



ValorLife
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Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2017

Valorlife Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft

Summary

Business and performance

Valorlife Lebensversicherungs-AG with headquarters in Vaduz, Liechtenstein, offers unit-linked life insurance policies to mostly high net-worth individuals.

System of governance

The system of governance encompasses the separation of duties between the board of directors and the management team and the risk management functions. All of the roles named before, do have to stand strict fit and proper requirements. The internal control system provides assurance that the processes and tasks are handled correctly.

Risk profile

The main risks and their mitigation / management are:

Mortality risk: Mainly reinsured and assessed in the pillar I calculation

Market risk: Covered by the clients, the indirect effect is assessed in the Pillar I calculation

Credit risk: Assessed in the pillar I calculation

Liquidity risk: Most shareholder assets are invested in cash at bank

Operational risk: Covered by the Internal Control System and factor based surcharge in the pillar I calculation

Valuation for solvency purposes

The gross best estimate liabilities (without reinsurance) were determined with a cash flow model. The gross best estimate liabilities amount to 3'205.4 m CHF, whereas the net best estimate liabilities amount to 3'205.9 m CHF (previous year (PY): 3'327.5 m CHF) and the risk margin to 6.9 m CHF (PY: 10.5 m CHF).

Capital management

The total own funds amount to 30.2 m CHF (PY: 27.3 m CHF) and are classified in their entirety as Tier 1.

The SCR amounts to 23.1 m CHF (PY: 20.1 m CHF), whereas the MCR amounts to 10.4 m CHF (PY: 9.0 m CHF). Thus, a SCR ratio of 130.6% (PY: 136.0%) and a MCR ratio of 290.2% (PY: 302.2%) results. The SCR can only be fulfilled with a small margin.

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A Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Business Overview

Valorlife Lebensversicherungs-Aktiengesellschaft, Äulestrasse 74, 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein (hereinafter "**VL**") is an insurance undertaking organised as a company limited by shares. VL's shares are all held by private investors. At the end of the fiscal year 2017, VL had 32.2 of full time equivalent employees (previous year: 38). The company offers unit-linked life insurance products. For information on the Board of Directors and the Management see section "Governance System".

Valorlife is supervised by the Finanzmarktaufsicht Liechtenstein (hereinafter "**FMA**"), the financial market supervisory authority of Liechtenstein. FMA is located at Landstrasse 109, in 9490 Vaduz, Liechtenstein (see also www.fma-li.li).

As external auditor of VL acts PricewaterhouseCoopers AG, Zurich.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The company operates in a challenging market environment as especially the cross-border business faces rapid transformations and is confronted with ever increasing requirements and regulation. The portfolio of VL consists of only unit-linked policies in the currencies CHF, EUR, GBP, NOK, SEK and USD. The majority of the policies as of 31.12.2017 are in EUR (74.7% of the number of policies with a fund value of 82.5%) followed by CHF (10.1% of the number of policies with a fund value of 8.6%). The insurance products of VL provide benefits either in case of death or in case of maturity. The death benefit is linked to the fund value and/or to a fixed amounts. There are seven different definitions of death benefits as of 31.12.2017. The death benefit is always superior or equal to the fund value. The maturity benefit equals the corresponding fund value.

In 2017, 20 m CHF of new business was written.

A.3 Investment Performance

The policyholder's unit-linked assets performed this year by 312.8 m CHF (9.37%). The investment expenses were directly debited to the unit-linked assets.



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The company's own assets were mostly deposited in cash at bank, i.e. investment expenses relating to cash were limited.

A.4 Performance of other activities

No other significant other activities were performed in 2017.

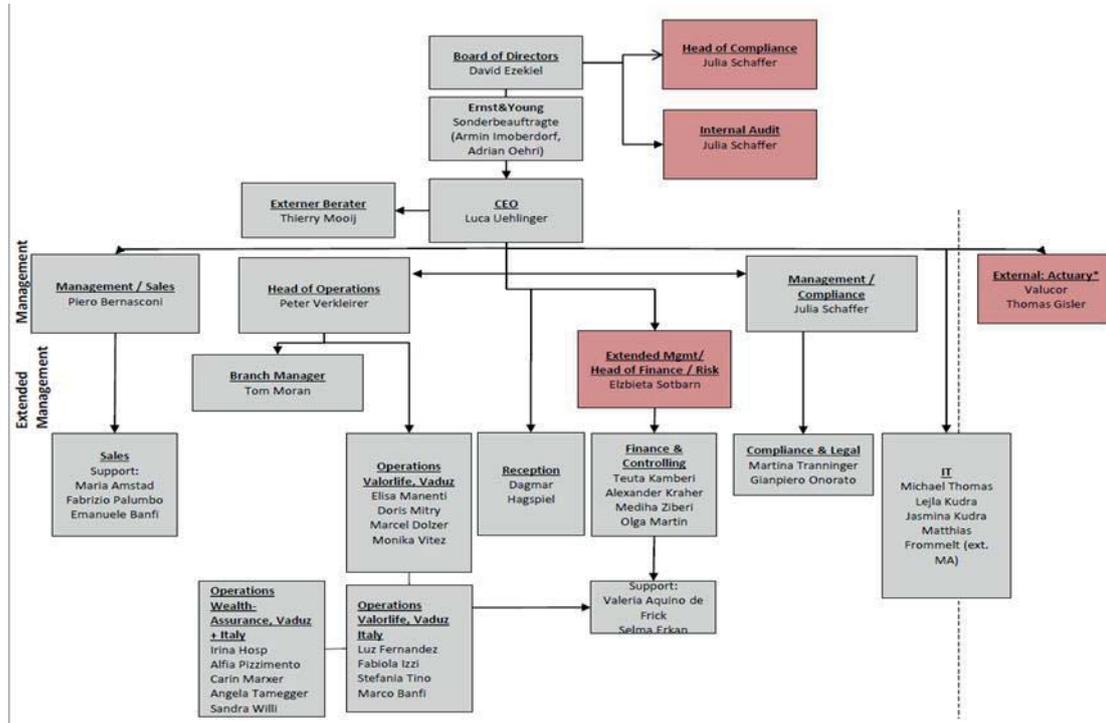
A.5 Any other information

VL is drafting a product development guideline including legal opinions, training courses and workshops. The strategy for the future is to offer fewer products, but with higher quality. Furthermore, VL implemented a new strategy of preventing lapses, i.e. the focus is now on the retention of existing policies.

B System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

The governance system at VL has been adapted in 2017 to reflect the new management and board of director structure. Together, the board of directors and the management constitute the Administrative, Supervisory and Management Board (ASMB). Respective guidelines have been formalised and implemented.



Separation of duties between board and management

The board of directors is responsible for setting the strategic goals, the governance as well as risk management principles and appointing the management board. The board of directors can delegate the implementation of appropriate processes and the preparation of decisions to the management board; however, the board of directors retains the ultimate responsibility.

The management board is responsible for the normal business operations within the limits given by the board of directors. In important strategic matters they are required to consult the board of directors.

Risk management functions

Next to the ASMB, VL has the following Solvency II risk management functions in place:

- Compliance
- Risk management
- Internal audit
- Actuarial

All functions have the necessary authority and a direct access to the board of directors, if required. These functions are described in chapter B.5 et seq.

Remuneration System

Salaries and remunerations are consistent with market practice and in line with applicable laws and regulations. There are bonus plans available to employees, management or executives as follows:

- Employee's remuneration is a fixed annual salary, plus an optional bonus based on performance.
- Management remuneration is a fixed package remuneration, plus an optional bonus based on operative performance.
- Only the Head of Sales (part of the management) is additionally compensated based on sales.
- Sales department employee's remuneration is a fixed annual salary plus bonus based on sales.

There are two fully insured pension plans (employees, higher-ranking employees), which correspond to market standard.

No other transactions with related parties (except WA) or the management occurred in 2017.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

During the recruiting process all crucial functions are reviewed in detail prior to their engagement regarding the relevant expertise in unit-linked insurance, company organisation and investment management.

The members of the management and the board of directors are subject to the FMA 'Fit and Proper' requirements prior to their appointment. The same applies for the appointed actuary and the Solvency II functions.

All staff are carefully recruited based on skills and knowledge for the applicable role within the company. Further, all key functions are in line with the applicable regulations and must be approved by FMA.

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

In order to be up-to-date with the Pillar II requirements of Solvency II, the risk management system has been reviewed and adapted in 2017. The following tasks have been complemented:

- Risk-control matrices based on the already existing processes for the Internal Control System
- Finalization of the Risk Management Guideline
- Governance System
- Investment Guideline

The risk management system is documented in the updated risk management guideline, which contains rules on the treatment and mitigation of risks. As the risks are changing constantly due to internal and external factors, annually a review of the risk management system is done during the ORSA process to assure that the risks are captured correctly.

B.4 Internal control system

VL follows an internal control system (hereinafter "**ICS**") with three control classes. Each class is applied for a different kind of process and follows different documentation principles: (i) frequent and recurring processes, (ii) transaction dependent processes and (iii) infrequent processes. Depending on the process, stricter documentation and review standards apply.

With regards to the actuarial function (see section B.6), the ICS consists of the Solvency II calculation process documentation together with the corresponding key controls documented in risk & control matrixes. The corresponding process documentation has been reviewed and updated for the year-ending 2017.

B.5 Internal audit function

The internal audit function performed by Julia Schaffer.

A first internal audit was performed during 2016 and its report was submitted to the management. No special findings were made. In 2017, a further internal audit has been carried out. No special findings were made.

B.6 Actuarial function

The actuarial function is outsourced and maintains autonomy from other inter-connected functions. The actuarial function with regards to the Solvency II is carried out by the appointed actuary, Dr. Thomas Gisler, Valucor (Liechtenstein) AG.

B.7 Outsourcing

Solvency II requires the companies to establish standards to assure the quality of outsourced services. The purpose of these standards is to avoid that the service level quality to the policyholder decreases due to an outsourcing agreement.

VL has established respective outsourcing rules which are part of the risk management guidelines.

Furthermore, investment integrity reviews have been initiated in 2017 during which the asset manager are checked whether they comply with the investment strategy as set out in the policy documents. A letter of compliance was sent earlier to the asset managers.

B.8 Any other information

Due to the increasing existing and upcoming regulatory environment (Solvency II, MiFID II, EMIR, etc.), it is expected that the governance system will have to be extended and adjusted to the laws and regulations from time to time in force.

C Risk Profile

The risk inventory was developed in fall 2014 based on an in-depth risk assessment. Several departments of VL have contributed to it. It contains all the risks which remain regularly relevant for VL.

The main risks and their treatment are:

Mortality risk: Mainly reinsured and assessed in the pillar I calculation

Market risk: Covered by the clients, the indirect effect is assessed in the pillar I calculation

Credit risk: Assessed in the pillar I calculation

Liquidity risk: Most shareholder assets are invested in cash at bank

Operational risk: Covered by the Internal Control System and factor based surcharge in the pillar I calculation

C.1 Underwriting risk

The underwriting is split into medical and compliance aspects which are both presented in the following.

Medical underwriting principles

All insurance policies written by the company are subject to medical underwriting, which is performed in cooperation with the reinsurer.

Compliance aspects

On the compliance side, the underwriting process is documented in the guideline "Internal guideline on duty of care". In the following some key areas of the compliance underwriting are presented:

- In the past, there have been several cases where unit-linked policies of Liechtenstein insurance companies were abused for tax evasion purposes. This is not anymore possible, as VL (as well as the country of Liechtenstein for its financial market) made a clear statement to only accept declared assets.
- VL requests from every client a signed confirmation stating that the funds have been fully tax declared. If doubts about the sincerity of the confirmation exists, VL might request the tax declarations to review the presentation of the assets to the tax authorities and/or ask the tax advisor of the client to confirm the compliance with all applicable tax laws.

As only with the underwriting the future quality of the business can be steered, it is important to have state-of-the-art underwriting principles in place.

C.2 Market risk

The assets of unit-linked policies are invested according to the strategy defined by the policyholder at the time of the sale of the policy. All investments are done at the risk of the policyholder. Hence, the assets always cover the liabilities and there does not need to be any specific asset liability management.

The actuarial reserves are backed by cash at bank.

The own assets of the company are mainly invested in cash at bank. The own assets of the company do not have to reach any given return or strategic goal except to act as solvency capital.

As soon as there is a lifelong annuity in payment, the investment strategy and the asset & liability management has to be extended with meticulous details on the ideal investment of the assets backing the annuities.

C.3 Credit Risk

The cash at bank build the main credit risk. The default risk of the reinsurer is not significant, as there is no recoverable from the reinsurer and, hence, the reinsurer could be changed on a short term basis. These risks are evaluated with the counterparty default risk module of Solvency II.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk not to be able to sell assets in order to settle claims in the time required. VL does have sufficient cash levels. If assets of the policyholder cannot be sold, VL has the right to transfer the asset to the beneficiary.

C.5 Operational Risk

An operational risk is the risk for losses due to inappropriate or non-performing internal processes, employees or systems occur.

The management of the operational risks is based on a risk inventory. Appropriate steps for reduction are defined for each risk. In addition, during the ORSA Process stress tests on operational risks were analysed.

The ICS is one of the main instruments to reduce the operational risks.

C.6 Other material risks

There are no other material risks.

D Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The last complete calculation of the Pillar I capital requirements of Solvency II was performed as of 31st of December 2017. All quantitative assessments are based on the input data and results of this calculation.

D.1 Assets

Valuation principles

On the asset side, the value of the statutory accounts is market-consistent and is therefore used as well for Solvency II purposes. The market consistency was ensured by the principle that for assets, which are held in bank deposits, the bank provides a market-based valuation at year-end.

Valuation differences to the statutory technical provisions

On the asset side, the only valuation differences were the inclusion of the deferred tax assets as well as of the reinsurance recoverables and the intangible assets from statutory balance sheet have been set to nil in the Solvency II balance sheet.

Look-through approach

VL has set up a process to derive comprehensive information on the asset data of the policyholder's funds. As of year-ending 2017, a coverage ratio of 68.4% (PY: 65.4%) was possible.

Generally a good quality of the asset reporting could be reached. The asset reporting for Pillar III became as in previous year a substantial exercise, as several positions had to be checked manually.

D.2 Technical provisions

Valuation differences to the statutory technical provisions

The most significant difference between the statutory and the Solvency II balance sheet lies in the best-estimate liability. In the statutory balance sheet, the liability for the unit-linked policies equals the value of the corresponding assets. In the Solvency II balance sheet, this value is replaced by the

(gross) best-estimate liabilities, the risk margin and the deferred tax liabilities. The basis for these values are the expected cash flows of each policy.

The risk margin plus the (gross) best-estimate liabilities together with the actuarial reserve compose the technical provisions.

Options and guarantees

The annuity conversion option were valued with a stochastic simulation

The VIPValor Sparplan product contains an interest rate guarantee within the investment fund. This guarantee was valued on a market consistent basis.

Valuation principles – The cash-flow model

In the cash-flow model, all future fund values and cash-flows are projected on a per policy basis. For each policy, the actual age, the contractually defined fees and the different benefits are modelled. The actual asset allocation of each policy is the basis for the market risk SCR-stress. The asset allocation was determined for each policy based on the portfolio information received; if no portfolio information was available, then the asset allocation according to the asset categories defined by FMA on a per policy basis were used.

The modelling based on each detailed policy information enabled VL to determine the capital requirement precisely.

The profit margins within the products lead to a lower best-estimate liability than the asset values of the funds. This difference is the present value of future profits, which is considered as an additional own funds item. No simplifications were applied in the calculation.

As a result of the recommendations of FMA from their letter of 16th February 2018 a projection horizon of 100 years (instead of 40 years previously) and end age of 120 years were applied.

Risk margin

No rational investor would be willing to take over the portfolio for a payment of the best-estimate liability, as this amount could be insufficient with a likelihood of 50%. Therefore, a rational investor wants to be compensated for this risk by the risk margin, which is calculated as the cost of the future solvency capital.

Assumptions for calculating the best-estimate liabilities

The following assumptions were applied:

- Calculation date: 31.12.2017
- Surrender rate: 8.0% (PY: 8.5%)
- Expense base: 2'466 CHF per contract (PY: 2'212 CHF per contract)
- Asset management fee: 0.4%
- Tax rate: 12.5%

Management Actions

In the event of a stress scenario of the SCR calculation occurring (e.g. a mass lapse of 40% of the portfolio), the management would not be inactive. They would react on such an event. This reaction can be included in the model as a management action, which lowers the SCR. Such management actions have to be embedded in the risk management systems as emergency plans and it must be reviewed on a regular basis if the conditions are fulfilled to enact the management actions.

Results

The gross best estimate liabilities amount to 3'205.4 m CHF, whereas the net best estimate liabilities amount to 3'205.9 m CHF (PY: 3'327.5 m CHF), and the risk margin to 6.9 m CHF (PY: 10.5 m CHF).

Uncertainty in the technical provisions

The technical provisions include significant uncertainties. Only a small change in the assumptions would lead to completely different values. These uncertainties are well reflected in the different stress scenarios of the SCR defined by Solvency II. The management is aware of these uncertainties and has installed management actions, which would be enacted if these uncertainties materialize.

D.3 Other liabilities

The deferred tax liabilities were calculated as 12.5% of the present value of PVFP and amounted to 2.9 m CHF. The PVFP was calculated with the cash-flow model.

There were no other material valuation differences in the other liabilities.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative methods for valuation have been applied.

D.5 Any other information

No other relevant information can be given.

E Capital Management

E.1 Own funds

Besides the MCR and SCR ratio, no other additional solvency ratios have been computed.

The basic own funds are all classified as Tier 1. The ordinary share capital, the guarantee fund and the accrued profit constitute the basic own funds.

The PVFP is considered as a Tier 1 own fund item according to the EIOPA "Guidelines on classification of own funds".

The total own funds amount to 30.2 m CHF (PY: 27.3 m CHF) and are classified in their entirety as Tier 1.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

The SCR amounts to 23.1 m CHF (PY: 20.1 m CHF), whereas the MCR amounts to 10.4 m CHF (PY: 9.0 m CHF). Thus, a SCR ratio of 130.6% (PY: 136.0%) and a MCR ratio of 290.2% (PY: 302.2%) results. The SCR can only be fulfilled with a small margin.

The MCR as well as the SCR can be fulfilled with an acceptable margin.

Annex

This annex contains the quantitative reporting templates (QRTs) as required by the regulator for the reporting date 31.12.2017. The following report sheets contain cell coordinates in the form of row and column location of a data point in a certain table, such as RO010 and C0020. With these cell coordinates in combination with the spreadsheet notation (such as S.02.01.01), the interested reader can follow the exact requirements of the individual contents according to the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452.

The following QRTs are disclosed: S.02.01.02, S.05.01.02, S.05.02.01, S.12.01.02, S.23.01.01, S.25.01.01 and S.28.01.01.

The following QRTs are not disclosed in the scope of this report:

- QRT S.25.02.21: Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model

VL uses only the standard formula to calculate the solvency capital requirement. This QRT is only to be disclosed by insurance companies that are also using a partial internal model.

- QRT S.25.03.21: Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Full Internal Models

VL uses only the standard formula to calculate the solvency capital requirement. This QRT is only to be disclosed by insurance companies that are using a full internal model.

QRT S.02.01.01

in CHF		Solvency II value
Assets		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	-
Deferred tax assets	R0040	1'581'559.91
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	-
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	58'594.39
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	252'579.66
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	-
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	-
Equities	R0100	155'772.46
Equities - listed	R0110	155'772.46
Equities - unlisted	R0120	-
Bonds	R0130	-
Government Bonds	R0140	-
Corporate Bonds	R0150	-
Structured notes	R0160	-
Collateralised securities	R0170	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	-
Derivatives	R0190	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	96'807.20
Other investments	R0210	-
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	3'241'707'836.53
Loans and mortgages	R0230	-
Loans on policies	R0240	-
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	-
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	-
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	-502'039.56
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	-502'039.56
Deposits to cedants	R0350	-
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	-
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	1'070'727.99
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	771'306.17
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	-
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	-
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	23'392'305.12
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	2'193'369.05
Total assets	R0500	3'270'526'239.26

QRT S.02.01.01 (2nd part)

Liabilities		
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	-
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	-
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	-
Best Estimate	R0580	-
Risk margin	R0590	-
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	-
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	-
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	-
Best Estimate	R0670	-
Risk margin	R0680	-
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	3'212'833'977.97
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	-
Best Estimate	R0710	3'205'966'862.91
Risk margin	R0720	6'867'115.06
Other technical provisions	R0730	-
Contingent liabilities	R0740	-
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	1'373'980.46
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	-
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	-
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	1'810'772.43
Derivatives	R0790	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	22'392'800.78
Reinsurance payables	R0830	51'002.58
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	1'195'858.23
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	686'793.03
Total liabilities	R0900	3'240'345'185.48
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	30'181'053.78

QRT S.05.01.01

in CHF		Index-linked and unit- linked insurance	Total
		C0230	C0280
Premiums written			
Gross	R1410	19'971'355.49	19'971'355.49
Reinsurers' share	R1420	324'443.24	324'443.24
Net	R1500	19'646'912.25	19'646'912.25
Premiums earned			
Gross	R1510	19'971'355.49	19'971'355.49
Reinsurers' share	R1520	324'443.24	324'443.24
Net	R1600	19'646'912.25	19'646'912.25
Claims incurred			
Gross	R1610	350'412'007.31	350'412'007.31
Reinsurers' share	R1620	-	-
Net	R1700	350'412'007.31	350'412'007.31
Changes in other technical provisions			
Gross	R1710	396'919.62	396'919.62
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-	-
Net	R1800	396'919.62	396'919.62
Expenses incurred	R1900	9'676'535.05	9'676'535.05
Other expenses	R2500		469'681.32
Total expenses	R2600		10'146'216.37

QRT S.05.02.01

in CHF		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
			C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	
	R1400		Italy	Sweden	United States	Switzerland	Cyprus	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	-	13'811'172.31	514'759.17	452'892.47	955'306.76	50'636.07	15'784'766.78
Reinsurers' share	R1420	-	224'368.42	8'362.48	7'357.43	15'519.37	822.60	256'430.30
Net	R1500	-	13'586'803.89	506'396.69	445'535.04	939'787.39	49'813.47	15'528'336.48
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	-	13'811'172.31	514'759.17	452'892.47	955'306.76	50'636.07	15'784'766.78
Reinsurers' share	R1520	-	224'368.42	8'362.48	7'357.43	15'519.37	822.60	256'430.30
Net	R1600	-	13'586'803.89	506'396.69	445'535.04	939'787.39	49'813.47	15'528'336.48
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	-	190'957'788.82	71'095'327.15	8'560'031.35	3'363'527.91	-	273'976'675.23
Reinsurers' share	R1620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R1700	-	190'957'788.82	71'095'327.15	8'560'031.35	3'363'527.91	-	273'976'675.23
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	-	274'489.39	10'230.55	9'000.99	18'986.19	-	312'707.12
Reinsurers' share	R1720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net	R1800	-	274'489.39	10'230.55	9'000.99	18'986.19	-	312'707.12
Expenses incurred	R1900		6'691'798.82	249'411.47	219'435.78	462'865.89	24'534.22	7'648'046.18
Other expenses	R2500							371'222.18
Total expenses	R2600							8'019'268.36

QRT S.12.01.02

in CHF		Index-linked and unit-linked insurance			Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)
		C0030	C0040	C0050	
					C0150
	Technical provisions calculated as a whole	-			-
	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole				-
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM				
	Gross Best Estimate		2'834'133'881.68	371'232'532.93	3'205'366'414.61
	Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default		-	-	-
	Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total		2'834'133'881.68	371'232'532.93	3'205'366'414.61
	Risk Margin	6'867'115.06			6'867'115.06
	Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions				
	Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	-			-
	Best estimate		-	-	-
	Risk margin	-			-
	Technical provisions - total	3'212'233'529.67			3'212'233'529.67

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in CHF		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted
		C0010	C0020
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	24'000'000.00	24'000'000.00
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	3'000'000.00	3'000'000.00
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	-	-
Surplus funds	R0070	-	-
Preference shares	R0090	-	-
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	-	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	3'181'053.78	3'181'053.78
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	-	-
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 for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	-	-
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	30'181'053.78	30'181'053.78
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	30'181'053.78	30'181'053.78
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	30'181'053.78	30'181'053.78
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	30'181'053.78	30'181'053.78
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	30'181'053.78	30'181'053.78
SCR	R0580	23'115'097.88	
MCR	R0600	10'401'794.05	
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	1.31	
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	2.90	

in CHF		C0060
Reconciliation reserve		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	30'181'053.78
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	-
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	-
Other basic own fund items	R0730	27'000'000.00
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	-
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	3'181'053.78
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	-

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in CHF		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement
		C0030	C0040
Market risk	R0010	14'048'096.66	14'048'096.66
Counterparty default risk	R0020	2'328'934.48	2'328'934.48
Life underwriting risk	R0030	14'304'403.60	14'304'403.60
Health underwriting risk	R0040	-	-
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	-	-
Diversification	R0060	-7'424'622.88	-7'424'622.88
Intangible asset risk	R0070	-	-
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	23'256'811.86	23'256'811.86

in CHF		
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0120	-
Operational risk	R0130	1'352'945.82
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	-
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-1'494'659.80
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	-
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	23'115'097.88
Capital add-on already set	R0210	-
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	23'115'097.88
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	-
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	-
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	-
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	R0450	No adjustment {s2c_AP:x38}
Net future discretionary benefits	R0460	-

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in CHF		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	-	
	Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	-	
	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	3'228'052'088.87	
	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	-	
	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		12'729'478.98

in CHF		C0040
	Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	
MCR _t Result	R0200	22'605'275.26

in CHF			C0070
	Overall MCR calculation		
	Linear MCR	R0300	22'605'275.26
	SCR	R0310	23'115'097.88
	MCR cap	R0320	10'401'794.05
	MCR floor	R0330	5'778'774.47
	Combined MCR	R0340	10'401'794.05
	Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4'329'666.00
	Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	10'401'794.05