Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR)

31 December 2022

STELLANTIS
INSURANCE

Contents

Executive Summary

Company's Background and Business

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Limited ("the Company") is authorised under the Insurance Business Act (Cap 403) to carry on the business of insurance restricted to risks outside Malta in the following class of long-term business:

Class 1 – Life and Annuity

The Company carries out its business in Europe.

System of Governance

The organisational structure of the Company is aimed at supporting the strategic objectives and operations of the Company. The Company has implemented a three lines of defence structure to ensure that the risks the Company faces are identified and that mitigation measures are taken.

The Directors of the Company who held office during the year were:

Joaquin Capdevila – Non-Executive Director and Chairman
Edouard Marie Joseph Benoist de Lamarzelle – Chief Executive Officer/ Executive Director
Fabio Fontana– Non-Executive Director
Pedro De Elejabeitia Rodriguez – Non-Executive Director
Anthony Camilleri – Independent Non-Executive Director
Mark Azzopardi – Independent Non-Executive Director
Anne Sophie Achard – Non-Executive Director
Steven Pourrat – Non-Executive Director (resigned on 21/12/2022)

Outsourced Activities

The Company has the following outsourcing agreements identified as Key functions:

Stellantis Insurance Manager Ltd (Malta) – Insurance Management Agreement
Santander Consumer Finance SA (Spain) – Internal Audit Agreement (Maria Luisa Samaniego – Internal Auditor)
Marsh Actuaries (UK) – External Actuarial Agreement – (Konrad Farrugia - Appointed Actuary)

Business Model and Financial performance

UW Results

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Technical account – long-term business

	Notes	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Earned premiums			
Gross premiums written	14	**99,322,840**	106,669,203
Movement in the provision for unearned premiums	12	**547,320**	(220,500)
Earned premiums		**99,870,160**	106,448,703
Investment income	15	**270,220**	65,848
Total technical income		**100,140,380**	106,514,551
Claims incurred			
Claims paid	12	**(18,644,257)**	(21,285,534)
Movement in the provision for claims	12	**(226,614)**	3,587,119
Claims incurred		**(18,870,871)**	(17,698,415)
Net operating expenses	16	**(53,268,994)**	(56,583,847)
Total technical charges		**(72,139,865)**	(74,282,262)
Balance on the long-term business technical account (page 14)		**28,000,515**	32,232,289

During 2022 the Company generated a balance on the long-term business technical account of €28,000,515. The lower results when compared to prior year are mainly attributable to the following factors:

The 2022 premium levels decreased considerably during the year as a result of lower registrations across the countries and the shifting of some products from a life cover to a non-life general business cover.

Claims incurred increased slightly due to lower technical provision releases during the year whereas the operating expenses decreased in line with the decrease in business.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Solvency	Capital requirement	Eligible capital	Solvency ratio	MCR as % SCR
SCR	16,168,185	17,569,051	108.7%	39.3%
MCR	6,361,805	17,569,051	276.2%	0

The Company's SCR cover as at 31st December 2022 stood at 109%.

Capital Management

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Limited does not foresee any instances of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR which could potentially create a cause for concern. Management constantly monitors the SCR and MCR level on a monthly basis, and have procedures in place that will immediately highlight the possibility of a drop below the 110% in SCR coverage.

The SCR Cover on 31st December 2022 fell below the risk appetite limit of the Company by 1 percentage point. This constitutes a breach of the risk appetite limit which was reported to the Board of Directors. The action plan agreed upon was to calculate the SCR on a monthly basis until the SCR Cover regularises, starting from January 2023. The SCR Cover at the end of January 2023 stood at 123%, well above the risk appetite limit.

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Limited ('the Company') is a private limited liability company registered in Malta.

The Company is regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority. It is a joint venture between Stellantis Services Limited and Santander Consumer Finance S.A. Stellantis Services Limited forms part of Stellantis N.V. which is domiciled in the Netherlands whereas Santander Consumer Finance S.A. forms part of Banco Santander S.A. domiciled in Spain.

In January 2021 PSA Group and Italian-American conglomerate Fiat Chrysler Automobiles merged to form Stellantis N.V. which is now a multinational automotive manufacturing corporation formed on the basis of a 50-50 cross-border merger. Stellantis N.V. is headquartered in Amsterdam, Netherlands. Stellantis engages in automotive equipment and finance business in Europe, Eurasia, China and South-Asia, India Pacific, Latin America, the Middle East, Africa and America. Its automotive segment designs, manufactures and sells passenger cars and light commercial vehicles under the Stellantis Brands.

The MFSA is responsible for the supervisory authority and financial supervision of the undertaking as well as that of the Malta Stellantis Group.

The MFSA contact details are as follows:

Mr Ray Schembri
Director
Insurance and Pensions Supervision Unit

Malta Financial Services Authority
Triq l-Imdina, Zone 1
Central Business District
Birkirkara, CBD 1010
Phone: +356 21441155
Direct: +356 25485238
Email: RSchembri@mfsa.com.mt
Web: https://www.mfsa.mt/

The independent auditors of the Company are:

Ernst & Young Malta Limited
Regional Business Centre
Achille Ferris Street
Msida MSD 1751
Malta
Office: +356 23471522
Website: https://www.ey.com/en_mt

Share Capital

The authorised share capital of the Company is €50,000,000 divided into 250,000 Ordinary A Shares of €100 each and 250,000 Ordinary B Shares of €100 each.

The issued share capital of the Company is €3,700,000 divided into 18,500 Ordinary A Shares of €100 each and 18,500 Ordinary B Shares of €100 each fully paid up and subscribed to by two Shareholders; Stellantis Services Limited and Santander Consumer Finance S.A.

Capital Contribution

Stellantis Services Ltd and Santander Consumer Finance S.A., in their capacity as the parent undertakings of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd, made a further investment in the Company by making a capital contribution issued partly in cash for €4,800,000 and partly through a conversion of dividend payable for €2,712,392 for a total amount of €7,512,392.

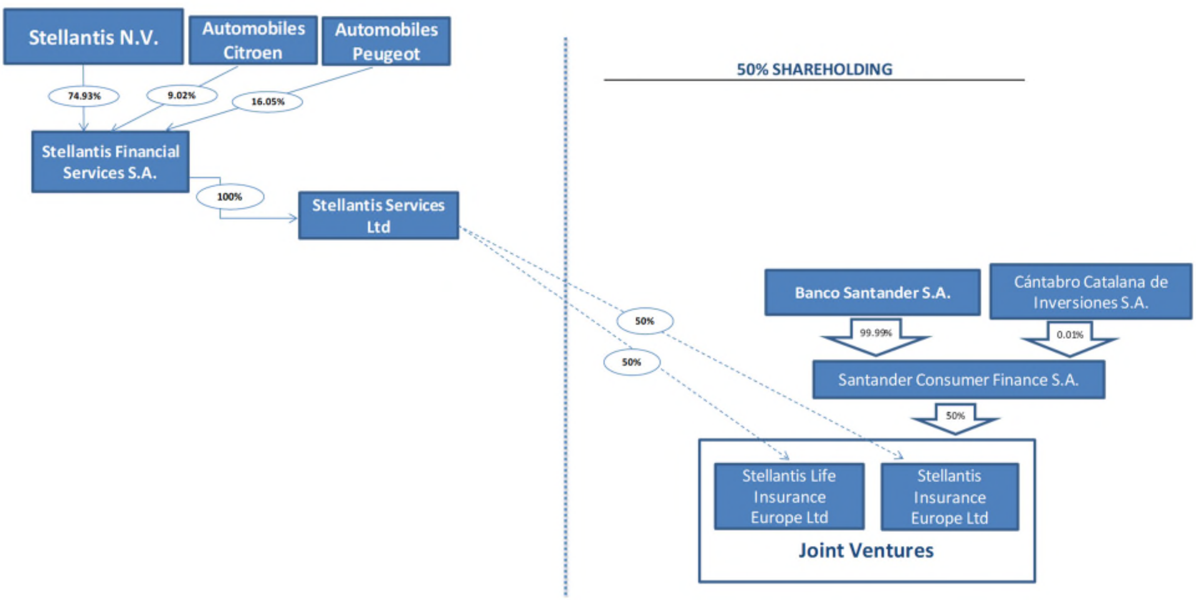
Shareholders

Stellantis Services Limited, 53 MIB House, Abate Rigord Street, Ta' Xbiex XBX 1122, Malta (Registration No. C 43459) subscribed to 18,500 Ordinary Shares Class "A".

Santander Consumer Finance S.A., Ciudad Grupo Santander, Avenida de Cantabria s/n, Boadilla del Monte, 28660 Madrid Spain (Registration No. CIF: A-28122570) subscribed to 18,500 Ordinary Shares, Class "B".

The Company is a joint venture between Stellantis Services Limited and Santander Consumer Finance S.A. Stellantis Services Limited forms part of Stellantis N.V. domiciled in the Netherlands whereas Santander Consumer Finance S.A. forms part of Banco Santander S.A. domiciled in Spain.

Group Family Tree



Insurance Licence

The Company is authorised under the Insurance Business Act (Cap 403) to carry on the business of insurance restricted to risks outside Malta in the following class of long term business:

Class 1 – Life and Annuity

The Company carries out its business in Europe.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
Technical account – long-term business

	Notes	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Earned premiums			
Gross premiums **written**	14	**99,322,840**	106,669,203
Movement in the provision for unearned premiums	12	**547,320**	(220,500)
Earned premiums		**99,870,160**	106,448,703
Investment income	15	**270,220**	65,848
Total technical income		**100,140,380**	106,514,551
Claims incurred			
Claims paid	12	**(18,644,257)**	(21,285,534)
Movement in the provision for claims	12	**(226,614)**	3,587,119
Claims incurred		**(18,870,871)**	(17,698,415)
Net **operating** expenses	16	**(53,268,994)**	(56,583,847)
Total technical charges		**(72,139,865)**	(74,282,262)
Balance on the long-term business technical account (page 14)		**28,000,515**	32,232,289

During 2022 the Company generated a balance on the long term business technical account of €28,000,515. The lower results when compared to prior year are mainly attributable to the following factors:

The 2022 premium levels decreased considerably during the year as a result of lower registrations across the countries and the shifting of some products from a life cover to a non-life general business cover.

Claims incurred increased slightly due to lower technical provision releases during the year whereas the operating expenses decreased in line with the decrease in business.

A.3 Investment Performance

During 2022 the Company continued to invest in bonds and as at 31st December 2022 it had a portfolio consisting of 82 bonds; 5 government and 77 corporate. The bonds mature over a period of 5 years till 2027 and are all denominated in EUR currency. The bonds are being accounted for as 'Held-to-Maturity' financial assets at amortised cost as per IAS 39 with the amortisation process reflected in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

The income arising from investments held by the Company consists of interest income and amortisation of the bonds which as at 31st December 2022 amounted to €270,220 as per Statement of Comprehensive Income.

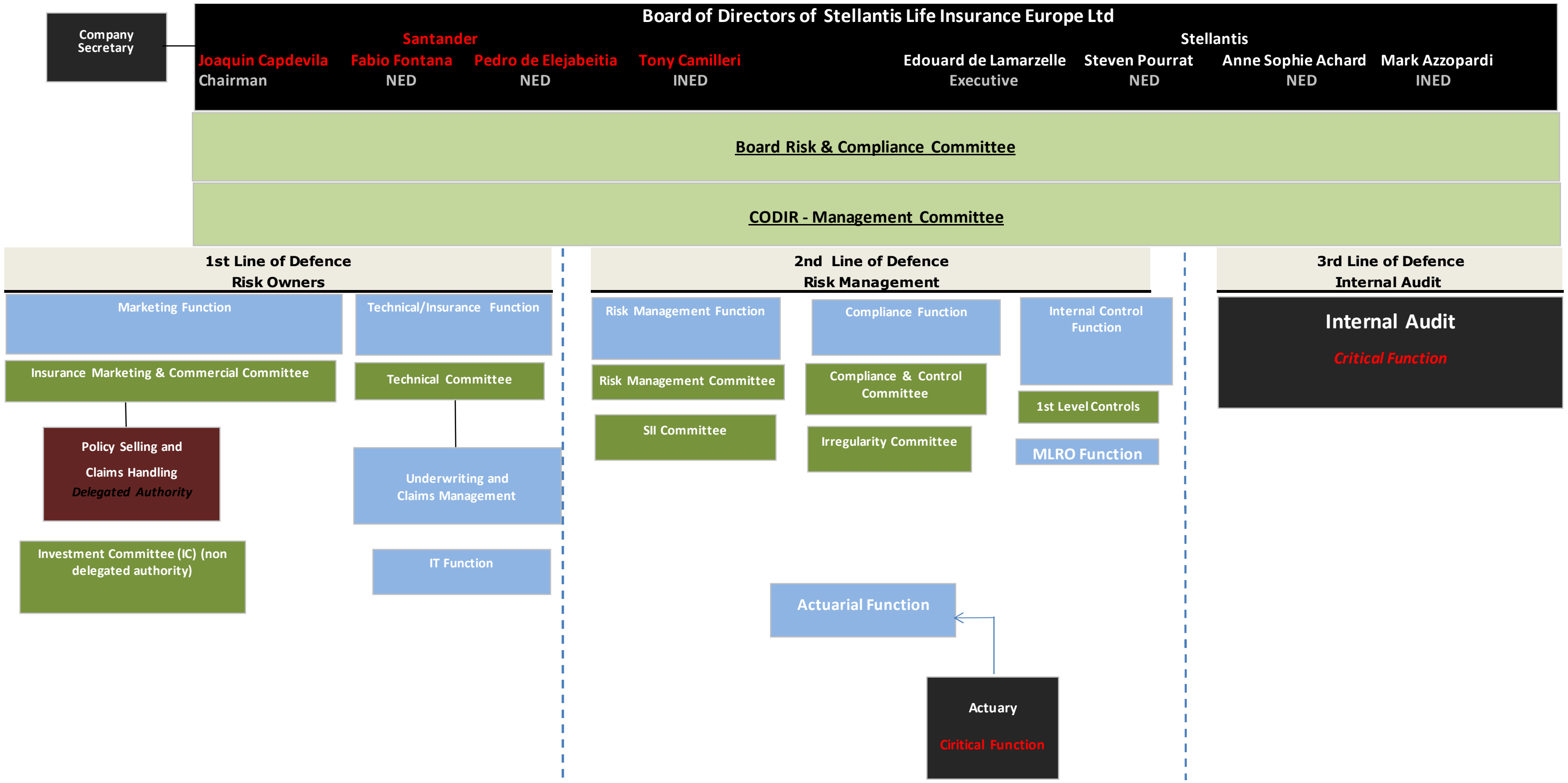
There was no change in the type of investment income received by the Company during 2022 when compared to the previous year.

A.4 Performance of other Activities and Any Other Information

There were no other material income and expenses incurred over the reporting period compared to previous financial year worthy of disclosure.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance



In order to assist the Company in mitigating the risks underlying the strategic objectives, the following committees and functions are in place:

Board Committee

Risk Management and Compliance Committee

The Risk and Compliance Committee is authorised by the Board of Directors to oversee the Group's risk management and Compliance arrangements ensuring that risk appetite is appropriate and adhered to and that any compliance issues and key risks are identified and managed.

Management Committees

a) First line of Defence

Insurance Marketing Commercial Committee

This Marketing Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and is held on a monthly basis.

The purpose of this Committee is to organise the launch and follow up process of new products and action plans and reduce the route to market for new products. Moreover, to identify products which are performing below target, to investigate and analyse the causes behind the low performance and to advise the Zone Director and SF of the possible routes to action to improve performance to meet targets. It also validates the IT projects.

Investment Committee

This is made up of some Directors and the Chief Financial Officer. The "prudent person principle" is the guiding principle behind all investment decisions and the Company's investment guidelines. This Committee has no delegated authority, and the recommendations proposed by the Investment Committee will need Board approval.

Technical Committee

The Technical Committee is chaired by the Technical Director and assists the Board in the oversight of the Company's key underwriting objectives, strategies and policies. The Technical Committee is responsible for approving the Company's underwriting strategies, policies, procedures, authorities and limit profiles and for reviewing the performance of the Company's underwriting portfolios.

b) Second line of Defence

Actuarial Function

The Actuarial function is split between the Technical Department and an Appointed Actuary, both carrying out separate tasks and taking different decisions. The Appointed Actuary is external to the Company and the decisions taken aim to reduce the risk of a potential conflict of interest as well as ensure that the four-eye principle is in place. The Technical Department carries out the Technical Provisions calculations on a monthly basis, analyses the pricing of new products, reviews the products' performance on a monthly basis and is also part of the Technical Committee. The Board of Directors has given delegated authority to the Technical Committee and underwriting function.

Compliance Officer and the Compliance and Control Committee

The Compliance Officer reports directly to the CEO and the Board. The Compliance and Control Committee is chaired by the Head of Compliance & Risk Insurance and falls under the second line of defence and it assists the Board in the oversight of the Company's general corporate governance, compliance and control. The Board of Directors has given delegated authority to this Committee.

Risk Management Function and Risk Management Committee and Solvency II Committee

This is considered highly critical in the operations of the Company, in particular to the Risk Management and the ORSA Process. The Risk Committee is chaired by the Head of Compliance & Risk Insurance and is given delegated authority by the Board of Directors ("the Board") to oversee the Company's risk management arrangements ensuring that risk appetite is appropriate and adhered to and that key risks are identified and managed appropriately. The Company has a well-developed Risk Management Framework incorporated in the Corporate Governance structure. Risks are managed, monitored, reported, mitigated and controlled through the three lines of defence.

In 2022 the Solvency II Committee has been merged with the Risk Management Committee. The purpose of this Committee is to update and prepare for reporting to be done according to the Solvency II Annual Plan, and to review the three pillars of Solvency II.

c) Third line of Defence

Internal Auditor

The Internal Audit Function is outsourced to Santander Consumer Finance Internal Audit and reports directly to the Board. The Audit topics are overseen by the Directors during the Board meeting.

B.2 "Fit and Proper" requirements

Prior to the appointment of any new member to the Board an evaluation is undertaken of the fitness and the probity of the proposed director. This involves examination and documentation of:

- The person's previous experience, knowledge and professional qualifications and whether these are adequate to enable sound and prudent management of the Company.
- Proof of skill, care, diligence and compliance with the relevant standards of the area/sector he/she has worked in.
- Reputation – enquiry as to whether there are any criminal or financial antecedents or past experience with the Financial Regulator which may lead the Board to believe that the person may not discharge his/her duties in line with applicable rules, regulations or guidelines.

The Compliance Officer will notify the Malta Financial Services Authority ('MFSA') of the identity of the Board of Directors or any amendment to its composition along with all information needed to assess whether they are fit and proper.

B.3 Risk Management System including the ORSA

The Company's Risk Management Framework shall play a role in strategy and business planning with participation of the Risk Management Functions in strategy and business planning being a key critical element for implementing the Company's risk strategy.

The Risk Management Framework provides decision makers with information about important variables that can affect the amount of capital required to support the business plan, the amount of capital generated and recycled as a result of the components and ultimate execution of the business plan, and the economic return of capital expected to be generated by the business plan. The Finance, Investment and Actuarial Functions play a key role in supporting and implementing the Risk Management Framework in this regard.

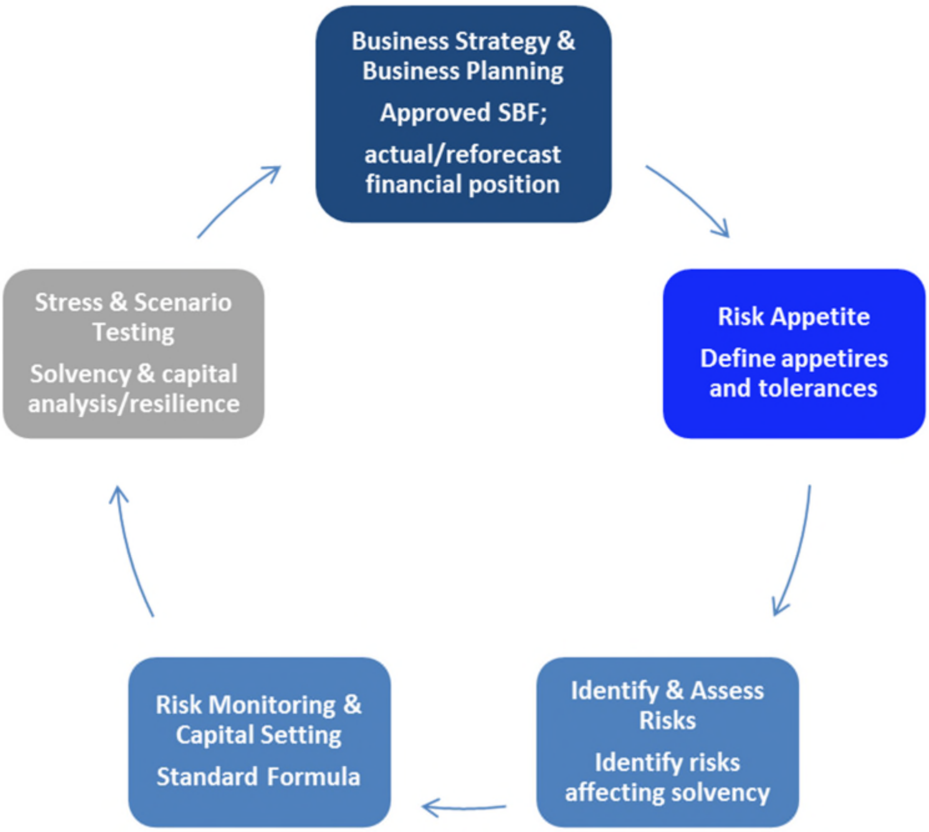
More particularly the Risk Management Framework monitors solvency needs assessment as identified in the ORSA to avoid any significant deviation with the overall risk tolerance limits and regulatory capital requirements. Throughout the Risk Valuations and ORSA process, it is also ensuring the viability of the overall business model under stressed conditions on a short, middle and long term perspective.

Following the identification of the various risks, each risk is then categorised. Discussions and workshops are held with risk owners in order to generate a scenario, which enables to assign a severity score to each risk. In addition, the frequency of each risk is also assigned during these discussions. The following sections illustrate in more detail the process that is followed to arrive at the valuation of the risks:

1. Risk identification and description
2. Valuation method used
3. Results of valuation

The Company adopts the Diversified Risk Profile, which can be defined as a measure of losses based on various items of historical data such as total losses, number of losses, average loss size, payment patterns and correlations between different risk categories.

The diversified risk profile is based on the principle that not all risks can materialise at once and therefore it gives a more realistic risk profile. Furthermore, it provides the management of the Company, the chance to compare the risk profile with the Company's set threshold. The Diversified Risk Profile will in turn provide a better indication of what the Company expects the average loss in monetary terms to be.



Objectives and Minimum Requirements in assessing Solvency needs

The objective of the risk valuations and ORSA process is to give Stellantis Life Insurance Europe a global view of its risks within a time horizon of 3 years. This process aims to help the strategic decision-making process at a top management level (Board of Directors, CODIR), and to improve the mitigation and control of the existing risks. The risk valuations and the ORSA are performed together within the same process. The risk valuations is the base of the risk management system; it allows the risk identification, assessment, monitoring and reporting, as well as the improvement of the risk mitigation techniques. The ORSA is an annual assessment of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe's risks and solvency needs, taking into account its risk tolerance and the current risk mitigation techniques.

Minimum Requirements in assessing Solvency needs

The assessment of the overall solvency needs is expected to:

1. Reflect the material risks arising from all assets and liabilities including intra-group and off-Balance Sheet arrangements;
2. Reflect the Company's management practices, systems and controls including the use of risk mitigation techniques;
3. Assess the quality of processes and inputs, in particular the adequacy of the Company's system of governance, taking into consideration risks that may arise from inadequacies or deficiencies;
4. Connect business planning to solvency needs;
5. Include explicit identification of possible future scenarios;
6. Address potential external stress; and
7. Use a valuation basis that is consistent throughout the overall solvency needs assessment.

Strategy and business planning

The strategic direction of the business will be set within the risk profile of the Company and considers the implication upon capital allocation. Stellantis Life Insurance Europe operates in a capital-constrained environment and capital rationing through the planning process is a critical mechanism for ensuring that scarce resources are deployed most effectively with due consideration given to the impact of short term and long term risks associated with executing the Company's business plan. Participation of the Risk Management Function in strategy and business planning is a key critical element for implementing the Company's risk strategy.

The Company's strategic plan should serve as a basis for the calculation of the ORSA. The 3-year financial projections are used to project the Company's technical and non-technical results, asset-liability position and the Company's projected capital levels for the coming 36 months.

In line with Guideline 17, the Company is now taking into account the results of the ORSA and the insights gained throughout the process of this assessment in its capital management and business planning. The following are the key conclusions from the ORSA exercise:

- The discussions which previously used to take place on various risks faced by the Company are now being documented, treated and monitored in a more consistent and clinical approach;
- The documentation of the process and various risks enables all key personnel to be fully aware of the critical risks and also contribute to the treatment of these risks;
- The risks underlying the Company's strategic plan can be individually quantified and aggregated in terms of Euro Value depending on the level of confidence determined by the Board of Directors. This would model the way future strategic decisions are taken.
- A number of stress test scenarios were included to this year's ORSA. Given that the risk profile of the Company is similar to that of 2021 there were no major differences in the stress test scenarios, however a new cyber stress test has been included in the list of tests. In addition, the stress test has also been linked to sustainability and emerging risks. As an overall conclusion of such stress tests, the Company remains in a comfortable solvency position.

- The Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes adjustment utilised is fully recoverable over the term of the Business Plan. As can be seen under section E.1 in this report, under both a realistic and pessimistic scenario the deferred tax is fully recoverable over the 3-year term of the Business Plan.
- Following the ORSA of 2021 where an update has been provided in relation to climate change, for this ORSA, the scenarios have been re-visited and discussed in order to improve the quantitative analysis. This year a market risk scenario has been included. In addition to climate change risk, an analysis regarding Social and Governance risks has also been carried out in order to have the full view of sustainability risks.
- An analysis on Emerging risks mainly Inflation risk, risk of economic crises and Geopolitical risks has also been carried out.

Overall Methodology

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe has adopted the following key steps to comply with the ORSA guidelines issued by EIOPA:

- Independent risk identification
- Risk Valuations, where each identified risk is subjected to:
    - Risk Owners Identification
    - Inherent Risk Exposure and Evaluation
    - Risk Control and Mitigation
    - Residual Risk Exposure and Evaluation
    - Risk Assessment
    - Comparison with Standard Formula Valuations

Usage of Standard Formula or a different assessment methodology depends on whether the Standard Formula adequately reflects the Company's individual risk profile.

To ensure the overall consistency of the Solvency II approach, the Company has streamlined the risk management process and ORSA policy with the SCR calculation for;

- Classification;
- Modularity; and
- Technical specification where Standard Formula reflects the Company's specific risk.

The Standard Formula is only required for the risk classification, identification and, when relevant, the assessment. Additional risks and assessment methodologies are included in the ORSA process, so that the final results reflect the risk profile of the Company.

If, after an independent assessment of the risks, Stellantis Life Insurance Europe considers that the Standard Formula reflects the risks in an appropriate manner, given the size and complexity of the Company, the ORSA shall rely on the Standard Formula for the assessment of those risks.

The Standard Formula may not appropriately assess other risks included in the SCR calculation, because the risk profile of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe of those particular risks may deviate significantly from the assumptions underlying the Formula. In such case, the assessment shall be made through an adjustment of the parameters of the Standard Formula.

For some other risks, the Standard Formula itself is not appropriate and an adjustment would not be enough to properly reflect the risk. For these risks a completely independent assessment or a scenario based approach is carried out. Strategic and compliance risks are not included in the SCR calculation. For these types of risk, the assessment shall be made through a scenario based approach.

Types of risks	Types of risks	Appropriateness of the standard formula	Assessment methodology
Risks Identified	Standard Formula risks (risk = sub module)	Appropriate	Standard Formula (SF)
		Parameters are criticised	Adjusted formula (AF)
		Not appropriate	Scenario-based approach (SBA) or Actuarial Independent Assessment (IA)
	Additional risks	N.A.	Scenario-based approach (SBA)

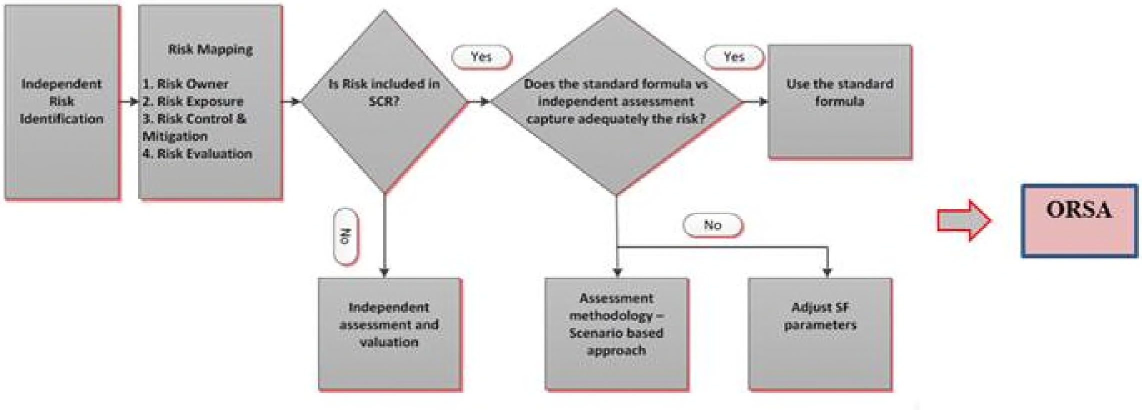
Stellantis Life Insurance Europe considers relevant to use the 99.5% Value at Risk, as used in the SCR calculation for all Pillar 1 risks included in the Standard Formula (even those for which the parameters or calculation method will be adjusted). For additional risks not included in the SCR calculation, namely strategic and compliance risks, Stellantis Life Insurance Europe also uses the 99.5% Value at Risk ('VaR') to maintain a coherent VaR.

This aims at ensuring a better consideration of its specific risk profile on a sufficiently reasonable basis, approved risk tolerance limits and business strategy with regard to the current level of its SCR, as well as to continuously monitor the compliance with capital requirements.

Identification and Valuation Process

The Board adopted a top-down approach and participated in the forward-looking assessment of the own risks, including how the assessment was to be performed. The Board has challenged the results during a session held with the Risk Management team outside Board meetings.

The Risk Management team together with the Company's Key Functions have, independently from the Standard Formula, identified and assessed the risks facing the Company. Thereafter, a comparison against the Standard Formula was carried out. When the Standard Formula was deemed to be adequate to capture the Company's risk profile, the Risk Management team decided to use the technical specifications underlying the Standard Formula. Additional risks and assessment methodologies were included in the ORSA process, so that the final results would reflect more closely the Company's risk profile. An illustration of the process adopted has been produced below.



Critical Assessment of Pillar 1 calculation

With the support or under the supervision of the actuarial function, ad hoc experts:

- Identify the (sub) modules for which the risk profile of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe deviates from the assumptions underlying the SCR of the Company.
- Explain the deviation / reasons why the Standard Formula is not appropriate to assess the risk: existence of significant risk mitigation techniques or contingency measures, specific risk portfolio not taken into account in the Standard Formula, etc.
- Define the assessment methodology for those risks: the adjustment of the formula's parameters, independent actuarial assessment, or the scenario-based approach if the formula itself is not appropriate.

Scenario analysis and qualitative assessment

With the support of the other departments, during a workshop, the Risk Manager:

- Identifies potential scenarios for each SBA risk, taking into account the risk exposure, sensitivity and concentration, and the existing risk mitigation techniques.
- Realises a first qualitative assessment of all risks, based on the risk description and potential impact. Risks are classified on a scale at 3 levels:
    - High: High exposure and mitigation techniques and controls
    - Medium: High exposure with high confidence in the quality and robustness of existing mitigation techniques and controls or low exposure with mitigation techniques and controls
    - Low: Exposure with high confidence in the quality and robustness of existing mitigation techniques and controls
- Chooses one representative scenario for each risk. Unlikely or extreme scenarios are avoided.
- Describes precisely the chosen scenario and its consequences.

Scenario quantitative assessment

For AF risks:

The parameters of the Standard Formula are modified according to the criteria addressed to the Pillar 1 calculation. Any adjustment of parameters shall be thoroughly justified in the ORSA report.

For IA risks:

The ORSA Team conducts an independent assessment of the risk in which a historical data set is used to quantify the potential risk under study.

For SBA risks

With the support of risk owners, the risk manager assesses the impact and the frequency of the chosen scenario (before and after taking into account the existing risk mitigation techniques and contingency measures). This assessment is based on an expert estimate and on historical losses. The frequency describes the occurrence of the risk. The impact describes the financial impact of the risk, including all costs. When available quantitative data can help to assess more precisely the risk, the detailed description of the assessment and the calculation is recorded.

Governance

The Board of Directors has the ultimate responsibility for the ORSA. It decides when to conduct an ORSA and challenges the results.

The Risk Management function is in charge of the risk valuations process while the Actuarial Function is in charge of the ORSA process. The internal Actuarial Function works closely with the Appointed Actuary who will participate or review all quantitative assessments.

Other departments of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe and especially the members of the CODIR are involved in order to help identify and assess the risks relevant to their activities. The CODIR members are appointed as risk owners and are to provide a valuation of the various risks included in the final figure as well as monitor their risks on a quarterly basis. The stakeholders involved are the following:

- Underwriting and Reserving – Technical Director and Senior Insurance Statistical Analyst
- Investments – Chief Financial Officer
- Operational Risk – Head of Compliance and Risk Insurance
- Strategic Risk – Marketing Director and Chief Financial Officer
- Regulatory & Compliance Risk – Head of Legal and Head of Compliance and Risk Insurance
- Cyber Risk - IT Manager and Head of Compliance and Risk Insurance
- Sustainability and Emerging Risk - Head of Compliance and Risk Insurance
- Solvency Capital Projections – Head of Solvency

Definition of risk tolerance

The Board of Directors:

- Defines a qualitative overall risk appetite, based on the strategy of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe
- Defines a quantitative overall risk appetite, based on the strategy of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe

Risk owners:

Define an indicator for each of their risks with a threshold that must not be exceeded. The threshold represents the risk tolerance and is aligned with the qualitative and quantitative risk appetite defined by the Board of Directors.

Risk identification and description

With the support of the other departments, the risk manager:

- Identifies the various operational risks
- Identifies the various strategic risks
- Identifies the various Compliance Risks
- Identifies the various cyber risks
- Identifies the various Sustainability and Emerging risks
- Realises a qualitative description of each risk (SCR risks + additional risks)
- Assigns a risk owner to that particular risk
- Assesses the risk criticality in terms of Frequency and Severity
- Describes the risk mitigation techniques and contingency measures that contribute to reduce the frequency or the impact of the risk (investment limits, wording, reinsurance, regular controls, reconciliations, monitoring of ratios, committees, contingency plans, IT back-ups, etc.).

All of the above is recorded within the Company's risk register; this therefore includes a record of the individual risk analysis (quantified and non-quantified risks) including a description and explanation of the risks identified. The risk register is a live document which is updated as often as necessary, but in any case at least annually. A clear audit trail is maintained between versions, in order to capture the development of the individual risks.

Frequency vs Severity

Unless otherwise stated for all risks, the Company established a Frequency and Severity matrix to determine what is significant for the Company's business strategy.

Inherent and Residual Risk Basis and Value at Risk

The Board has considered each individual risk on a gross and net basis. In this respect, the risk severity and frequency scoring was evaluated before and after mitigating controls were taken into account. The risks evaluated before applying any mitigating controls are the Inherent Risks, while those after taking controls into account are the Residual Risks.

This methodology was used for each identified risk and was conducted through a discussion at management level. This was done so that the Board of Directors is made aware of the importance of the effect of the mitigating controls for each significant risk identified.

From risk assessment to capital allocation

The risk assessment performed during the Risk Management process & ORSA process provided a realistic view of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe's risk profile. Any decision to change capital allocation and/or managing actions shall be based on this risk profile.

Below are the key questions to include in the decision-making process:

- Do we have sufficient capital to cover any risk?
- What are the quality and composition of these Own Funds?

- Can we reduce the risks by implementing specific managing actions?
- Are we complying with all approved risk tolerance limits, including qualitative ones?

Risk Treatment and ORSA Approval

After the assessment, the ORSA Team:

- Compares the newly obtained value at risk to the capital allocated to each risk under Pillar 1.
- Compares the overall VaR to the SCR and technical provisions.
- Highlights and explains the potential differences that have been identified.
- Reports to the Board the first results of the ORSA.

The Board of Directors:

- Challenge the results of the ORSA during the next Board meeting or during a separate meeting. The main conclusions of this challenging process are recorded and included afterwards to the ORSA report.
- Validate the results of the ORSA.
- When significant differences have been identified between the value at risk and the SCR and/or the risk tolerance, Directors take a decision regarding the risk management. Either:
    - Cover the risk with capital, or
    - Increase the risk mitigation techniques or contingency measures.

Monitoring and improvement of the mitigation techniques

For each risk, risk owners:

- Monitor risks on a continuous basis, based on Key Risk Indicators, existing procedures and their general knowledge of the business.
- Propose new risk mitigation techniques or contingency measures, if necessary.
- Implement the new risk mitigation techniques and contingency measures, especially the ones that have been decided by the Board of Directors.
- Report on a quarterly basis to the risk manager the risk level; based on key risk indicators, the implementation of Fundamental Tracking Points for which they are held responsible, and the advancement of risk mitigation techniques improvement, when relevant.

The risk manager:

- Gathers the data from risk owners on a quarterly basis, including:
    - Key risk indicators (‘KRI’)
    - Corrective actions undertaken notably in case of significant deviation in KRI
    - Implementation of risk controls recorded as fundamental tracking points
    - Any other relevant issue regarding risks within the Company

All quarterly reports shall be communicated to the Board. Reports to the Board of Directors of any risk exceeding of the approved risk tolerance limits are to be made.

Stress Test and Reverse Stress testing

In accordance with the ORSA guidelines, the Company has applied the identified material risks to a defined range of stress tests in order to provide an adequate basis for the assessment of the overall solvency needs. In each case, a worst case scenario was employed when assessing the risk. The stress tests carried out in this ORSA have been based on hypothetical situations.

A stress test is a projection of the financial condition of a Company under a specific set of severely adverse conditions that may be the result of several risk factors over several time periods with severe consequences that can extend over months or years. Alternatively, it might be just one risk factor and be short in duration. When considering various stress tests, the principle adopted by the Board is that the effect of the stress test has to be considered in terms of their effect on both the Company's profitability and equity.

Reverse stress testing also included in the ORSA aims at answering the following question:

Which scenario or combination of scenarios would bring the Company below the target risk appetite limit?

Finally, a combined stress test is also included where a number of different scenarios are considered together in order to assess the solvency of the Company should these occur together.

ORSA Report

The ORSA Report aims to present all key principles supporting the ORSA methodology, ORSA results, as well as consecutive recommendations regarding capital allocation, technical provisions, risk mitigation techniques and/or other managing actions. The ORSA report should be submitted to the regulator within 2 weeks from Board approval.

The risk valuations and ORSA process is performed on an annual basis, after the SCR calculation is conducted.

The risk monitoring is performed on an on-going basis and is annually reviewed and updated during the ORSA.

Under the following circumstances, an exceptional ORSA shall be performed (in addition to the annual review):

- Significant changes in the Stellantis Life Insurance Europe activities: introduction of a completely new line of business, development of activities in a new country
- Significant changes in the group Stellantis/Santander organisation, which impact day-to-day activities of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe
- Significant changes in the economic or compliance environment, that may affect the business model or the financial stability of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe

The ORSA process is carried out on a yearly basis following the completion of the financial projections. Currently, the solvency needs are determined using the Standard Formula as a basis, since the capital required is considered to be extremely prudent, given that the Company's risk profile is considered to be low. The additional risks (operational, strategic and compliance) have been quantified on an extremely prudential basis.

The SCR projections are monitored through a set of monthly capital management indicators so as to ensure that the capital held remains sufficient.

B.4 Internal Control System

The Board recognises its responsibility for setting the tone of the business and influencing the control consciousness of its key functionaries.

Sarah Ellul Soler was appointed as the Internal Controller and monitors Stellantis Life Insurance Europe's internal control system. The controls environment is the foundation for all other components of internal controls, providing discipline and structure.

The Internal Control system is made up of a number of second level control reviews linked to each risk, procedure and policy adherence monitoring, compliance with applicable laws and regulations, and monitoring of the adequacy of processes for the business' activity. Sarah Ellul Soler ensures to monitor and test the above controls individually and ensures adherence on a regular basis and reports to the Board on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if necessary.

The key components underlying the Internal Control Policy of the Company are:

1. Controls environment;
2. Risk assessment;
3. Controls activities; and
4. Information and communication.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit function of the Company is outsourced to Banco Santander, under the direction of Maria Luisa Samaniego who is responsible to review and audit Stellantis Life Insurance Europe.

The Internal Audit function serves as a third line of defence and is not involved in the day to day operation of the Company. Although the Board can suggest amendments to the internal audit plan, the Internal Audit has the right to take on board such amendments and moreover the function has unlimited access to all the information requested to carry out its audit in an independent manner.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is represented by the Internal Technical Department within the Company and the External Actuarial Function, who is the Appointed Actuary of the Company and is outsourced. There is a clear distinction between the roles of the Technical Department and External Actuarial Function. The role of each is described below:

Internal Technical Department

The Technical Department's role within Stellantis Life Insurance Europe is as follows:

- Represents the Company's actuarial function.
- Leads the communication process with our Appointed Actuary.
- Conducts analysis on the Company's technical provisions and methodologies used.
- Conducts the pricing of new products.
- Involved in the ORSA calculations.
- Conducts the calculation of the Best Estimate on a quarterly basis.

Main Responsibilities:

1. Technical Provisions assessment

    - Reviews and expresses an opinion on the monthly closing results.
    - Carries out assessments on the IBNR models used.
    - Compares the Best Estimate results between reporting dates.
    - Conducts the calculations for the Targeted Loss Ratios, which are proposed during the budget and the PMT.

2. The ORSA

    - Conducts the risk group calculations under the ORSA.
    - Reviews the ORSA report.

External Actuarial Function

- Following an in depth study, the Appointed Actuary expresses an opinion on the Technical Provisions held by the Company at year-end.
- Reports to the Board on a yearly basis.
- Reviews and makes recommendations on fundamental risk management policies namely:
    - ► Actuarial Policy
    - ► Underwriting Policy
    - ► Capital Management policy
- Carries out a review of the annual SCR and ORSA results.

B.7 Outsourcing

The Outsourcing Policy applies to all Material Outsourcing Arrangements entered into by Stellantis Life Insurance Europe. An outsourcing arrangement is defined as an arrangement whereby a specified business process, service or activity is provided by a third party provider rather than being performed in-house. An outsourcing arrangement is deemed to be material for these purposes if it is either critical or important to the conduct of the business.

For the purposes of the Outsourcing Policy an arrangement is likely to be deemed critical or important to the conduct of the business if a defect or failure in its performance would:

- materially and adversely impact the quality of the system of governance;
- unduly increase operational risk or significantly reduce control assurance (e.g. if the service is a key mitigating control);
- impair the ability to comply with any relevant legal or regulatory requirements or the ability of regulators to monitor the Company; and
- undermine the soundness or continuity of Key functions, services and activities that are core to the business and delivery of services to policy holders/customers.

This Policy does not apply in respect of individuals or firms retained under consulting, professional advisory services or temporary/agency support staff arrangements, where the individuals concerned are directly supervised by Board Members or other managers employed by the Group.

List of current material outsourcing arrangements:

Stellantis Insurance Manager Ltd – Insurance Management Agreement – Domiciled in Malta

Santander Consumer Finance S.A. – Internal Audit Agreement (Maria Luisa Samaniego – Appointed Internal Auditor) – Domiciled in Spain

Marsh Actuaries – External Actuarial Agreement (Konrad Farrugia - Appointed Actuary) - Domiciled in UK

PSA Bank Osterreich, Niederlassung der PSA Bank Deustchland GmbH – Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Austria

PSA Finance Belux SA - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Belgium

Credipar - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in France

PSA Bank Deutschland GmbH - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Germany

Banca PSA Italia S.p.A. - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Italy

Banque PSA Finance S.A. Oddzial w Polsce - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Poland

Banco Santander Consumer Portugal SA - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Portugal

PSA Financial Services Spain E.F.C., S.A - Distribution Agreement - Domiciled in Spain

C. Risk Profile

From 2020 onwards, the Company started considering its Diversified Risk Profile instead of the simple average calculation. The diversified risk profile calculation is based on the principle that not all risks can materialise at once and therefore it provides a more realistic view of the Company's risk profile. The Diversified Risk Profile of the Company can be defined as a measure of losses based on various items of historical data such as total losses, number of losses, average loss size, payment patterns and correlations between different risk categories. Furthermore, this provides the management of the Company the chance to compare the risk profile with the Company's set threshold and will provide a better indication of what the Company expects the average loss in monetary terms to be.

Taking the final residual risks on the Company's risk register, the diversified residual risk gives a Severity Index of 7.39, which means a low operational impact on the business. Therefore, the overall risk profile of the Company would be considered Low Risk, based on the Company's severity parameters. The Board agrees that the assessed risk profile of the Company is in line with its expectations due to the fact that:

- Stellantis Life Insurance Europe is a third party insurer that supports the parent company in improving customer and brand loyalty. Treating customers fairly is a key principle.
- The Company does not face Concentration risk which might lead to catastrophic risks. This stems from the fact that it is highly unlikely that there would be concentration of vehicles at one point in time. Moreover the Company operates in various EEA countries therefore spreading its risk exposure.
- Historical loss history has always been favourable and any adverse movements are monitored and corrective action taken immediately.
- The Company engages the right level of expertise and officers to manage its business.
- Since it is owned by regulated entities, governance and adherence to regulation ranks high on the Groups' risk appetite.

The table below illustrates the composition of the SCR and ORSA capital requirements prior to diversification for Year 1 of the Business Plan (2023) based on the Risk Modules applicable under the SCR as well as the additional risks quantified under the ORSA.

Risk Module	SCR %	ORSA %
Operational Risk	10%	5%
Market Risk	7%	7%
Counterparty Default Risk	11%	11%
Life Underwriting Risk	54%	54%
Health Underwriting Risk	18%	18%
Compliance Risk	0%	5%
Strategic Risk	0%	0%*

*Strategic Risk under the ORSA represents only 0.21% of the total risk modules.

The main differences between the SCR and ORSA are explained in the following pages. The assessment of the following risks was as at ORSA stage in Q3 2022.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe covers two lines of business under Solvency II which are Class 2 – Income Protection Insurance and Class 32 - Other Life. The underwriting risks applicable to the Company are the Life underwriting risk covering Mortality, Lapse, Expense and Catastrophe risks and the Health Underwriting risk covering Premium & Reserve, Lapse and Catastrophe risks.

The Life underwriting risk capital charge under the ORSA amounts to 14,803 KEUR same as that under the Standard Formula.

In this year's ORSA, same as in previous year, a re-evaluation of the Life Catastrophe Risk Module was not carried out since the management felt that the Standard Formula capital charge is reflective of the underlying nature of the insurance products. The Mortality Risk Module also remained unchanged; hence the Standard Formula has been kept.

The Health underwriting risk capital charge under the ORSA amounts to 6,276 KEUR same as that under the Standard Formula. The valuation under the Standard Formula deemed to be appropriate when evaluating this risk.

C.2 Market Risk

The Company is subject to market risk mainly as a result of the investments it holds being corporate and government bonds. The risk sub modules which the Company is exposed to are the concentration, spread, currency and interest rate risks. Equity risk is not applicable to the Company. The Company does not hold any type 1 or 2 equity.

The Market risk evaluation under the ORSA amounts to 1,903 KEUR and has the same valuation as that under the Standard Formula since the methodology and parameters used are considered to be representative of the nature of investments held.

C.3 Credit & Liquidity Risk

The Company is subject to both type 1 and 2 counterparty default risk/ credit risk. The cash held at the banks is subject to Type 1 credit risk whereas the insurance receivables are subject to Type 2 credit risk.

The credit risk evaluation under the ORSA amounts to 4,183 KEUR and has the same valuation as that under the Standard Formula since the methodology and parameters used are considered to be satisfactory.

Liquidity risk is not covered by the Standard Formula and not quantified under the ORSA.

C.4 Operational Risk

Operational risk is calculated under the Standard Formula and is driven by the activity size of the Company. It is based on a combination of Earned Premium and Technical Provisions. This risk is the consequence of inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or external events, unless the Company is well diversified and managed.

The operational risk capital charge under the ORSA amounts to 1,856 KEUR and that under the Standard Formula 3,846 KEUR. The valuation under the Standard Formula does not correctly quantify the risks the Company faces; various operational risks that are listed and monitored in the Company's risk register have been quantified by taking a specific scenario; all risks have been simulated to obtain a capital charge for operational risk that is representative of the business and that also takes the controls in place into account.

C.5 Other Material Risks

The Company is focusing on two new risk categories being Cyber security and Sustainability.

Following the COVID-19 pandemic together with the increased use of technology, the risk of cyber-attacks increased drastically, which led to the inclusion of Cyber risk as one of the Company's risk categories in the risk register.

Another set of risks on which the Company is focusing are Sustainability risks. This is becoming a very important topic worldwide with regulators starting to provide more attention to the topic. As a result the Company is working on analysing the impact of climate change from a risk management perspective.

Cyber Security Risk

Cyber Security risk is the probability of exposure or loss resulting from a cyber-attack or data breach on the organization. It is the risk of financial loss, disruption or damage to the reputation of an organization resulting from the failure of its information technology security systems. The related risks and controls identified are in relation to the following:

- Information and data security roles and responsibilities, including the designation of the Chief Information Security officer;
- Privileged access management;
- Sensitive data management;
- Threats management;
- Security education and training;
- Ongoing monitoring;
- Risk assessment, the frequency and extent of which should be determined by the Entity;
- Maintenance of audit trails to detect and respond to Cybersecurity events;
- An incident response and recovery plan;
- A business continuity plan; and
- A security policy for third party service providers

A specific stress test targeting Cyber risk has been included in the 2022 ORSA report. In addition, the EIOPA paper '*Discussion Paper on Methodologies of Insurance Stress Testing - Cyber* component' is being currently reviewed by the risk department.

Sustainability and Emerging risks

Further to the 2021 analysis, a comprehensive exercise has been undertaken in relation to Climate change risks. In addition, Social and Governance risks have also been included in the analysis to have the full view in relation to Sustainability risks. Sustainability risks, which are commonly known as ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) risks are defined under the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088, as: '*Environmental, social or governance events or conditions that, if in occurrence, could cause an actual or a potential negative impact on the value of the investment or on the value of the liability*.' The Company also considers the impact of the disruption on its operations arising out of ESG risks.

The following table is a summary showing how Sustainable risks impact the Company. More detail is being provided further below.

Sustainibility Risk Impact - Summary			
Sustainibility Risk Type	**Risk Category**	**Impact**	**Testing**
Climate Change (Environment)	Underwriting Risk	Yes	Tested through quantitative scenario and stress testing
	Market Risk	Yes	Tested through quantitative scenario and stress testing
	Counterparty Risk	Minimal	N/A
Social	Operational/Reputational Risk	Yes	Reflected into our existing Operational and Compliance risks (SOC Capital requirement)
Governance	Operational/Reputational Risk	Yes	Reflected into our existing Operational and Compliance risks (SOC Capital requirement)

Climate Change risk

The analysis in relation to Climate change started in 2021. Further to the Opinion issued in April 2021 by EIOPA entitled '*Opinion on the supervision of the use of climate change risk scenarios in ORSA*', an immediate process has been set up in order to focus and give priority to this topic.

<u>Underwriting Risk</u> – A separate workshop has been conducted to discuss the risks with the Technical team. This has been finalised and the risks have been identified. Following the risk identification phase a number of quantitative scenarios have been included in the ORSA report in order to evaluate the impact in relation to climate change risks.

<u>Market Risk</u> – An analysis related to the investments held by the Company has been carried out by the investments team to gather further information on the current risk exposure. In addition, Santander Asset Management are providing the Company with a report on a quarterly basis detailing different ESG related metrics, such as: if the portfolio is aligned with the 2 degree Paris agreement and ESG scorings. A quantitative scenario has been included in relation to this risk

<u>Credit/Counterparty Risk</u> – This risk lies mainly on the risk exposure of the Banks the Company uses. An analysis was carried out using the 2020 public information with the aim to understand if climate change is being considered

by the banks. Following the analysis and based on the fact that regulation for banks is also taking into account climate change, it was concluded that this risk is minimal to the Company.

Operational/Strategic/Reputational Risk – The Company is mainly dependent on the Group in relation to this risk. Following an analysis of the Corporate Social Responsibility ('CSR') report issued by Stellantis Group, the risk here is very low given that these type of risks are being taken very seriously by the Group with a lot of measures being implemented.

Social and Governance Risks

Further to the Climate change risk identification and assessment process, another analysis has been conducted on Social and Governance risks in order to have a full view of all Sustainability risks.

Social – The Social pillar is related to the Company's behaviour regarding social issues. The following are some examples:

- Product Quality
- Customer Treatment
- Employee health and safety
- Training and development
- Human rights
- Employment equality and Gender diversity
- Privacy issues

Governance – The Governance pillar refers to how a company operates internally and its corporate behaviour. The following are some examples:

- Remuneration
- Board and company diversity
- Tax strategy and accounting standards
- Bribery and corruption
- Fraud
- Ethics and values
- Transparency and anti-corruption
- Reporting and Disclosures

The sub risks identified under the social and governance risks haven been linked to existing risks on the risk register. Their impact has been taken into consideration mainly under the Compliance and Operational risks.

Emerging Risks

Given the current market situation arising out of different circumstances such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and more recently the geopolitical tensions especially in relation to the Russia-Ukraine war, a risk analysis focusing on Emerging risks has been carried out. Focus has been made on Inflation Risk, Geopolitical risk and the risk arising out of an economic crises.

Inflation Risk

Inflation Risk refers to how the prices of goods and services increase more than expected or inversely and where such situation results in the same amount of money having less purchasing power. Inflation Risk is commonly referred to as Purchasing Power Risk.

GeoPolitical Risk

Geopolitical risk can be defined as the risk associated with wars, terrorist acts, and tensions between states that affect the normal and peaceful course of international relations. The need to assess this risk is related to the current Russia–Ukraine war.

Risk of Economic Crises

Economic Crises risk refers to the possibility that changes in macroeconomic conditions will negatively impact a company or investment. For instance, political instability or exchange rate fluctuations can impact losses or gains. Given the current worldwide events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine–Russia war, it is important that this risk is analysed.

The sub risks identified for Inflation risk, Risk of economic crises and Geopolitical risks have all been linked to the existing risks that are found within the risk register. In addition, the stress test scenarios have been linked to these risks.

C.6 Summary of Risk profile

To ensure the overall consistency of the Solvency II approach, Stellantis Life Insurance Europe's risk valuations and ORSA process is based on the Standard Formula for the Market and Underwriting risks, whilst case scenario assessments are used for the Operational, Compliance and Strategic Risks. Stellantis Life Insurance Europe has independently assessed the risks facing its business and compared them against the Standard Formula. Where the Standard Formula is adequate to capture most of its risk profile the Board decided to use the technical specifications underlying the Standard Formula. Where relevant, additional risks and assessment methodologies were included in the ORSA process, so that the final results reflect more closely the risk profile of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Limited.

As part of the analysis, the Board arrived at an independent assessment of capital requirement for each individual risk. When this was comparable to the results from the Standard Formula, the Board took the value from the Standard Formula.

This applies to the following risks:

- Market risk: Spread, Concentration, Interest rate and Currency Risk
- Default Risk
- Life Underwriting risks – Mortality, Catastrophe, Lapse and Expense Risk
- Health Underwriting risks – Premium, Reserve, Lapse and Catastrophe Risk
- Operational Risk

An independent assessment was carried out for other risks where the Board deemed the Standard Formula inadequately reflected the risk. The risks covered are:

- Strategic, Compliance and Operational Risk

When adjustments of parameters were not sufficient to properly reflect Stellantis Life Insurance Europe's risk profile, a scenario-based approach has been retained. This approach also applies to the Operational, Compliance and Strategic Risks faced by Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Limited.

The classification of risks into high, medium and low was arrived at after discussion with the risk owners and the Board of Directors. The approach taken by the Company was both quantitative and qualitative in that at initial stages when identifying the risks, all risks have to be considered as neutral not to underestimate any particular risk which can evolve and become significant. The Board's approach was to consider the possible evolution of the risk.

C.7 Stress and Sensitivity testing

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd has performed stress and reverse stress tests to show the impact on SCR and SCR Cover by stressing the assumptions associated with the main capital charges. This section provides an indication of the resiliency of the Company's eligible capital to various stress scenarios which management believes should be put under stress. Stress test scenarios were chosen based on the highest impact to the capital of the Company. These scenarios were linked to the Risk Appetite Statement and approved by the Directors.

The following table shows the stress and reverse stress tests carried out together with the action plans put in place in case each scenario materialises. Each action plan is associated with the Committee responsible.

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd			Target Risk Appetite (%)	2023 (Y1)	2024 (Y2)	2025 (Y3)
Base Scenario before Dividend Distribution before Stress Testing			110%	298%	352%	394%
No.	**Base Scenario before Dividend Distribution after Stress Tests**					
1	Drop in sales: Reduction in premium by 10% in all years	€31.4M reduction in EP over a 3-year period	110%	298%	349%	389%
2	Transfer Pricing: Commission increase to 45% for CPI in Germany in all years	€1.1M increase over 3 years. 35% to 45%	110%	296%	350%	391%
3	Doubling of Early Termination Rate in Year 1	€13.1M decrease in EP. 11.4% to 22.8%	110%	296%	346%	390%
4	Loss ratio increase to 40% for CPI in France in Year 1	€6.1M increase in CC. 25% to 40%	110%	279%	334%	379%
5	Market risk: Reduction in market value of investments by 20% in Year 1	€6M from a total of €30.2M	110%	276%	352%	394%
6	Cyber risk: GDPR fine €10M, Doubling of ETR and €2M increase in CAPEX	ETR: €13.1M decrease in EP. 11.4% to 22.8%	110%	260%	319%	368%
Base Scenario before Dividend Distribution after Reverse Stress Test						
7	Drop in sales: Reduction in premium in Year 1	Reduction of €100.5M, 99.99% of EP in Y1	110%	265%	265%	352%
8	Loss of Physical Data: GDPR fine in Year 1	€34.5M GDPR fine	110%	109%	197%	267%
9	Unexpected increase in cancellation rate: ETR increase in Year 1	Reduction of €100.5M EP, ETR 99.99% in Y1	110%	274%	272%	358%
10	Product Compliance: Mortality rate increase in Year 1	Increase by 610% (from 1.23% to 7.48%)	110%	109%	352%	394%
Base Scenario before Dividend Distribution after Combined Stress Test						
11	OPEX increase by 10% Reduction of market value of investments by 5% Decrease of 10% in earned premium with loss ratio remaining the same Mortality Rate increase by 50% All tests in Year 1	€2.9M to €3.2M €1.5M from a total of €30.2M €10.1M from a total of €100.5M From 1.23% to 1.84%	110%	256%	347%	390%
Base Scenario after Dividend Distribution without Stress Tests			110%	110%	110%	110%

Stress Test Result	Action Plan	Responsibility
Reduction in premium by 10% in all years **(Stress test)** **Company remains with a comfortable cover position** **Reduction in premium in Year 1** **(Reverse Stress test)** **Company remains with a comfortable cover position**	A monthly analysis is provided whereas actual volumes are compared to the Business plan. Any variances are investigated by car registrations, finance and insurance penetration in order to understand the reason for such deviation. These will be highlighted to management and when required a revised Business plan will be prepared including new scenarios. A drop in volumes will consequently result in lower premium. The ultimate effect would be lower profits generated by the Company.	Finance Department
Commission increase to 45% for CPI in Germany in all years. **(Stress Test)** **Company remains with a comfortable cover position.**	If a global commission increase were to occur, the Board must take immediate strategic actions to improve the Solvency situation of the Company. The following actions may be taken: 1. Cease business in a particular country if absolutely required. 2. Reconsider the viability of Stellantis Life Insurance Europe as a Maltese Company, reconsidering the re domiciliation of the Company if necessary 3. Increasing the premium to the end customer so that the technical result remains unchanged. 4. Implement actions to increase sales.	Board of Directors
Doubling of Early Termination Rate in Year 1 **(Stress test)** **Company remains with a comfortable cover position** **Increase in Early Termination Rate in Year 1** **(Reverse Stress test)** **Company remains with a comfortable cover position**	An ETR analysis is performed monthly whereas the actual ETR is compared to budget month by month by production year and type of product. Variances are then reported during committees.	Finance Department

Reduction of market value of investments by 20% in Year 1 (Stress test) **Company remains with a comfortable cover position.**	This scenario is likely to happen due to the current economic situation impacted by the high interest rate environment. The Company exercises a monthly set of controls to monitor the investments portfolio. In the event there is a material decrease in the market value of the investments a decision would be taken by the Investment Committee which could include the disposal of the investments impacted to limit the loss incurred.	Finance Department / Investment Committee
Loss Ratio increase to 40% for CPI in France in Year 1 (Stress test) **Company remains with a comfortable cover position.**	This scenario is extremely unlikely to happen. The Company exercises a monthly set of controls to ensure that the loss ratio per product does not exceed the Target Loss Ratio set for the year. When a product is underperforming, an in-depth analysis is carried out and a set of recommendations are made to the Technical Committee if changes to the product are necessary e.g., a price increase or a change to the underwriting conditions. This could be applied to new production as well as to the existing portfolio.	Technical Committee
Mortality rate increase in Year 1 **(Reverse Stress test)** **Company falls below the target risk appetite.**	There are controls in place both from the back office at the Banking JVs and also quarterly detective controls are done by the Statistical department to make sure that all policies satisfy the underwriting eligibility conditions. Furthermore, an age-cohort analysis report is updated on a monthly basis, by the Statistical Department to monitor the average age of the portfolio as well as analysing the policies and claims per age-cohort.	Technical Committee
Cyber attack in Year 1. **(Stress test)** **Company remains with a comfortable cover position.** **GDPR fine in Year 1.** **(Reverse Stress test)** **Company falls below the target risk appetite.**	An external DPO was appointed to provide guidance to Compliance with regards to GDPR monitoring and controls. Moreover, additional controls imposed by the Group are also being followed.	Data Protection Officer

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe presents below the information regarding the valuation of assets for Solvency II purposes including (for each material class of assets):

a) A quantitative explanation of any material differences between the asset values for Solvency II purposes and those used for financial reporting bases.
b) A description of the assets valuation bases, methods and main assumptions used for solvency purposes and those used for financial reporting in the statutory accounts.

D.1 Assets

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd Assets (EUR)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Deferred Acquisition Costs	6,585,191	
Deferred Tax Assets	1,153,548	1,153,548
Investments	40,720,033	39,058,538
Bonds	40,720,033	39,058,538
Government and Multilateral Banks	4,281,849	4,134,309
Corporate	36,438,184	34,924,229
Insurance & Intermediaries Receivables	26,197,876	10,490,718
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	43,516	4,500
Cash & Cash Equivalents	35,552,738	35,552,738
Total assets	**110,252,901**	**86,260,042**

The difference between the IFRS and Solvency II valuation stems from the following:

Deferred Acquisition Costs: These are accounted for under IFRS but are not recognised on the Solvency II Balance Sheet. The deferred acquisition costs relate to the commissions paid by the Company which are accounted for over the duration of the insurance contract, which is on average four years.

Investments: Corporate and government bonds are valued under IFRS at amortised cost as per IAS 39 whereas their market value is used for the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

Insurance & Intermediaries Receivables: For the purpose of Counterparty Default risk calculation, the commission payable directly related to the insurance receivables is netted off the insurance receivables. This adjustment is carried out in the Solvency II Balance Sheet. The concept is that no commission is payable if the insurance receivables are not settled.

No further differences arise between the IFRS and Solvency II Balance Sheet.

D.2 Technical Provisions

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe covers two lines of business which are Other Life and Income Protection Insurance. The reserving methodology applied by the Company consists of the Premium Provision ('PP') and the Provision for Claims Outstanding ('PCO'). In order to assess the PP, the Simplification Method is used which applies the combined ratio.

The combined ratio which is applied to the Unearned Premium Reserve ('UPR') is made up of:

- The Ultimate Loss Ratio ('ULR') per product;
- The Expense Ratio – for claims handling; and
- Events not in Data ('ENID') Loading

The ULR is calculated on a quarterly basis using a deterministic methodology (the chain ladder model) and is based on historical data for those products having a sufficient amount available. When insufficient data is available, mainly when the product is very small, the ULR is kept equal to the Target Loss Ratio (TLR). An expense ratio of 3% is used for all the products. In addition to that, an ENID loading of 3% is applied on all products. Once the combined ratio is applied to the UPR, this results in the PP which is then split between the lines of business. The PCO is arrived at by applying the ULR to the Earned Premium and deducting the amount paid for claims. Again, the PCO is then split between the lines of business.

Once the PP and PCO are split between the lines of business, the Risk Free Interest Rates for the different currencies are applied to the PP and PCO. This gives the discounted PP and PCO which are then summed up to get the Best Estimate for the life company. The Risk Margin is calculated by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible Own Funds equal to the SCR necessary to support the insurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. The Solvency II value for technical provisions, made up of Best Estimate and risk margin, as at 31st December 2022, amounts to €18,142,450 for Other Life and €6,928,204 for Income Protection Insurance.

The level of uncertainty associated with the technical provisions is mainly due to the underlying assumptions taken which include the Expense Ratio, ENID loading and the ULR. The Expense Ratio is close to what is booked in accounting however it remains an estimate. The ENID loading is also an estimate as the 3% is based on market data. The main assumption taken is the estimate of the ULR. The ULR causes uncertainty due to the many factors which contribute to its estimation such as the pricing of each product, claim loss create delay, the average claim cost used and the claims frequency.

According to the valuation in the financial statements, the Gross Technical Provisions for Other Life amounts to €33,209,648 while for Income Protection Insurance this amounts to €9,887,167. The Best Estimate (without risk margin) for Other Life amounts to €17,292,654 while for Income Protection Insurance €6,640,629. The difference between these values is due to the calculations used in the PP and the PCO to get the Solvency II technical provisions as explained before.

For the PP, a percentage is applied to the UPR, which percentage is made up of a combined ratio as explained at the beginning of this section. For the PCO, the ULR is applied to the Earned Premium and the amount paid for claims is then deducted. Under the IFRS technical provisions, the TLR is used instead of the ULR. Since the ULR represents the ultimate loss ratio, it is lower than the TLR as the latter has a sufficient prudency buffer.

Furthermore, a 3% ENID loading is included in the combined ratio for all products which caters for any unexpected events which are not present in the Company's data which impacts the premium provision.

D.3 Other Liabilities

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd Liabilities (EUR)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Gross Technical Provisions - Health (Similar to Non-Life)	9,887,167	6,928,204
TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)	9,887,167	
Best Estimate		6,640,629
Risk margin		287,575
Gross technical provisions – life (excl health and unit-link	33,209,648	18,142,450
TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)	33,209,648	
Best Estimate		17,292,654
Risk margin		849,796
Deferred Tax Liabilities		3,422,817
Insurance & intermediaries payables	17,588,415	1,881,257
Payables (trade, not insurance)	38,044,905	38,005,890
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	310,373	310,373
Total liabilities	**99,040,509**	**68,690,991**

The differences between IFRS and Solvency II valuation for Liabilities arise from the following:

The technical provisions are valued for Solvency II purposes by applying a Target Loss Ratio and an Expense Ratio and then discounting using the risk-free rates provided by EIOPA. A risk margin is then added to the best estimates to obtain the Solvency II value for technical provisions.

The Deferred Tax Liability arises due to differences in valuation principles between tax accounting basis and Solvency II basis.

For the purpose of Counterparty Default risk calculation, the commission payable directly related to the insurance receivables is netted off the insurance receivables. This is explained under section D.1 Assets and as a result the values for Insurance & Intermediaries payables are lower than their value under IFRS.

No further differences arise between the IFRS Balance Sheet and the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

No other material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities warrants disclosure.

E. Capital Management

All of this information is set out in the Capital Management Policy of the Company. Stellantis Life Insurance Europe must meet the following requirements:

i.) Maintain a sufficient capital base which:

- Meets the business strategy and risk appetite for capital, as set out in Stellantis's 'Risk Appetite Standard'; and
- Complies with Solvency II regulatory requirements.

ii.) Efficient Capital: Stellantis Life Insurance Europe must implement efficient use of capital as suited to the Company, consistent with the risk appetite as set out in Stellantis Life Insurance Europe's 'Risk Appetite Standard'.

iii.) Reinsurance Strategy: Stellantis Life Insurance Europe must implement the most efficient reinsurance strategy suited to purpose and incorporate Solvency Fabric modelling when setting its reinsurance strategy.

iv.) Consistency with System of Governance: Stellantis Life Insurance Europe must manage its capital consistent with the System of Governance, specifically Risk Management Framework.

v.) Tier Capital and Own Funds: Stellantis Life Insurance Europe must make sure that it continuously holds sufficient eligible Own Funds to cover the capital requirement.

vi.) Monitoring of Capital Positions: The CEO must make sure that there is regular, timely and effective monitoring of capital positions so that capital efficiency and a sufficient capital base are maintained. The actual Capital Base, International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Equity, Solvency II Equity, SCR coverage ratio and return on key asset classes must be calculated and reviewed at least annually in line with ORSA Policy.

On a yearly basis, Stellantis Life Insurance Europe carries out a medium term financial plan (3 years). Once finalised, the SCR projections are carried out to ensure that the capital held is sufficient. If throughout the year material changes in the business were to occur, the financial projections will be revised.

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe also takes into account in the capital management plan the output from the risk management system and the forward-looking assessment of the undertaking's own risks (based on the ORSA principles).

E.1 Own Funds

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd Basic Own Fund Items (EUR)	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Ordinary share capital (net of own shares)	3,700,000			
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	3,700,000			
Reconciliation reserve	6,356,659			
Excess of assets over liabilities	17,569,051			
Other basic own fund items	11,212,392			
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	7,512,392			
Total Basic own funds	17,569,051	-	-	-

The Own Funds of the Company are made up of Tier 1 unrestricted capital. This is made up of the ordinary share capital, capital contribution and Reconciliation reserve. There has been no changes in the structure of the Own Funds items from previous reporting period.

Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Taxes

The Company makes use of the adjustment available for the loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes ('LAC DT') to the SCR in both the Standard Formula and ORSA calculations in accordance with Article 108 of the Solvency II Directive and corresponding Delegated Acts. This adjustment reflects the potential compensation of unexpected losses through a simultaneous change in deferred taxes. Nevertheless, the company should demonstrate that these deferred taxes are recoverable.

The adjustment reduces the SCR by 35%, the current tax rate applicable in Malta. The Company only takes into consideration this adjustment if it can demonstrate it will generate sufficient future profits to compensate for the adjustment. For Stellantis Life Insurance Europe the deferred tax utilised will be recovered by the profits before tax generated during the term of the Business Plan. The amount recognised as deferred tax asset adjustment is net of any deferred tax recognised under the Balance Sheet as per IFRS and does not exceed the tax charge applicable to the profits to be generated by the Company in the next 3 years, from 2023 to 2025.

The following tables show the recoverability of the Loss absorbing capacity of Deferred Taxes utilised in the calculations:

BUSINESS PLAN				
Income Satement	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**
Profit before tax (PBT)	**28,345,188**	**22,247,251**	**23,449,276**	**25,195,650**
Income Tax at 35%	-9,920,816	-7,786,538	-8,207,247	-8,818,477
Profit after tax	**18,424,372**	**14,460,713**	**15,242,029**	**16,377,172**

RECOVERABILITY		
	REALISTIC 0% haircut	PESSIMISTIC 10% haircut
Total PBT 2022-2025	99,237,365	89,313,629
Total tax 2022-2025	-34,733,078	-31,259,770
LAC DT utilised	**-8,225,352**	**-8,225,352**
In Months	**9**	**9**
% of DTA utilised	**24%**	**26%**

The table above shows two scenarios that were considered for the period 2022 to 2025.

Realistic Scenario

The first scenario is a **Realistic Scenario** and it considers 100% (0% haircut) of the profits before tax projected in the Business Plan. In this scenario, the deferred tax of €8,225,352 utilised in Base Year 2022 is recoverable in nine months, i.e. within the three years of the Business Plan. In other words, the LAC DT utilised constitutes 24% of total tax payable by the Company in the following three years, until 2025.

Pessimistic Scenario

The second scenario is a **Pessimistic Scenario** and it considers 90% (10% haircut) of the profits before tax projected in the Business Plan. In this scenario, the deferred tax of €8,225,352 utilised in Base Year 2022 is recoverable in nine months, i.e. within the three years of the Business Plan. In other words, the LAC DT utilised constitutes 26% of total tax payable by the Company in the following three years, until 2025.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

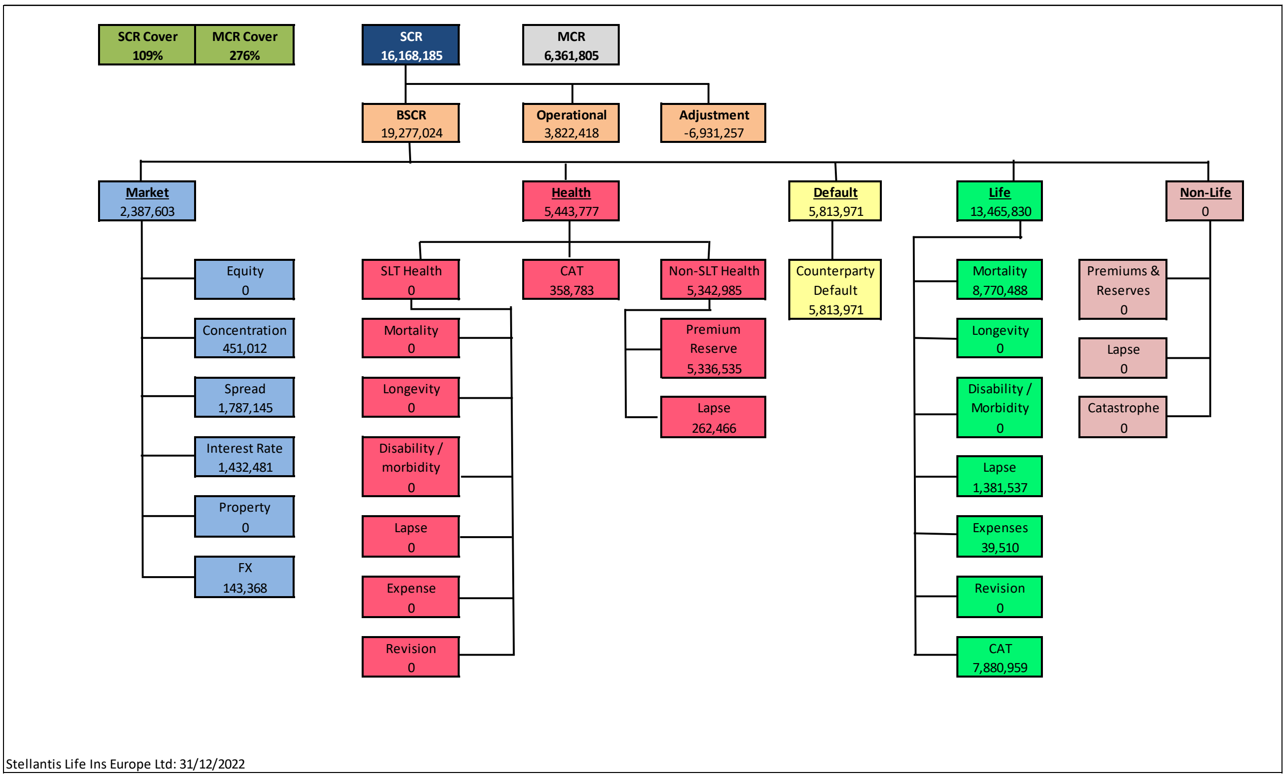
Solvency position

Solvency	Capital requirement	Eligible capital	Solvency ratio	MCR as % SCR
SCR	16,168,185	17,569,051	108.7%	39.3%
MCR	6,361,805	17,569,051	276.2%	0

Composition	Available capital	Eligible capital for SCR	Shortfall SCR	Eligible MCR	Shortfall MCR
Tier 1 unrestricted	17,569,051	17,569,051	0	17,569,051	0
Tier 1 restricted	0	0		0	
Tier 2 basic	0	0		0	
Tier 2 ancillary	0	0			
Tier 3	0	0			
Tier 3 ancillary	0	0			

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd Basic Own Fund Items (EUR)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Ordinary share capital (net of own shares)	3,700,000	3,700,000
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)		3,700,000
Reconciliation reserve		6,356,659
Excess of assets over liabilities		17,569,051
Other basic own fund items		11,212,392
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	7,512,392	7,512,392
Total Basic own funds	11,212,392	17,569,051

The Excess of assets over liabilities for SII valuation purposes is higher than the equity as per financial statements (€17,569,051 vs €11,212,392) due to the differences between the Solvency II and IFRS Balance Sheet as explained previously.



The main driver of the SCR is the life underwriting risk which consists of the Mortality, Lapse, Expense and Catastrophe risks. These are mainly driven by the sum insured at the end of the year for the Other Life line of business.

The Company uses Simplification Method 1 for the calculation of the risk margin as per Guideline 62 – '*Hierarchy of methods for the calculation of the risk margin*' forming part of the '*Guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions'* issued by EIOPA. This has an effect on the value of Own Funds and no direct effect on any risk module or sub-module.

Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

MCR	6,361,805

MCR - Combined	
MCR Combined	6,361,805

Cap	7,275,683
Floor	4,042,046

MCR - Linear	
MCR Linear	6,361,805
MCR Linear - Non-Life	2,320,878
MCR Linear - Life	4,040,927

Parameters	
Cap	45%
Floor	25%
AMCR	4,000,000

Non-Life

Line of Business	Net Technical Provisions	Net Premium Written	Parameters		MCR NL
			α	β	
Medical Expense	0	0	5%	5%	0
Income Protection	6,640,629	17,070,066	13%	9%	2,320,878
Workers' Compensation	0	0	11%	8%	0
Motor Vehicle Liability	0	0	9%	9%	0
Other Motor	0	0	8%	8%	0
Marine, Aviation & Transport	0	0	10%	14%	0
Fire & Other Damage to Property	0	0	9%	8%	0
General liability insurance	0	0	10%	13%	0
Credit & Suretyship	0	0	18%	11%	0
Legal Expenses	0	0	11%	7%	0
Assistance	0	0	19%	9%	0
Miscellaneous Financial Loss	0	0	19%	12%	0
NPR - Health	0	0	19%	16%	0
NRP - Property	0	0	19%	16%	0
NPR - Casualty	0	0	19%	16%	0
NPR - Marine, Aviation & Transport	0	0	19%	16%	0

Life

Net Technical Provisions		Factor
Indexed and Unit Linked	-	0.70%
All other Life (Excluding With Profits and Linked)	17,292,654	2.10%
CAR	5,253,972,795	0.07%

There were no instances of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR throughout the reporting period.

Movements in SCR during 2022

Stellantis Life Insurance Europe Ltd		Dec-21 Actual €(000)	Dec-22 Actual €(000)
SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT COVER		133%	109%
SOLVENCY II ELIGIBLE CAPITAL		22,999	17,569
SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		17,346	16,168
MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		6,415	6,362
LOSS ABSORBING CAPACITY OF DEFERRED TAX		(7,779)	(6,931)
SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT BEFORE LAC DT		25,125	23,099
OPERATIONAL RISK		4,070	3,822
BASIC SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT		21,054	19,277
DIVERSIFICATION CREDIT		(8,252)	(7,834)
BASIC SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT PRE-DIV		29,307	27,111
SUB CATEGORIES			
LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK	Mortality Risk	9,007	8,770
	Longevity Risk	0	0
	Disability Risk	0	0
	Expense Risk	39	40
	Revision Risk	0	0
	Lapse Risk	1,495	1,382
	Catastrophe Risk	8,105	7,881
	SCRlife Pre-Div	18,645	18,072
	SCRlife Div Credit	(4,789)	(4,607)
	SCRlife Post Div	13,856	13,466
HEALTH UNDERWRITING RISK	Premium and Reserve Risk	5,321	5,337
	Lapse Risk	296	262
	SCRnslthealth Pre-Div	5,617	5,599
	SCRnslthealth Div Credit	(288)	(256)
	SCRnslthealth Post Div	5,329	5,343
	Catastrophe Risk	369	359
	SCRhealth Pre-Div	5,698	5,702
	SCRhealth Div Credit	(265)	(258)
	SCRhealth Post Div	5,433	5,444
MARKET RISK	Interest Rate Risk	233	1,432
	Equity Risk	0	0
	Property Risk	0	0
	Spread Risk	693	1,787
	Currency Risk	128	143
	Concentration Risk	527	451
	SCRmkt Pre-Div	1,581	3,814
	SCRmkt Div Credit	(639)	(1,426)
	SCRmkt Post Div	943	2,388
COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK	Type 1 Exposures	7,762	4,536
	Type 2 Exposures	1,662	1,578
	SCRdef Pre-Div	9,424	6,114
	SCRdef Div Credit	(349)	(300)
	SCRdef Post Div	9,075	5,814

The SCR reduced slightly same as the MCR during the reporting period ended 31st December 2022.

The SCR decreased mainly due to the reduction in the Counterparty Default Risk. Under this risk module, the cash at bank balances (Type 1 exposures) reduced over the period together with the concentration of cash held with the main bank.

The MCR decreased due to a reduction in the Life portion of the MCR as a result of a lower level of sum insured when compared to prior year.

As a result of the distribution of dividend, the SCR Cover is lower than the previous year and below the risk appetite limit of the Company by 1 percentage point. This constitutes a breach of the risk appetite limit which was reported to the Board of Directors. The action plan agreed upon was to calculate the SCR on a monthly basis until the SCR Cover regularises, starting from January 2023. The SCR Cover at the end of January 2023 stood at 123%, well above the risk appetite limit.

Appendix 1: List of Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs) for Public Disclosure

The following table lists down the QRTs that require to be publicly disclosed as applicable to the Company:

TEMPLATE REFERENCE	TEMPLATE DESCRIPTION
S.02.01.02	Balance Sheet
S.05.01.02	Information on premiums, claims and expenses
S.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country
S.12.01.02	Specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions
S.23.01.01	Information on Own Funds
S.25.01.21	Information on the Solvency Capital Requirement calculated using the Standard Formula
S.28.01.01	The Minimum Capital Requirement for insurance and reinsurance undertakings engaged in only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

SE.02.01.16.01 Balance sheet

				Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value	Reclassification adjustments
				C0010	C0020	EC0021
Assets	Goodwill		R0010			
	Deferred acquisition costs		R0020		6,585,191	
	Intangible assets		R0030			
	Deferred tax assets		R0040	1,153,548	1,153,548	
	Pension benefit surplus		R0050			
	Property, plant & equipment held for own use		R0060			
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		R0070	39,058,538	40,720,033	
		Property (other than for own use)	R0080			
		Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090			
		Equities	R0100			
		Equities - listed	R0110			
		Equities - unlisted	R0120			
		Bonds	R0130	39,058,538	40,720,033	
		Government Bonds	R0140	4,134,309	4,281,849	
		Corporate Bonds	R0150	34,924,229	36,438,184	
		Structured notes	R0160			
		Collateralised securities	R0170			
		Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180			
		Derivatives	R0190			
		Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200			
		Other investments	R0210			
	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts		R0220			
	Loans and mortgages		R0230			
		Loans on policies	R0240			
		Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250			
		Other loans and mortgages	R0260			
	Reinsurance recoverables from:		R0270			
		Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280			
		Non-life excluding health	R0290			
		Health similar to non-life	R0300			
		Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310			
		Health similar to life	R0320			
		Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330			
		Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340			
	Deposits to cedants		R0350			
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables		R0360	10,490,718	26,197,876	
	Reinsurance receivables		R0370	0	0	
	Receivables (trade, not insurance)		R0380	4,500	43,516	
	Own shares (held directly)		R0390	0	0	
	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in		R0400	0	0	
	Cash and cash equivalents		R0410	35,552,738	35,552,738	
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown		R0420	0	0	
	Total assets		R0500	86,260,042	110,252,901	
Liabilities	Technical provisions - non-life		R0510	6,928,204	9,887,167	
		Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520			
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530			
		Best Estimate	R0540			
		Risk margin	R0550			
		Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	6,928,204	9,887,167	
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570			
		Best Estimate	R0580	6,640,629		
		Risk margin	R0590	287,575		
	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)		R0600	18,142,450	33,209,648	
		Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610			
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620			
		Best Estimate	R0630			
		Risk margin	R0640			
		Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	18,142,450	33,209,648	
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660			
		Best Estimate	R0670	17,292,654		
		Risk margin	R0680	849,796		
	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked		R0690			
		Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700			
		Best Estimate	R0710			
		Risk margin	R0720			
	Other technical provisions		R0730			
	Contingent liabilities		R0740			
	Provisions other than technical provisions		R0750			
	Pension benefit obligations		R0760			
	Deposits from reinsurers		R0770			
	Deferred tax liabilities		R0780	3,422,817		
	Derivatives		R0790			
	Debts owed to credit institutions		R0800			
		Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically	ER0801			
		Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0802			
		Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0803			
	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions		R0810			
		Debts owed to non-credit institutions	ER0811			
		Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically	ER0812			
		Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic	ER0813			
		Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world	ER0814			
		Other financial liabilities (debt securities issued)	ER0815			
	Insurance & intermediaries payables		R0820	1,881,257	17,588,415	
	Reinsurance payables		R0830			
	Payables (trade, not insurance)		R0840	38,005,890	38,044,905	
	Subordinated liabilities		R0850			
		Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860			
		Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870			
	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown		R0880	310,373	310,373	
	Total liabilities		R0900	68,690,991	99,040,509	
Excess of assets over liabilities			R1000	17,569,051	11,212,392	

S.05.01.01.02 Life

Z Axis:

				Line of Business for: Other life insurance	Total
				C0240	C0300
Premiums written	Gross		R1410	82,252,774	82,252,774
	Reinsurers' share		R1420		
	Net		R1500	82,252,774	82,252,774
Premiums earned	Gross		R1510	82,631,341	82,631,341
	Reinsurers' share		R1520		
	Net		R1600	82,631,341	82,631,341
Claims incurred	Gross		R1610	16,740,918	16,740,918
	Reinsurers' share		R1620		
	Net		R1700	16,740,918	16,740,918
Changes in other technical provisions	Gross		R1710		
	Reinsurers' share		R1720		
	Net		R1800		
Expenses incurred			R1900	45,169,004	45,169,004
	Administrative expenses	Gross	R1910		
		Reinsurers' share	R1920		
		Net	R2000		
	Investment management expenses	Gross	R2010		
		Reinsurers' share	R2020		
		Net	R2100		
	Claims management expenses	Gross	R2110		
		Reinsurers' share	R2120		
		Net	R2200		
	Acquisition expenses	Gross	R2210	45,169,004	45,169,004
		Reinsurers' share	R2220		
		Net	R2300	45,169,004	45,169,004
	Overhead expenses	Gross	R2310		
		Reinsurers' share	R2320		
		Net	R2400		
Other expenses			R2500		25,484
Total expenses			R2600		45,194,488
Total amount of surrenders			R2700		

S.05.02.01.06 Total Top 5 and home country - life obligations

Z Axis:

			Life and Health SLT
			Total Top 5 and home country
			C0280
Premiums written	Gross	R1410	77,056,652
	Reinsurers' share	R1420	
	Net	R1500	77,056,652
Premiums earned	Gross	R1510	77,308,605
	Reinsurers' share	R1520	
	Net	R1600	77,308,605
Claims incurred	Gross	R1610	15,671,317
	Reinsurers' share	R1620	
	Net	R1700	15,671,317
Changes in other technical provisions	Gross	R1710	
	Reinsurers' share	R1720	
	Net	R1800	
Expenses incurred		R1900	43,323,939
Other expenses		R2500	
Total expenses		R2600	43,323,939

S.12.01.01.01 Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

				Other life insurance			Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)
				C0060	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	
					C0070	C0080	C0150
Technical provisions calculated as a whole			R0010				
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole			R0020				
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM	Best Estimate	Gross Best Estimate	R0030		17,292,654		17,292,654
		Total recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0040				
		Recoverables from reinsurance (except SPV and Finite Re) before adjustment for expected losses	R0050				
		Recoverables from SPV before adjustment for expected losses	R0060				
		Recoverables from Finite Re before adjustment for expected losses	R0070				
		Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080				
		Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re	R0090		17,292,654		17,292,654
	Risk Margin		R0100	849,796			849,796
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole		R0110				
	Best estimate		R0120				
	Risk margin		R0130				
Technical provisions - total			R0200	18,142,450			18,142,450
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total			R0210	18,142,450			18,142,450
Best Estimate of products with a surrender option			R0220				
Gross BE for Cash flow	Cash out-flows	Future guaranteed and discretionary benefits	R0230				
		Future guaranteed benefits	R0240				
		Future discretionary benefits	R0250				
		Future expenses and other cash out-flows	R0260				
	Cash in-flows	Future premiums	R0270				
		Other cash in-flows	R0280				
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations			R0290				
Surrender value			R0300				
Best estimate subject to transitional of the interest rate			R0310				
Technical provisions without transitional on interest rate			R0320				
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment			R0330				
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without others transitional measures			R0340				
Best estimate subject to matching adjustment			R0350				
Technical provisions without matching adjustment and without all the others			R0360				

S.23.01.01.01 Own funds

Z Axis:

			Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
			C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	3,700,000	3,700,000			
	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
	Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
	Surplus funds	R0070					
	Preference shares	R0090					
	Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
	Reconciliation reserve	R0130	6,356,659	6,356,659			
	Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	7,512,392	7,512,392			
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions		R0290	17,569,051	17,569,051			
Ancillary own funds	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
	Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds		R0400					
Available and eligible own funds	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	17,569,051	17,569,051			
	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	17,569,051	17,569,051			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	17,569,051	17,569,051			
	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	17,569,051	17,569,051			
SCR		R0580	16,168,185				
MCR		R0600	6,361,805				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR		R0620	109%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR		R0640	276%				

S.23.01.01.02 Reconciliation reserve

Z Axis:

			C0060
Reconciliation reserve	Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	17,569,051
	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0
	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	0
	Other basic own fund items	R0730	11,212,392
	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve		R0760	6,356,659
Expected profits	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)		R0790	

S.25.01.01.01 Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

Z Axis:, No

		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement	Allocation from adjustments due to RFF and Matching adjustments portfolios
		C0030	C0040	C0050
Market risk	R0010	2,387,603	2,387,603	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	5,813,971	5,813,971	
Life underwriting risk	R0030	13,465,830	13,465,830	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	5,443,777	5,443,777	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	0	0	
Diversification	R0060	(7,834,156)	(7,834,156)	
Intangible asset risk	R0070			
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	19,277,024	19,277,024	

S.28.01.01.05 Overall MCR calculation

Z Axis:

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	6,361,805
SCR	R0310	16,168,185
MCR cap	R0320	7,275,683
MCR floor	R0330	4,042,046
Combined MCR	R0340	6,361,805
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,000,000
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	6,361,805