutive development years;
 - (d) in the first accident year the cumulative payment amounts of the last development year for which data are available includes all the payments of the accident year except an immaterial amount;

- (e) the number of consecutive accident years for which data are available is not less than the number of consecutive development years in the first accident year for which data are available;
- (f) the cumulative claims amounts are adjusted for amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles which are consistent with the reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles that are in place to provide cover for the following twelve months;
- (g) the cumulative claims amounts shall include the expenses incurred in servicing the insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (h) the data are consistent with the following assumptions about the stochastic nature of cumulative claims amounts:
 - (i) cumulative claims amounts for different accident years are mutually stochastically independent;
 - (ii) for all development year, the cumulative claims amounts of a specific development year are stochastically independent from all cumulative claims amounts of development years earlier than the development year preceding that specific development year;
 - (iii) for all accident years the expected value of the cumulative claims amount for a development year is proportional to the cumulative claims amount for the preceding development year, provided that that cumulative claims amount for the preceding development year is known;
 - (iv) for all accident years the variance of the cumulative claims amount for a development year is proportional to the cumulative claims amount for the preceding development year, provided that that cumulative claims amount for the preceding development year is known.

For the purposes of point (d), a payment amount shall be considered to be material where ignoring it in the calculation of the undertaking-specific parameter could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of that information, including the supervisory authorities

B. Method specification

1. For the purpose of this subsection the following notation shall apply:
 - (a) the accident years are denoted by consecutive numbers starting with 0 for the first accident year for which data are available;
 - (b) I denotes the latest accident year for which data are available;

- (c) J denotes the latest development year in the first accident year for which data are available;
- (d) $C_{(i,j)}$ denotes the cumulative claims for accident year i and development year j .

2. The undertaking-specific standard deviation for non-life reserve risk or NSLT health reserve risk of segment s shall be equal to the following:

$$\sigma_{(res,s,USP)} = c \cdot \frac{\sqrt{MSEP}}{\sum_{i=0}^I (\hat{C}_{(i,J)} - C_{(i,I-i)})} + (1-c) \cdot \sigma_{(res,s)}$$

where:

- (a) c denotes the credibility factor set out in section VII;
- (b) $MSEP$ denotes the mean squared error of prediction as specified in paragraph 3;
- (b) for all accident years and development years, $\hat{C}_{(i,j)}$ denotes the cumulative payment estimate for the specific accident year i and development year j , being defined as follows:

$$\hat{C}_{(i,j)} = C_{(i,I-i)} \hat{f}_{I-i} \cdots \hat{f}_{j-2} \hat{f}_{j-1}$$

where for all development years $\hat{f}_j$ denotes for development factor estimate of the specific development year j , being defined as follows:

$$\hat{f}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^{I-j-1} C_{(i,j+1)}}{\sum_{i=0}^{I-j-1} C_{(i,j)}}$$

- (c) $\sigma_{(res,s)}$ denotes the standard parameter for non-life reserve risk or NSLT health reserve risk of segment s .

3. The mean squared error of prediction shall be equal to the following:

$$MSEP = \sum_{i=1}^I \hat{C}_{(i,J)}^2 \cdot \left(\sum_{j=L-i+1}^{J-1} \left(\frac{C_{(L-j,j)}}{S'_j} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\hat{Q}_j}{C_{(L-j,j)}} + \frac{\hat{Q}_{L-i}}{C_{(i,L-i)}} + \frac{\hat{Q}_{L-i}}{S'_{L-i}} + \sum_{j=L-i+1}^{J-1} \left(\frac{C_{(L-j,j)}}{S'_j} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\hat{Q}_j}{S_j} \right) \\ + 2 \cdot \left(\sum_{i=0}^I \sum_{k=i+1}^I \hat{C}_{(i,J)} \cdot \hat{C}_{(k,J)} \right) \cdot \left(\sum_{j=L-i+1}^{J-1} \left(\frac{C_{(L-j,j)}}{S'_j} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\hat{Q}_j}{C_{(L-j,j)}} + \frac{\hat{Q}_{L-i}}{S'_{L-i}} + \frac{C_{(i,L-i)}}{S'_{L-i}} \cdot \frac{\hat{Q}_{L-i}}{S'_{L-i}} + \sum_{j=L-i+1}^{J-1} \left(\frac{C_{(L-j,j)}}{S'_j} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{\hat{Q}_j}{S_j} \right)$$

where:

- (a) for all accident years and development years, $\hat{C}_{(i,j)}$ denotes the cumulative claim estimate in the specific accident year i and development year j , as set out in paragraph 2(b).
- (b) for all development years, S_j denotes for a specific development year j the following amount:

$$S_j = \sum_{i=0}^{I-j-1} C_{(i,j)}$$

- (c) for all development years, S'_j denotes for a specific development year j the following amount:

$$S'_j = \sum_{i=0}^{I-j} C_{(i,j)}$$

- (d) for all development years, $\hat{Q}_j$ denotes for a specific development year j the following amount:

$$\hat{Q}_j = \frac{\hat{\sigma}_j^2}{\hat{f}_j^2}$$

where:

- (i) $\hat{f}_j$ denotes the development factor estimate of development year j as set out in paragraph 2(b);
- (ii) $\hat{\sigma}_j$ denotes the following amount:

$$\hat{\sigma}_j^2 = \frac{1}{I-j-1} \sum_{i=0}^{I-j-1} C_{(i,j)} \left(\frac{C_{(i,j+1)}}{C_{(i,j)}} - \hat{f}_j \right)^2$$

V. Revision risk method

A. Input data and method-specific data requirements

1. The data for estimating the undertaking-specific increase in the amount of annuity benefits shall consist of annual amounts of annuity benefits of annuity insurance obligations where the benefits payable could increase as a result of changes in the legal environment or in the state of health of the person insured (annuity benefits), separately for consecutive financial years and each beneficiary.
2. The following method-specific data requirements shall apply:
 - (a) the data are representative for the revision risk that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed to during the following twelve months;
 - (b) data are available for at least five consecutive financial years;
 - (c) the annuity benefits are gross, without deduction of the amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles;
 - (d) the annuity benefits shall include the expenses incurred in servicing the annuity obligations;
 - (e) the data are consistent with the following assumptions about the stochastic nature of increases in the amount of annuity benefits:
 - (i) the annual number of annuity increases follows a negative binomial distribution, including in the tail of the distribution;
 - (ii) the amount of an annuity increase follows a lognormal distribution, including in the tail of the distribution;
 - (iii) the annual number of annuity increases and the amounts of the annuity increase are mutually stochastically independent.

B. Method specification

1. For the purpose of this subsection the following notation shall apply:
 - (a) the financial years are denoted by consecutive numbers starting with 1 for the first financial year for which data are available;
 - (b) T denotes the latest financial year for which data are available;
 - (c) $A_{(i,t)}$ denotes the annuity benefits of beneficiary i in financial year t ;
 - (d) $D_{(i,t)}$ denotes the change of annuity benefits after financial year t , being equal to the following difference:

$$D_{(i,t)} = A_{(i,t)} - A_{(i,t-1)}.$$

2. The undertaking-specific increase in the amount of annuity benefits shall be equal to the following:

$$S_{USP} = c \cdot \frac{VaR_{0.995}(R) - \bar{R}}{\bar{R}} + (1 - c) \cdot S$$

where:

- (a) c denotes the credibility factor set out in section IV;
 - (b) $\bar{R}$ denotes the expected value of annuity increases set out in paragraph 3;
 - (c) $VaR_{0.995}(R)$ denotes the 99.5 % quantile of the distribution of annuity increases set out in paragraph 4;
 - (d) S is equal to 3 % where the calculation is done for the purpose of the revision risk sub-module set out in Article 112 and equal to 4 % where the calculation is done for the purpose of the health revision risk sub-module set out in Article 132.
3. The expected value of annuity increases shall be equal to the following:

$$\bar{R} = \bar{X} \cdot \bar{N}$$

where:

- (a) $\bar{X}$ denotes the estimated average change in annuity benefits, restricted to those changes in of annuity benefits that are larger than zero;
 - (b) $\bar{N}$ denotes the estimated average number, per financial year, of changes in annuity benefits that are larger than zero.
4. The annuity increases shall be equal to the following:

$$R = \sum_{k=1}^N X_k$$

where:

- (a) N denotes the annual number of annuity increases and follows a negative binominal distribution with an expected value that is equal to the estimated number of changes in annuity benefits set out in point (b) of paragraph 3 and with a standard deviation that is equal to the estimated standard deviation of changes in annuity benefits set out in paragraph 5;

- (b) X_k denotes the amount of an annuity increase and follows a lognormal distribution with an expected value that is equal to the estimated average change in annuity benefits set out in point (a) of paragraph 3 and with a standard deviation that is equal to the estimated standard deviation of changes in annuity benefits set out in paragraph 6;
 - (c) the annual number of annuity increases and the amounts of the annuity increase are mutually stochastically independent.
5. The estimated standard deviation of the number of changes in annuity benefits shall be equal to the following:

$$\hat{\sigma}_N = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T-1} \cdot \sum_{t=1}^T (N_t - \bar{N})^2}$$

where:

- (a) N_t denotes the number of changes in annuity benefits in financial years t that are larger than zero;
 - (b) $\bar{N}$ denotes the estimated average change in annuity benefits set out in point (a) of paragraph 3.
6. The estimated standard deviation of changes in annuity benefits shall be equal to the following:

$$\hat{\sigma}_X = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \cdot \sum_{i,t} (D_{(i,t)} - \bar{X})^2}$$

where:

- (a) the sum includes only those beneficiaries i and financial years t for which $D_{(i,t)}$ is larger than zero;
- (b) n denotes the number of summands of the sum referred to in point (a);
- (c) $\bar{X}$ denotes the estimated average change in annuity benefits set out in point (b) of paragraph 3.

VI. Non-proportional reinsurance method

A. Input data and method-specific data requirements

1. The data for estimating the undertaking-specific adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall consist of the ultimate claim amounts of insurance and

reinsurance claims that were reported to the insurance or reinsurance undertaking in segment s during the last financial years, separately for each insurance and reinsurance claim.

2. The following method-specific data requirements shall apply:

- (a) the data are representative for the premium risk that the insurance or reinsurance undertaking is exposed to during the following twelve months;
- (b) the data do not indicate a higher premium risk than reflected in the standard deviation for premium risk used to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement;
- (c) the ultimate claim amounts are estimated in the year the insurance and reinsurance claims were reported;
- (d) data are available for at least five financial years;
- (e) where the recognisable excess of loss reinsurance contract applies to gross claims, the ultimate claim amounts are gross;
- (f) where the recognisable excess of loss reinsurance contract applies to claims after deduction of the recoverables from certain other reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles, the amounts receivable from those certain other reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles are deducted from the ultimate claim amounts;
- (g) the ultimate claim amounts shall not include expenses incurred in servicing the insurance and reinsurance obligations;
- (h) the data are consistent with the assumption that ultimate claim amounts follow a lognormal distribution, including in the tail of the distribution.

B. Method specification

1. For the purpose of this subsection the following notation shall apply:

- (a) insurance and reinsurance claims for which data are available are denoted by consecutive numbers starting with 1;
- (b) n denotes the number of insurance and reinsurance claim for which data are available;
- (c) Y_i denotes the ultimate claim amount of insurance or reinsurance claim i ;
- (d) μ and ω denote the first and second moment, respectively, of the claim amount distribution, being equal to the following amounts:

$$\mu = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i \quad \text{and} \quad \omega = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i^2$$

- (e) b_1 denotes the amount of the retention of the recognisable excess of loss reinsurance contract referred to in Article 196(1);
- (f) where the recognisable excess of loss reinsurance contract referred to in Article 196(1) provides compensation only up to a specified limit, b_2 denote the amount of that limit.

2. The undertaking-specific specific adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to the following:

$$NP_{USP} = c \cdot NP' + (1 - c) \cdot NP$$

where:

- (a) c denotes the credibility factor set out in section VII;
- (b) NP' denotes the estimated adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance set out in paragraph 3;
- (c) NP denotes the adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance set out in Article 83(3).

3. The estimated adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance shall be equal to the following:

$$NP' = \begin{cases} \sqrt{\frac{\omega_1 - \omega_2 + \omega + 2(b_2 - b_1)(\mu_2 - \mu)}{\omega}}, & \text{where paragraph 1(f) applies} \\ \sqrt{\frac{\omega_1}{\omega}}, & \text{where paragraph 1(f) does not apply} \end{cases}$$

where the parameters μ_1 , ω_1 and ω_2 are set out in paragraph 4.

4. The parameters μ_1 , ω_1 and ω_2 shall be equal to the following:

$$\mu_1 = \mu \cdot N\left(\frac{\ln(b_1) - \theta}{\eta} - \eta\right) + b_1 \cdot N\left(-\frac{\ln(b_1) - \theta}{\eta}\right)$$

$$\omega_1 = \omega \cdot N\left(\frac{\ln(b_1) - \theta}{\eta} - 2 \cdot \eta\right) + b_1^2 \cdot N\left(-\frac{\ln(b_1) - \theta}{\eta}\right)$$

$$\omega_2 = \omega \cdot N\left(\frac{\ln(b_2) - \theta}{\eta} - 2 \cdot \eta\right) + b_2^2 \cdot N\left(-\frac{\ln(b_2) - \theta}{\eta}\right)$$

where:

- (a) N denotes the cumulative probability function of the normal distribution;
- (b) $\ln$ denotes the natural logarithm;
- (c) the parameters θ and η are equal to the following:

$$\theta = 2 \ln \mu - \frac{1}{2} \ln \omega$$

$$\eta = \sqrt{\ln \omega - 2 \ln \mu}.$$

VII. Credibility factor

1. The credibility factor for segments 1, 5 and 6 set out in Annex NLUR1 shall be equal to the following:

Time lengths in years	Credibility factor c
5	34 %
6	43 %
7	51 %
8	59 %
9	67 %
10	74 %
11	81 %
12	87 %
13	92 %
14	96 %
15 and larger	100 %

2. The credibility factor for segments 2 to 4 and 7 to 12 set out in Annex NLUR1, for the segments set out Annex HUR1 and for the revision risk method shall be equal to the following:

Time lengths in years	Credibility factor c
5	34 %
6	51 %
7	67 %
8	81 %
9	92 %

10 and larger	100 %
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3. The time length shall be equal to the following:

- (a) for the premium risk method, the number of accident years for which data are available;
- (b) for reserve risk method 1, the number of financial years for which data are available;
- (c) for reserve risk method 2, the number of accident years for which data are available;
- (d) for the revision risk method, the number of financial years for which data are available;
- (e) for the non-proportional reinsurance method, the number of financial years for which data are available.

ANNEX PIM

INTEGRATION TECHNIQUES FOR PARTIAL INTERNAL MODELS

A. General provisions

1. For the purposes of this Annex, the following definitions shall apply:
 - (1) ‘unit of the partial internal model’ is a component of the partial internal model that is separately calculated and not aggregated within the partial internal model;
2. Where insurance and reinsurance undertakings apply integration techniques 1 to 5, their Solvency Capital Requirement shall be the sum of the following items:
 - (a) the Basic Solvency Capital Requirements as laid down in sections C to F;
 - (b) the capital requirement for operational risk as laid down in Article 107 of Directive 2009/138/EC, where that capital requirement is not within the scope of the partial internal model, and calculated with the partial internal model, where that capital requirement is within the scope of the partial internal model;
 - (c) the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes, as laid down in paragraph 3, where that adjustment is not within the scope of the partial internal model, and calculated with the partial internal model where that adjustment is within the scope of the partial internal model.
3. Where the adjustment for the loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions and deferred taxes is not within the scope of the partial internal model, it shall be calculated as laid down in Articles 191 to 193, but with the following changes:
 - (a) the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement referred to in in Articles 192(1) and (2) and 193(1) is calculated in accordance with sections C to F;
 - (b) points (a) to (d) of Article 192(2) apply only to calculations with the standard formula;
 - (c) for the purposes of Article 192(2) the capital requirements used in the calculation of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement that are calculated with the partial internal take into account the risk-mitigating effect provided by future discretionary benefits of insurance contracts;
 - (d) the capital requirement for operational risk referred to in Article 193(1)(c) is calculated in accordance with paragraph 2(b).

B. Integration technique 1

The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall be equal to the sum of the capital requirements for the units of the partial internal model and the capital requirement derived by applying the standard formula for the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement only to the risks out of the scope of the partial internal model.

C. Integration technique 2

1. The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$BSCR = \sqrt{\sum_{i,j} Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot SCR_i \cdot SCR_j} + SCR_{int}$$

where:

- (a) the sum covers all possible combinations (i,j) of the aggregation list set out in paragraph 2;
 - (b) $Corr_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter, for items i and j of the aggregation list;
 - (c) SCR_i and SCR_j denote the capital requirements for the items i and j of the aggregation list respectively;
 - (d) SCR_{int} denotes the capital requirement for intangible asset risk as set out in Article 182.
2. The items on the aggregation list shall be:
 - (a) each of the units of the partial internal model;
 - (b) each of the following sub-modules of the standard formula provided they are not within the scope of the partial internal model:
 - (i) the sub-modules of the non-life underwriting risk module set out in Article 80(1);
 - (ii) the sub-modules of the life insurance risk module set out in Article 105(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (iii) the sub-modules of the health underwriting risk module set out in Article 124(1);
 - (iv) the sub-modules of the market risk module set out in Article 105(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
 - (c) the counterparty default risk module formula provided it is not within the scope of the partial internal model.

However, where none of the sub-modules of a module of the standard formula are within the scope of the partial internal module, the aggregation list shall include that module instead of its sub-modules.

3. The correlation parameters referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 shall comply with the following requirements:
 - (a) for all items i and j from the aggregation list the correlation parameter $Corr_{(i,j)}$ shall not be less than -1 and shall not exceed 1;
 - (b) for all items i and j from the aggregation list the correlation parameters $Corr_{(i,j)}$ and $Corr_{(j,i)}$ shall be equal;
 - (c) for all items i from the aggregation list the correlation parameter $Corr_{(i,i)}$ shall be equal to 1;
 - (d) for any assignment of real numbers to the items of the aggregation list the following shall hold:

$$\sum_{i,j} Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot x_i \cdot x_j \geq 0$$

where:

- (i) the sum covers all possible combinations (i,j) of the aggregation list;
- (ii) x_i and x_j are the numbers assigned to the items i and j , respectively, of the aggregation list;
- (e) where the items i and j from the aggregation list are modules of the standard formula, the correlation parameter $Corr_{(i,j)}$ shall be equal to the correlation parameter of the standard formula that is used to aggregate those two modules;
- (f) where the items i and j from the aggregation list are sub-modules of the same module of the standard formula, then the correlation parameter $Corr_{(i,j)}$ shall be equal to the correlation parameter of the standard formula that is used to aggregate those two sub-modules;

Insurance and reinsurance undertakings shall choose the correlation parameters referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 in such a way that no other set of correlation parameters that meets the requirements set out in points (a) to (e) results in a higher Solvency Capital Requirement, calculated in accordance with paragraph 1.

D. Integration technique 3

1. The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$BS\text{SCR} = \sqrt{S_S^2 + 2 \cdot S_S \cdot (\omega_1 \cdot P_C + \omega_2 \cdot P_S) + P^2}$$

where:

- (a) S_S denotes the capital requirement derived by applying the standard formula for the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement only to the risks not covered by the partial internal model;
- (b) ω_1 denotes the first implied correlation parameter as set out in paragraph 2;
- (c) P_C denotes the capital requirement reflecting the risks that are both within the scope of the standard formula and the partial internal model, calculated with the partial internal model;
- (d) ω_2 denotes the second implied correlation parameter as set out in paragraph 3;
- (e) P_S is the capital requirement reflecting the risks within the scope of the partial internal model but not within the scope of the standard formula, calculated with the partial internal model;
- (f) P denotes the capital requirement reflecting the risks that are within the scope of the partial internal model, calculated with the partial internal model.

2. The first implied correlation parameter shall be equal to the following:

$$\omega_1 = \frac{S^2 - S_S^2 - S_C^2}{d_1 + 2 \cdot S_S \cdot S_C}$$

where:

- (a) S denotes the capital requirement calculated in the same way as the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement by means of the standard formula, but where capital requirements for modules or sub-modules are replaced by capital requirements for those modules or sub-modules that are calculated with the partial internal model where possible;
- (b) S_C denotes the capital requirement derived by applying the standard formula for the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement only to the risks that are within the scope of the standard formula and the partial internal model;
- (c) S_S is defined as in paragraph 1(a);
- (d) d_1 is equal to 1 where S_S or S_C are zero and equal to zero where S_S and S_C are different from zero.

3. The second implied correlation parameter shall be equal to the following:

$$\omega_2 = \omega_1 \cdot \omega_3 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{(1 - \omega_1^2) \cdot (1 - \omega_3^2)}$$

where ω_1 is as defined in paragraph 2 and ω_3 is the third implied correlation parameter as set out in paragraph 4.

4. The third implied correlation parameter shall be equal to the following:

$$\omega_3 = \frac{P^2 - P_S^2 - P_C^2}{d_2 + 2 \cdot P_S \cdot P_C}$$

where:

- (a) P , P_S and P_C are as defined in paragraph 1;
- (b) d_2 is equal to 1 where P_S or P_C are zero and equal to zero where P_S and P_C are different from zero.

E. Integration technique 4

1. The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$BSCR = \sqrt{P^2 + S_S^2 + \sum_{j=k+1}^n 2 \cdot S_j \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^l Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot P_i + \sum_{i=l+1}^k Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot S_i \right)} + SCR_{int}$$

where:

- (a) P denotes the capital requirement reflecting the risks that are within the scope of the partial internal model, calculated with the partial internal model;
- (b) S_S denotes the capital requirement derived by applying the standard formula for the Basic Risk Capital Requirement only to the risks not covered by the partial internal model;
- (c) k denotes the number of modules of the standard formula that are within the scope of the partial internal model;
- (d) n denotes the number of modules of the standard formula;
- (e) l denotes the number of modules of the standard formula for each of which the a capital requirement can be calculated with the partial internal model;
- (f) $Corr_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter of the standard formula for the aggregation of modules i and j ;

- (g) P_i denotes the capital requirement for the module i of the standard formula, calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (h) S_i and S_j denote the capital requirement for modules i and j of the standard formula respectively which are calculated in the following way:
 - (i) the module is calculated with the standard formula provided that the module does not consists of sub-modules;
 - (ii) the module is calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 provided that the module consist of sub-modules.
 - (i) SCR_{int} denotes the capital requirement for intangible asset risk as set out in Article 182.
2. For all modules of the standard formula referred to in paragraph 1(h)(ii), the capital requirement of a particular module shall be calculated with the formula set out in paragraph 1, applying the following denominations:
- (a) P denotes the capital requirement reflecting the risks of the sub-modules of that particular module which are within the scope of the partial internal model, calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (b) S_S denotes the capital requirement derived by applying that particular module only to the risks not covered by the partial internal model;
 - (c) k denotes the number of sub-modules of that particular module that are within the scope of the partial internal model;
 - (d) n denotes the number of sub-modules of that particular module;
 - (e) l denotes the number of sub-modules of that particular module for each of which the a capital requirement can be calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (f) $Corr_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter of the standard formula for the aggregation of sub-modules i and j of that particular module;
 - (g) P_i denotes the capital requirement for the sub-module i of that particular module, calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (h) S_i and S_j denote the capital requirement for sub-modules i and j of that particular module respectively which are calculated in the following way:
 - (i) the sub-module is calculated with the standard formula provided that the sub-module does not consists of other sub-modules;

- (ii) the sub-module is calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 provided that the sub-module consist of other sub-modules.
 - (i) SCR_{int} shall be set to zero.
3. For all modules of the standard formula referred to in paragraph 1(h)(ii), the capital requirement of a particular module shall be calculated with the formula set out in paragraph 1, applying the following denominations:
- (a) P denotes the capital requirement reflecting the risks of the sub-modules of that particular sub-module which are within the scope of the partial internal model, calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (b) S_S denotes the capital requirement derived by applying that particular sub-module only to the risks not covered by the partial internal model;
 - (c) k denotes the number of sub-modules of that particular sub-module that are within the scope of the partial internal model;
 - (d) n denotes the number of sub-modules of that particular sub-module;
 - (e) l denotes the number of sub-modules of that particular sub-module for each of which the a capital requirement can be calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (f) $Corr_{(i,j)}$ denotes the correlation parameter of the standard formula for the aggregation of sub-modules i and j of that particular sub-module;
 - (g) P_i denotes the capital requirement for the sub-module i of that particular sub-module, calculated with the partial internal model;
 - (h) S_i and S_j denote the capital requirement for sub-modules i and j of that particular module respectively which are calculated in the following way:
 - (i) the sub-module is calculated with the standard formula provided that the sub-module does not consists of other sub-modules;
 - (ii) the sub-module is calculated in accordance with this paragraph provided that the sub-module consist of other sub-modules.
 - (i) SCR_{int} shall be set to zero.

F. Integration technique 5

1. The Basic Solvency Capital Requirement shall be equal to the following:

$$BSCR = \sqrt{P^2 + S_S^2 + \frac{2 \cdot P}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^k \sum_{j=1}^k Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot S_i \cdot S_j}} \cdot \sum_{j=k+1}^n \sum_{i=1}^k Corr_{(i,j)} \cdot S_i \cdot S_j} + SCR_{int}}$$

where:

- (a) P , S_S , k , n , $Corr_{(i,j)}$ and SCR_{int} are defines as in paragraph 1 of section E;
 - (b) S_i and S_j denote the capital requirement for modules i and j respectively of the standard formula which are calculated in the following way:
 - (i) the module is calculated with the standard formula provided that the module does not consists of sub-modules;
 - (ii) the module is calculated in accordance with paragraph 2 provided that the module consist of sub-modules.
2. For all modules of the standard formula referred to in paragraph 1(h)(ii), the capital requirement of a particular module shall be calculated with the formula set out in paragraph 1, applying the following denominations:
- (a) P , S_S , k , n , $Corr_{(i,j)}$ and SCR_{int} are defines as in paragraph 2 of section E;
 - (b) S_i and S_j denote the capital requirement for sub-modules i and j of that particular module respectively which are calculated in the following way:
 - (i) the sub-module is calculated with the standard formula provided that the sub-module does not consists of other sub-modules;
 - (ii) the sub-module is calculated in accordance with paragraph 3 provided that the sub-module consist of other sub-modules.
3. For all modules of the standard formula referred to in paragraph 1(h)(ii), the capital requirement of a particular module shall be calculated with the formula set out in paragraph 1, applying the following denominations:
- (a) P , S_S , k , n , $Corr_{(i,j)}$ and SCR_{int} are defines as in paragraph 3 of section E;
 - (b) S_i and S_j denote the capital requirement for sub-modules i and j of that particular module respectively which are calculated in the following way:
 - (i) the sub-module is calculated with the standard formula provided that the sub-module does not consists of other sub-modules;

- (ii) the sub-module is calculated in accordance with this paragraph provided that the sub-module consist of other sub-modules.

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ANNEX MCR1

MCR RISK FACTORS FOR NON-LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE OR REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS

	Segment	Lines of business, as set out in Annex I, Lines of business, that the segment consists of	Factor for technical provisions for segment s (α_s)	Factor for premiums written for segment s (β_s)
1	Medical expense insurance	1	4.7 %	4.7 %
2	Income protection insurance	2	13.1 %	8.5 %
3	Workers' compensation insurance	3	10.7 %	7.5 %
4	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	4 and 16	8.5 %	9.4 %
5	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	5 and 17	7.5 %	7.5 %
6	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	6 and 18	10.3 %	14 %
7	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	7 and 19	9.4 %	7.5 %
8	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	8 and 20	10.3 %	13.1 %
9	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	9 and 21	17.7 %	11.3 %
10	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	10 and 22	11.3 %	6.6 %
11	Assistance and its proportional reinsurance	11 and 23	18.6 %	8.5 %
12	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	12 and 24	18.6 %	12.2 %
13	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	26	18.6 %	15.9 %
14	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	27	18.6 %	15.9 %
15	Non-proportional property reinsurance	28	18.6 %	15.9 %
16	Non-proportional health reinsurance	25	18.6 %	15.9 %

ANNEX PD1



STRUCTURE OF THE SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT AND REGULAR SUPERVISORY REPORT

Summary

A. Business and Performance

- A.1 Business
- A.2 Underwriting Performance
- A.3 Investment Performance
- A.4 Performance of other activities
- A.5 Any other information

B. System of Governance

- B.1 General information on the system of governance
- B.2 Fit and proper requirements
- B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment
- B.4 Internal control system
- B.5 Internal audit function
- B.6 Actuarial function
- B.7 Outsourcing
- B.8 Any other information

C. Risk Profile

- C.1 Underwriting risk
- C.2 Market risk
- C.3 Credit risk
- C.4 Liquidity risk
- C.5 Operational risk
- C.6 Other material risks
- C.7 Any other information

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

- D.1 Assets
- D.2 Technical provisions
- D.3 Other liabilities
- D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

D.5 Any other information

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own funds

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

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

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

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

E.6 Any other information

ANNEX TA1

AGGREGATE STATISTICAL DATA

Part A: Data on supervised undertakings and groups

Data with regard to insurance and reinsurance undertakings supervised under Directive 2009/138/EC.

1. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, the number of branches as referred to in Article 13(11) of Directive 2009/138/EC and the number of branches as referred to in Article 162(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC established in the Member State of the supervisory authority;
2. The number of branches of insurance and reinsurance undertakings established in the Member State of the supervisory authority carrying out relevant business in one or more other Member States;
3. The number of insurance undertakings established in the Member State of the supervisory authority pursuing business in other Member States under the freedom to provide services;
4. The number of insurance undertakings established in other Member States which have notified their intention to pursue business in the Member State of the supervisory authority under the freedom to provide services and those which actually pursue business;
5. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings falling outside the scope of Directive 2009/138/EC;
6. The number of special purpose vehicles authorised in accordance with Article 211 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
7. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings subject to reorganisation measures or winding-up proceedings;
8. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and the number of their portfolios where the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied.
9. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings applying the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC.
10. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings applying the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure referred to in Article 308c Directive 2009/138/EC.
11. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings applying the transitional deduction to technical provisions referred to in Article 308d Directive 2009/138/EC.
12. The total amount of assets of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings valued in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, by material asset classes;
13. The total amount of liabilities of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings valued in accordance with Articles 75 to 86 of Directive 2009/138/EC, divided by technical provisions and other liabilities, with separate indication of the subordinated liabilities which are not included in the own funds;

14. The total amount of basic own funds, with separate indication of the subordinated liabilities which are included in own funds, and the total amount of ancillary own funds;
15. The total eligible amount of own funds to cover the Solvency Capital Requirement, classified by tiers;
16. The total eligible amount of basic own funds to cover the Minimum Capital Requirement, classified by tiers;
17. The total amount of the Minimum Capital Requirement;
18. The total amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement;
19. Where the Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated using the standard formula the total amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement by risk module and sub-module - at the level of aggregation available - expressed as percentage of the total amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement ;
- 15bis. Where the Solvency Capital Requirement for credit risk is calculated using the standard formula the total amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement for spread risk and market risk concentration sub-modules and for counterparty default risk module for which a reassessment of the credit quality steps of the larger or more complex exposures has been conducted in accordance with paragraph 8 of Article 141- at the level of aggregation available - expressed as percentage of the total amount of the respective sub-modules or module ;
20. Where the Solvency Capital Requirement is calculated using an approved partial internal model the total amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement by risk module and sub-module - at the level of aggregation available - expressed as percentage of the total amount of the Solvency Capital Requirement; data on internal models which scope includes credit risk in both market risk and counterparty default risk shall be separately disclosed;
21. The number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings using an approved full internal model and the number of insurance and reinsurance undertakings using an approved partial internal model for the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement; data on internal models which scope includes credit risk in both market risk and counterparty default risk shall be separately disclosed;
22. The number of capital add-ons, the average capital add-on per undertaking and the distribution of capital add-ons measured as a percentage of the Solvency Capital Requirement, with regard to all insurance and reinsurance undertakings supervised under Directive 2009/138/EC.

The information set out in paragraphs 1 to 5, 7 to 17 shall be provided separately for:

- all insurance and reinsurance undertakings;
- life insurance undertakings;
- non-life insurance undertakings;
- insurance undertakings which simultaneously pursue both life and non-life insurance activities;
- reinsurance undertakings.

Data with regard to insurance groups supervised under Directive 2009/138/EC

23. The number of insurance groups of which the supervisory authority is the group supervisor including, the number of insurance and reinsurance subsidiary undertakings at national level, in other Member States and third countries, further split by equivalent and non-equivalent third countries in accordance with Article 260 of Directive 2009/138/EC ;
24. The number of insurance groups of which the supervisory authority is the group supervisor, where the ultimate parent insurance or reinsurance undertaking or insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company which has its head office in the Community is a subsidiary undertaking of a company which has its head office outside of the Community;
25. The number of ultimate parent insurance or reinsurance undertakings or insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies subject to group supervision at national level by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article 216 of Directive 2009/138/EC, including for each such undertaking and holding company the number of its insurance and reinsurance subsidiary undertakings at national level, in other Member States and third countries, further split by equivalent and non-equivalent third countries in accordance with Article 260 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
26. The number of ultimate parent insurance or reinsurance undertakings or insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies subject to group supervision at national level by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article 216 of Directive 2009/138/EC, where another related ultimate parent undertaking at national level is present as referred to in Article 217 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
27. The number of cross-border insurance groups where the supervisory authority is the group supervisor;
28. The number of insurance groups that have been allowed to use method 2 or a combination of methods 1 and 2 in accordance with Article 220(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC for the calculation of the solvency at the level of the group;
29. The total amount of the group eligible own funds for the insurance groups of which the supervisory authority is the group supervisor, separately for group eligible own funds calculated in accordance with method 1 as referred to in Article 230(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC and for group eligible own funds calculated in accordance with method 2 as referred to in Article 233 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
30. The total amount of the group Solvency Capital Requirement for the insurance groups of which the supervisory authority is the group supervisor separately for the group Solvency Capital Requirement calculated in accordance with method 1 as referred to in Article 230(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, calculated in accordance with method 2 as referred to in Article 233 of Directive 2009/138/EC and in accordance with a combination of methods 1 and 2;
31. The number of insurance groups of which the supervisory authority is the group supervisor using an approved full internal model for the calculation of the group Solvency Capital Requirements, and the number of insurance groups of which the supervisory authority is the group supervisor using an approved partial internal model for the calculation of the group Solvency Capital Requirement. The information shall be disclosed separately for approvals in accordance with Article 230 and Article 231 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

The information set out in paragraphs 1 to 27 shall be provided in relation to the end of the last calendar year. In relation to paragraphs 8 to 17, 25 and 26 the information shall relate to the financial year ends of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance groups which ended in the last calendar year.

Part B: Data on the supervisory authority

1. The structure of the supervisory authority including the number of staff at the end of the last calendar year;
2. The number of on-site inspections undertaken both at solo and group level, and the total number of man-days spent on them, also specifying the number of regular inspections and ad-hoc inspections, inspections mandated to third parties and on-site inspections under group supervision which were undertaken jointly with other members of the group's College of supervisors ; data on inspections conducted in order to review and evaluate the reliance of undertakings on external ratings shall be separately disclosed;
3. The number of formal reviews both at solo and group level, of ongoing compliance of full or partial internal models with the requirements in relation to the number of internal models in use; data on reviews conducted in order to review and evaluate the reliance of undertakings on external ratings shall be separately disclosed;
4. The number of partial and of full internal models submitted for approval and how many of those application were successful, divided into solo undertakings and groups; data on internal models which scope includes credit risk in both market risk and counterparty default risk shall be separately disclosed;
5. The number of corrective measures taken, as defined by Articles 110, 117, 119, 137, 138 and 139 of Directive 2009/138/EC, by type of measure; the number of corrective measures as defined by Article 119 triggered by a deviation of the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertakings with respect to their credit risk;
6. The number of authorisations withdrawn;
7. The number of authorisations granted to insurance or reinsurance undertakings;
8. The criteria used for the application of capital add-ons and the criteria for their calculation and removal;
9. The number of applications submitted to the supervisory authorities to use the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b Directive 2009/138/EC and how many were successful.
10. Where Member States have chosen to require prior approval for use of the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC, the number of applications submitted to the supervisory authorities to use this adjustment and how many were successful.
11. The number of extensions granted in accordance with Article 138(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC, and their average duration;
12. The number of authorisations granted in accordance with Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
13. The number of applications submitted to the supervisory authorities to use the transitional risk-free interest rate term structure referred to in Article 308c Directive 2009/138/EC, how many were

successful and the number of decisions to revoke the approval of this transitional measure pursuant to article 308e of Directive 2009/138/EC.

14. The number of applications submitted to the supervisory authorities to use the transitional deduction to technical provisions referred to in Article 308d Directive 2009/138/EC and how many were successful.
15. The number of meetings of Colleges of supervisors which the supervisory authority attended as a member and those chaired as group supervisor;
16. The number of applications submitted to the supervisory authorities for the approval of ancillary own funds, how many of those applications were successful and the main feature of the items approved;
17. The number of applications submitted to the supervisory authorities for approval of the assessment and classification of own-fund items, which are not covered by the list of the Articles COF1, COF3, COF5, COF7 and COF9, how many of those applications were successful, the main features of the items and the method used to assess and classify them;
18. The number and scope of peer review analyses organised and conducted by EIOPA in accordance with Article 30 of the Regulation 2010/1094/EC, in which the supervisory authority participated.

The information set out in paragraphs 2 to 15 shall be provided in relation to the last calendar year.