



Solvency and Financial Condition Report

For the year ending
31 December 2025

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	4
Business and Performance Summary.....	4
System of Governance Summary.....	5
Risk Profile Summary.....	5
Valuation for Solvency Purposes Summary.....	6
Capital Management Summary.....	6
A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE.....	7
A.1 Business.....	7
A.2 Underwriting Performance.....	9
A.3 Investment Performance.....	10
A.4 Performance of other activities.....	11
A.5 Any other information.....	11
B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE.....	12
B.1 General Information on the system of governance.....	12
B.2 Fit and proper requirements.....	15
B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment.....	16
B.4 Internal control system.....	20
B.5 Internal Audit Function.....	23
B.6 Actuarial Function.....	23
B.7 Outsourcing.....	24
B.8 Assessment of governance and any other disclosures.....	25
C. RISK PROFILE.....	26
C.1 Underwriting risk.....	26
C.2 Market risk.....	29

C.3 Credit risk.....	31
C.4 Liquidity risk.....	32
C.5 Operational risk	34
C.6 Other material risks	35
C.7 Any Other Disclosure	37
D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES	38
D.1 Assets	38
D.2 Technical Provisions	39
D.3 Other liabilities	43
D.4 Alternative methods for valuation	43
D.5 Any other information.....	43
E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	44
E.1 Own funds.....	44
E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital requirement	45
E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk submodule in the calculation of the SCR	47
E.4 Difference between the standard formula and any internal model used	47
E.5 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR	47
E.6 Any other information	47
Appendix A: Public QRTs.....	48

Introduction

The EU-wide Solvency II Directive came into force with effect from 1 January 2016. This document is the tenth Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) published under this directive for Acorn Life DAC (the “Company”). The SFCR provides narrative information in quantitative and qualitative form including quantitative reporting templates (QRTs). The report covers the Business and Performance of the Company, its System of Governance, Risk Profile, Valuation for Solvency Purposes and Capital Management. It has been approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2026, and it is consistent with the information submitted by the Company to the Central Bank of Ireland.

Business and Performance Summary

The Company is a regulated life insurance firm which provides life, pension, and investment products to personal and small business customers in Ireland. Its brand strength is based on local distribution, product innovation, flexibility, and strong investment performance. The solvency objective of the Company is to ensure that it maintains sufficient capital to meet its obligations to its policyholders and other stakeholders as liabilities fall due.

During 2025 we continued to build on our strategic plans, driving further product innovation and strengthening our sales growth initiatives. We maintained our commitment to investing in technology to support future increases in business volumes while ensuring operational efficiency and cost control. As part of our ongoing collaboration within the wider group, the Company deepened its partnership with Acorn Brokerage Limited, trading as Ask Acorn, to enhance distribution of our protection, pension, and investment products and expand the provision of insurance services. We advanced our value-for-money proposition for customers by refining processes for policy administration and customer engagement. Looking ahead, we are focused on further developing our funds and product propositions. We will maintain a strong ESG focus and continue to innovate to deliver added value for our customers, our people, and the charities we support. We have made a strategic commitment to make a significant donation to charitable causes every year. The Company made charitable donations of €1.1m during the 2025.

New business sales were strong in 2025, and the Company delivered a profit before tax of €6.7 million (2024: €6.7 million). The profit for the year was mainly due to positive investment market performance, strong sales, and good expense governance. Our Free Capital was €31.5 million at the end of the year. As at 31 December 2025 the Company was capitalised at 158% (2024: 163%) of its Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). The Company had policyholders’ assets under management of €1,351 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: €1,241 million). The Company is in a strong position to continue to progress its business strategy during 2026.

Key Information from the Solvency II Balance Sheet	2025	2024
	€’m	€’m
Eligible Own Funds	85.4	80.3
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	13.5	12.4
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	53.9	49.4
Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to MCR	634%	650%
Ratio of Eligible Own Funds to SCR	158%	163%

More information on the business and performance can be found in section A below.

System of Governance Summary

The Company has an effective system of governance, which provides for sound and prudent management. Its board continues to ensure that we maintain a strong corporate governance framework and risk management function.

The governance structure comprises of the board of directors, the chief executive officer, board risk committee, board audit committee and various management committees. Risk management, compliance, actuarial and internal audit are considered key functions with governance responsibilities to ensure the sound and prudent management of the business.

The risk management function is responsible for managing the Company's risks. The compliance function is responsible for ensuring that the Company complies with all relevant regulatory requirements. The actuarial function is responsible for ensuring that the Company sets aside enough funds to cover policyholders' claims and the expenses of the business. The internal audit function supports the board and management in discharging their responsibilities for the operation of internal controls and corporate governance.

The Company operates a three lines of defence model. The first line represents the various departments performing their regular duties. The second line sets control policies and undertakes monitoring and surveillance of business operations. The third line represents independent review.

More information on the system of governance can be found in section B below.

Risk Profile Summary

In the context of its business operations the Company enters into a broad variety of risks. These risks are deliberately accepted and monitored. They include underwriting risk, market risks, counterparty default risks and operational risks.

Underwriting risk is the risk of an increase in claims, expenses or lapses. Market risk is the risk of falls in the value of the Company's investments or falls in the value of policyholders' assets under management which could lead to a reduction in future income. Counterparty default risk is the risk of default of our counterparties, such as banks or reinsurers. Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from inadequate or failed internal process, people and systems or from external events.

For each of the risks, the Company has undertaken stress testing as part of its Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA). The outcome of the stress and scenario tests was that in each scenario we expect to have sufficient available capital to continue to meet the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) over the medium term.

We describe the cause of these risks and how we deal with them in Section C.

Valuation for Solvency Purposes Summary

Our assets comprise unit-linked investments, cash equivalents and other assets. We value our assets in accordance with Solvency II valuation requirements. Our liabilities consist of technical provisions and other liabilities. Technical provisions represent the amount of money that we set aside to ensure we can cover our liabilities to policyholders. There have been no significant post balance sheet events which would materially affect the valuation of the Company's assets and liabilities at the reporting date.

More information on the valuation of assets and liabilities can be found in section D below.

Capital Management Summary

As at 31 December 2025, the Company has a solvency coverage ratio of 158% (2024: 163%).

The solvency objective of the Company is to ensure that it maintains sufficient capital to meet its obligations to its policyholders and other stakeholders as liabilities fall due. This means that we must hold an appropriate amount and quality of capital to meet regulatory requirements. We also hold additional capital relevant to our business activities. A strong capital position enables us to continue to operate through periods of severe stress. We measure and calculate our Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) using the Solvency II Standard Formula. Own Funds in the Solvency II balance sheet comprise the excess of assets over liabilities. Our Solvency Coverage Ratio represents the extent to which our Own Funds exceed our SCR. This is continuously monitored and assessed.

More information on the Company's capital can be found in section E below.

A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

A.1 Business

The Company is a private company limited by shares and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBI) to conduct business in the Republic of Ireland. The Company's material lines of business are unit linked protection, pension, savings and investment products. The ultimate parent undertaking of the group to which the Company belongs is Acorn Life Group Limited, a private company limited by shares. The Group headed up by Acorn Life Group Limited is also supervised by the CBI. The Company is the only insurance entity in this group. The group consists of the following companies:

Acorn Life Group Limited:	An investment holding company.
Tanis Limited:	An investment holding company.
Acorn Life DAC:	A regulated insurance firm.
Acorn Brokerage Limited:	A regulated insurance intermediary.
Orcan Limited:	An investment holding company.
Acorn Master Trustee DAC:	A company which carries out retirement benefit trustee activities.

The Company's registered and operating address is:

Acorn Life DAC
 St Augustine Street
 Galway

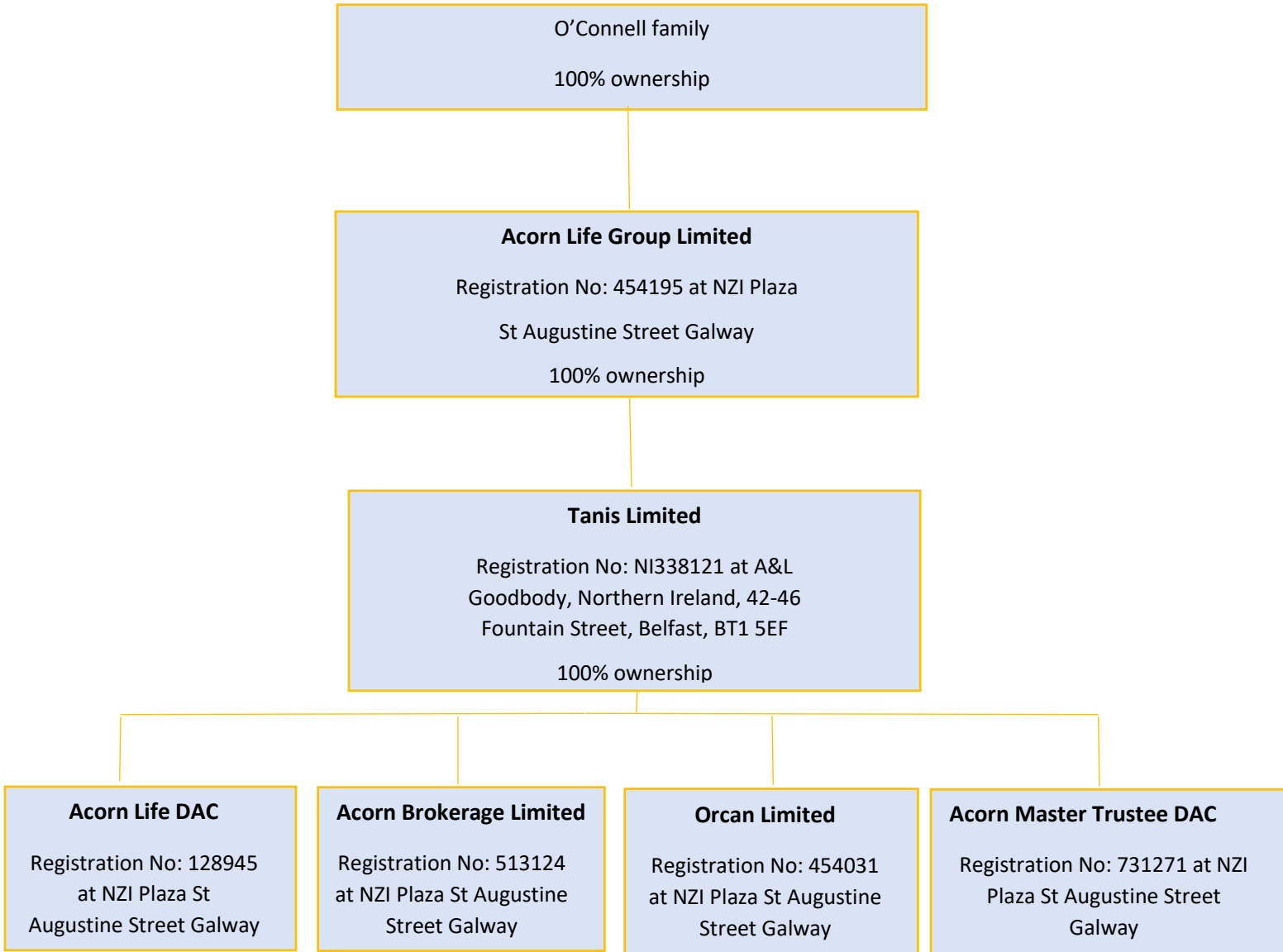
The CBI is responsible for the financial supervision of the Company:

Central Bank of Ireland
 North Wall Quay
 Dublin 1

The Company's independent auditor is:

PwC, Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
 1 Spencer Dock, North Wall Quay
 Dublin 1

Shareholders and group companies are:



Significant events during the reporting period

In 2025, the Company continued the process of moving its EPP pension plans into the Acorn Life Master Trust to meet the requirements of IORP II. The Company also made strong progress in improving its pensions offering ahead of the early-2026 launch of Zen Pensions, which will distribute the Company’s PRSA product.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

We reported a profit on ordinary activities before tax during the year of €6.7 million (2024: €6.7 million). The profit for the year exceeded our projections and this was mainly due to exceptionally positive investment market performance.

The underwriting performance outlined in this section is on an FRS 102 and 103 (The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland) basis as the Company prepares its Financial Statements in accordance with these accounting standards.

The table below sets out our profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2025, as reported in our Financial Statements.

Year-ended 31 December	2025	2024
	€'000	€'000
Net insurance premiums written and earned	35,043	34,047
Other technical income, net of reinsurance	17,004	15,166
Investment return	90,679	168,452
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance	(26,535)	(26,050)
Changes in insurance liabilities	(6,994)	(18,465)
Investment return related to investment contract liabilities	(75,970)	(140,614)
Net operating expenses	(26,497)	(25,803)
Balance on the technical account - life assurance business	6,730	6,733

The Financial Statements record premiums and claims in respect of insurance business. The Solvency II QRTs record premiums and claims in respect of insurance and investment business. This results in differences between the premiums, claims and expenses reported in our Financial Statements compared to the information disclosed under Solvency II in QRT S.05.01.02. The following table is a summary of our premiums, claims and expenses split by Solvency II lines of business during the year. All business was written in the Republic of Ireland.

	2025			2024		
	Index-linked and unit linked insurance	Other life insurance	Total	Index-linked and unit linked insurance	Other life insurance	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Net Premiums earned	175,629	641	176,270	173,187	597	173,784
Net claims incurred	124,966	-	124,966	133,602	-	133,602
Expenses incurred	29,072	51	29,123	27,878	60	27,938

A.3 Investment Performance

Our investments fall into the following main asset classes:

- Unit-linked funds
- Cash and Cash Equivalents

The following table summarises our investment performance by asset class.

Investment performance in both 2025 and 2024 primarily reflected movements in global financial markets, with returns driven by prevailing conditions in each year. As the Company's unit-linked investment funds are closely aligned to market indices and underlying asset values, performance in both periods was largely attributable to broader market volatility rather than changes in the Company's investment strategy. The year-on-year movement in investment performance therefore reflects these external market factors.

Investment performance by asset class	2025	2024
	€'000	€'000
Investment funds	90,679	168,452
Total	90,679	168,452

The Company has no investments in securitisation.

A.4 Performance of other activities

Other technical income

The Company's unit-linked business is classified as either investment business or insurance business in its Financial Statements, depending on the nature of the underlying contract. The Financial Statements record premiums and claims in respect of insurance business only. Fee income generated on investment contracts is recorded as other technical income in the Financial Statements.

Fee income relates to fees charged to investment contracts for contract administration services, investment management services, payment of benefits and other services related to the administration of investment contracts. Fees are recognised as revenue when the services are provided. The fees charged for the current and previous years are shown in the Financial Statements table in section A.2 above as other technical income.

The Company does not have material leasing arrangements.

A.5 Any other information

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

B.1 General Information on the system of governance

B.1.1 Company Overview

As an insurance undertaking, we are subject to the corporate governance requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015 issued by the CBI.

The governance structure in place in the Company includes clear allocation and segregation of duties. The board has primary responsibility for corporate governance within the Company. The Life Leadership Team (LLT) is responsible for ensuring that we operate in line with our policies. The Company is governed through a structure of committees. The responsibilities of our board, board sub committees, the chief executive officer, and management committees are outlined below.

Effective governance is achieved through the integration of the corporate governance framework, the risk management framework, and key functions.

B.1.2 Governance Structure

The governance structure comprises the board of directors, the chief executive officer, the life leadership team and board and management sub-committees. There were no material changes in governance structures during 2025. John Lyons and Gerry O'Connell resigned as directors during the year.

The Board of Directors as at 31 December 2025 is comprised of:

1. Brian Neilan (Independent Non-Executive, Chair)
2. Anna Fitzgerald (Independent Non-Executive)
3. Bríd Quigley (Independent Non-Executive)
4. Gerard Ryan (Chief Executive Officer)
5. Jennifer Loftus (Executive)

The Company Secretary is Sarah Whelan.

The role of the board is to organise and direct the affairs of the Company in a manner designed to further the Company's best interests, having regard to the interests of its shareholders, customers, and employees, while complying with its fiduciary duties to the Company and all other relevant legal and regulatory requirements, the Company's constitution, and relevant corporate governance standards. Board meetings are held at least quarterly in Ireland. The board is responsible for approving the overall strategic objectives of the Company and ensuring that it has the appropriate resources in place to meet those objectives. This approach ensures that the skills, expertise and experience of the directors are harnessed to best effect and that any major opportunities or challenges for the Company come before the Board for consideration and approval. The Company is committed to enhancing diversity at Board and Leadership levels, in line with regulatory expectations and best practices in corporate governance. Gender diversity contributes to stronger decision-making, and the Company continues to advance its diversity agenda in alignment with evolving corporate governance standards and stakeholder expectations. The Board shall oversee climate risk proactively through business strategy and risk

appetite, with adequate resourcing and clear roles and responsibilities assigned for Boards, Board Sub-Committees and the Life Leadership Team, as appropriate. The Board shall be proactive in taking action to promote a culture that places emphasis on climate and broader ESG issues consistent with supporting the transition to a carbon neutral future.

The board has established robust key functions across risk management, compliance, actuarial and internal audit. The board is satisfied that all such key functions are appropriately independent of business units and have adequate resources and authority to operate effectively.

The Chair leads the board, encourages open and challenging discussions and promotes effective communication between executive and non-executive directors.

The chief executive officer (CEO) has ultimate executive responsibility for the Company's operations, compliance and performance. The CEO serves as the main link between the board and the Life Leadership Team.

The Life Leadership Team is an executive management committee established by the CEO for the purpose of providing advice and making recommendations to the CEO in respect of the Company's operations.

The board has established a board risk committee, and a board audit committee, each chaired by an Independent Non-Executive Director.

Board Risk Committee (Chaired by Anna Fitzgerald)

The board risk committee is the forum for risk governance within the Company. It is responsible for providing oversight and advice to the board in relation to current and potential future risk exposures of the Company and future risk strategy. This advice includes recommending a risk management framework incorporating strategies, policies, risk appetites and risk indicators to the board for approval. The committee oversees the risk management function, which is managed on a daily basis by the chief risk officer (CRO).

Board Audit Committee (Chaired by Bríd Quigley)

The purpose of the committee is to ensure that the inherent risks within the business are subject to an appropriate level of independent review and to give comfort to the board that the assets of the Company are being safeguarded and that integrity of data is not being compromised.

B.1.3 Key Functions

Risk management, compliance, actuarial and internal audit are key functions with governance responsibilities to ensure the sound and prudent management of the business.

B.1.3.1 Risk Management

The Company has a risk function, responsible for the oversight and management of risk in the business. The CRO leads the risk function. The CRO reports to the CEO and has a direct line of responsibility to the board through its risk committee. The risk function has the primary responsibility for designing the risk management framework that is applied by the Company in identifying, assessing, measuring, mitigating and monitoring risks.

The risk function has independent oversight of risk management activities and acts as a second line of defence in the risk management framework.

More information on the risk function can be found in section B.3 below.

B.1.3.2 Compliance

The Company has a compliance function with responsibility for the oversight of compliance within the business. The head of compliance leads the compliance function. The compliance function reports to the board risk committee. It has an advisory, oversight and assurance role to ensure that the Company has the necessary systems and controls in place to ensure adherence to legal and regulatory requirements and that consumers' best interests are protected. The compliance function acts as a second line of defence in the risk management framework.

More information on the compliance function can be found in section B.4 below.

B.1.3.3 Actuarial

The Company has an actuarial function headed by the head of actuarial function (HoAF) which is responsible for coordinating the calculation of technical provisions, capital requirements and solvency coverage. The HoAF is responsible for reporting to the Board and the CBI in line with requirements under Solvency II and the Domestic Actuarial Regime and related governance requirements. The actuarial function prepares annual opinions on the technical provisions, underwriting policy, reinsurance and the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA). The actuarial function acts as a second line of defence in the risk management framework.

More information on the Actuarial function can be found in section B.6 below.

B.1.3.4 Internal Audit

The internal audit function's role is to support the board and management in achieving strategic and operational objectives and in discharging its corporate governance responsibilities. It satisfies this purpose by providing the audit committee and the CEO with independent assurance as to whether adequate and effective risk management, governance and internal control procedures are in place and are functioning effectively in the business. Internal audit acts as the third line of defence in the risk management framework. The head of internal audit reports functionally to the board through the audit committee. The internal audit function is outsourced.

More information on the internal audit function is included in section B.5 below.

B.1.4 Remuneration Policy

The Company's remuneration policy is designed to support key business strategies and create a strong, performance-orientated environment. It is designed to attract, motivate and retain talented individuals who will contribute to the success of the Company and to provide clarity on the overall remuneration approach and structure within the Company.

The policy is also cognisant and reflective of obligations of all regulatory codes including but not limited to:

- Corporate Governance Code.

- Consumer Protection Code.
- Solvency II.
- Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulations (SFDR).
- Other Central Bank of Ireland guidelines.

The Company seeks to provide competitive salaries and to reward employees fairly. Base salary is the principal component of employee remuneration and is reviewed annually. The duties and responsibilities of each role determine the remuneration for the position along with the skills and experience of the person appointed to the position.

The Company's remuneration policy is:

- Established, implemented and maintained in line with the business and risk management strategy as approved by the board.
- Consistent with our risk profile, objectives, risk management practices.
- Reflective of the long-term interests and performance of the business, incorporating measures to avoid conflicts of interest.
- Designed not to promote risk taking which is not aligned with our risk appetite statement.

The Company operates bonus schemes for designated categories of employees. The schemes aim to reward employees for achieving personal and company success metrics. The terms of employee bonus schemes are approved by the board.

Membership of the Defined Contribution Pension Scheme is mandatory for all employees. Both the Company and employee contribute to the retirement fund. Contributions are based on base salaries and subject to relevant upper limits. Death in service benefits are also in place.

Remuneration for Independent Non-Executive Directors consists entirely of a fixed fee. Executive Directors participate in employee bonus schemes.

A dividend of €1.5 million was paid during 2025 to Tanis Limited. There are no plans to pay dividends during 2026. No dividends were paid in 2024 or 2023. There were no material transactions between the Company, its shareholder, members of the Board, and persons who exercise significant influence over the business during 2025.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

B.2.1 Fitness & Probity Policy

Any person performing a pre-approval-controlled function (a "PCF") or a controlled function (a "CF") must have a level of fitness and probity appropriate to the performance of their function. These fitness and probity standards require that such individuals must be competent, capable, honest, ethical, financially sound and act with integrity.

As a regulated entity, we are subject to Fitness and Probity (F&P) standards. Our F&P Policy sets out the due diligence structures, processes and procedures in place to ensure the initial and ongoing assessment of those

operating in PCF and CF roles including directors, senior management and employees whose activities have a material impact on the business.

The Company operates robust recruitment and selection controls which ensure that it selects candidates that meet the F&P Standards. Candidates must be competent and capable, honest, ethical, act with integrity and be financially sound. These controls include screening of candidates and the assessment of completed fitness and probity questionnaires prior to their engagement. Candidates are screened for educational qualifications, work experience, conflicts of interest, bankruptcy, debt judgements and regulatory sanctions.

Our employment contract terms require continuing adherence to all regulatory standards. The Company requires that individuals in PCF and CF roles confirm annually in writing whether there have been any material changes to their circumstances which would impact their fitness or probity and that they agree to continue to abide by F&P standards. This is facilitated as part of annual Compliance training. Individuals in PCF and certain CF roles are screened annually. Where material changes are confirmed, the individual is asked to provide additional information and confirm if they are still able to carry out their role. Compliance, the executive leadership team, and the board, if appropriate, will review the case and confirm if the individual remains fit and proper. If this cannot be confirmed, the individual will cease carrying out their role.

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

B.3.1 Risk Management Framework

The risk management system includes the interaction of key components, which operate together as an integrated whole. The key components of the risk management system are outlined below.

Risk Universe

The Risk Universe is our categorisation and definition of the risks facing the business. It provides a common risk language, which is used across the company. The company's material risk categories are outlined within the risk management policy.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is the aggregate level and types of risk we are willing to assume within our risk capacity to achieve strategic objectives and business plans. It reflects our risk objectives and influences our culture and operating style. The risk appetite is determined by business strategy, risk management competencies and core values.

The risk appetite is proposed by the Life Leadership Team and is reviewed, challenged and approved by the board at least annually. The risk management process is designed to manage risk within the risk appetite. Risk appetite limits and trigger levels are integral to the strategic decision-making process, day-to-day business operations and risk management.

The risk appetite consists of a focused number of key measures which are used by the board and Life Leadership Team to steer the business from a risk perspective. We use trigger levels to anticipate breaches of appetite and to initiate management action in advance of the breach occurring. These actions may include avoiding, controlling, transferring, or accepting risks.

A well-articulated risk appetite provides:

- A firm basis for risk input to strategic decisions.
- Clear guidance to Life Leadership Team.
- Confidence for external stakeholders.
- More efficient use of our resources.
- A basis to apply a holistic enterprise approach to risk management.

Risk Policies

Risk management processes and the requirements of the risk management system are set out in the risk management policy and other policies which govern the material risks facing the business. Each material risk in the risk universe is covered by one of the risk policies. These have been written to provide clear guidance to all levels of staff in the Company on the way it manages material risks.

Policies are ultimately owned at Life Leadership Team level. There is no appetite for discretion to diverge from policy. Risk policies set out the principles to be followed to manage risk within acceptable limits. They establish monitoring and reporting requirements and describe consequences and escalation requirements of breaches. They drive risk management actions and address how we manage the business and the impact our actions may have on the business. The policies also link directly to the governance requirements of the Company. The application of the policies within the business is reviewed by the internal audit function.

Risk Identification

The risks that the business faces are identified and logged on the risk register. The risk identification process is carried out by the company and facilitated by the risk management function. The risk management function ensures that the risk identification process is refreshed on a regular basis. The business is also required to report risk incidents, and any emerging risks, to the risk management function. We appreciate that planned changes to products and business processes may affect the risk profile. Consequently, the business is required to analyse the risk of all proposed changes to products and business processes to ensure that any new risks are identified. There are several processes by which risks are identified and brought to the attention of the risk management function:

- Regular risk reporting
- Annual risk appetite review
- Clear risk reporting lines
- The annual ORSA process
- Risk event reporting
- Annual risk identification exercise

The Annual ORSA process

The ORSA is a continuous process which analyses the risks faced by the company and ensures that it is managed soundly and prudently. It identifies, assesses, and monitors current and future solvency needs considering the risks faced by the business. The aggregate impact of these risks is assessed during the ORSA process which is facilitated by the risk management function. The ORSA provides us with detailed information on the risks facing the business, the cost of assuming or mitigating the risks, the potential impact on the solvency position and whether the risks align with the Company's risk appetite. The ORSA process is an integral part of the business strategy.

The risks captured on the risk register are reviewed as part of the Own Solvency Needs (OSN) assessment to determine whether the risk facing the business is adequately covered by the Standard Formula, or whether an additional provision is required. Stress testing and scenario analysis, used as part of the ORSA process, are important risk management tools. The board reviews and approves the ORSA report.

Risk Assessment and Measurement

Robust risk assessment and measurement is necessary to generate appropriate management information that enables informed decision-making. Our risk assessment and measurement methodologies form a key part of our policies and procedures. Each methodology explains how the measurement process works from the identification of a risk, through to the assessment of the risk, its quantification, and the assessment of the capital that should be set aside to mitigate the risk.

Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) and Key Risk Controls (KRCs) are monitored on a regular basis by the risk management function. If there are significant movements in the values of the parameters used for measuring risk, the risk management function instigates appropriate action by the business and the Life Leadership Team, within a fixed timeline. Risk management action may also be required if a material business change is anticipated.

Risk Control

The business has controls to manage its risks. Risk mitigants may reduce the likelihood and/or the impact of risks. Control effectiveness is taken into consideration while assessing and aggregating risks. Regular review and measurement of risk profiles contributes to the assessment of the amount of own solvency capital the business needs and/or if there is a need for additional risk controls.

The process of implementing control improvements is owned by the business, reviewed by the risk function, and overseen and directed by the board. Business change proposals require a risk analysis to be performed. The risk analysis will identify any control changes necessary to manage changes in risk profile resulting from business changes.

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

Each business area is responsible for operating the risk management system and reporting information on its adherence to the risk management function. The risk management function reviews and challenges the information provided and reports it to the board via the board risk committee together with the status of the control framework and the effectiveness of the risk management system. The internal audit function tests key

controls and provides assurance over the control environment within the business including its risk management processes.

The Company has developed a suite of risk metrics and management information to facilitate and support effective risk management and decision-making at all levels of the business. The management information contains a mix of financial, risk and operational indicators to ensure that reporting is clear, consistent, and efficient. Reports aim to provide information that is appropriately balanced between predictive and historic data. Overall, there is an emphasis on analysis of forward-looking information. The Company monitors and reports on a comprehensive range of KRIs and KRCs which are outlined in the risk management policy.

Risk Management Function

The Risk Management Function has independent oversight of risk management activities and acts as a second line of defence in the risk management framework. The CRO leads the risk management function which maintains and monitors the effectiveness of the risk management policy and framework. The CRO has a direct line of responsibility to the board risk committee and board. The CRO also provides input, via the Life Leadership Team into ongoing business decisions, ensuring consistency with risk policies and any board escalation protocols.

The risk management function is responsible for providing direction, guidance and support to the business regarding the company's risk management systems and for ensuring that a consistent process is applied across the business for managing risk. It has the primary responsibility for designing the framework that is applied in identifying, assessing, measuring, mitigating and monitoring risks. The risk management function also undertakes independent monitoring of risk management systems and processes to assist assessments of the robustness of the risk management processes.

The risk management function:

- Assists the board and its risk committee, in the effective operation of the risk management system.
- Develops and implements an annual risk plan.
- Carries out the annual ORSA process, and any other ORSA processes required.
- Facilitates, and provides inputs into, the process of setting the risk strategy and appetite of the Company.
- Facilitates the process by which the business identifies and assesses the risks it faces.
- Maintains a central repository of all risks facing the business along with corresponding controls and mitigation measures.
- Supports the business in developing and implementing risk policies, risk identification, monitoring and reporting.
- Ensures that risk policies and procedures are communicated throughout the business to foster the risk culture set out by the board.
- Monitors that the risk policies, procedures and the risk governance framework are up to date and fit for purpose.
- Monitors the effectiveness of the risk management system by utilising key risk indicators and key risk controls.

- Monitors overall risk profile and reports to the board risk committee on risk exposures against risk appetite, key risk events and any emerging risks.
- Advises the board and risk committee on risk management matters.
- Fulfils a stewardship role with respect to embedding risk and customer-focused culture, and the policies and processes that support it, within the business.

B.4 Internal control system

B.4.1 Internal Control Framework

The Company's internal control framework consists of a combination of elements which are described below. The board has overall responsibility for the system of internal control and for reviewing its effectiveness. The system is designed to manage the risk of failure to achieve business objectives and provides reasonable assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The key risk management and internal control system includes:

- Skilled and experienced management and staff in line with fit and proper requirements.
- Clear roles, responsibilities and reporting lines with performance linked to business objectives.
- An organisation structure with clearly defined lines of responsibility and authority.
- The maintenance of proper accounting records.
- A comprehensive system of financial control including forecasting and periodic financial reporting versus business plans.
- The risk committee of the board and the risk management framework comprising a risk function, a clearly stated risk appetite and a risk strategy supported by approved risk management policies and processes.
- The management risk committee whose main role includes reviewing and challenging key risk information and assisting the board risk committee in the discharge of its duties.
- The risk strategy, framework and appetite are articulated in a suite of policies covering all risk types and supported by detailed procedural documents.
- An ORSA linking to risk management, strategy and capital management.
- An internal audit function.
- A compliance function.
- A data protection officer.
- An audit committee whose formal terms of reference include responsibility for assessing the controls in place to mitigate risks.
- A remuneration committee (at group level) which ensures that the approach to remuneration is consistent with our risk profile, objectives, risk management practices.
- A disaster recovery framework.
- A business continuity framework.
- Policies such as a corporate governance policy, fitness and probity policy and code of ethics.

B.4.1.1 Governance and Internal Control structures:

- The board is ultimately responsible for setting and overseeing the internal control framework.
- The board has delegated the responsibility for the establishment, review, and maintenance of the system of internal control to its risk and audit committees.
- The key control functions within the business provide guidance, set relevant policies and provide assurance on the internal control environment.

B.4.1.2 Three Lines of Defence:

The Company has adopted the three lines of defence approach to internal control as follows:

- The first line of defence is the business functions which carry out day-to-day operations.
- The second line of defence sets control policies and undertakes monitoring of business operations.
- The third line of defence undertakes independent monitoring and assurance activities.

B.4.1.3 Policies

A suite of policies is regularly approved by the board and implemented by the business functions. The policies set out the minimum standards with which the business must comply. The policies are implemented throughout the business via processes, procedures, and controls. Policies are reviewed annually by the Board.

B.4.1.4 Training:

The Company provides relevant internal control training to all staff. This training includes but is not limited to:

- Understanding the importance of an adequate system of internal control.
- Roles and responsibilities in respect of internal controls.
- Reporting lines for any control deficiencies or failures.

B.4.1.5 Controls over Financial Reporting

The Company has a comprehensive set of accounting policies and internal accounting controls.

General accounting control activities include:

- A comprehensive set of accounting policies relating to the preparation of financial statements.
- Audit committee challenge and approval of key judgements and assumptions which are material to the annual financial statements.
- Regular financial reporting to the executive leadership team, audit committee and board.
- An appropriately qualified and skilled finance team operating under the supervision of experienced management who are compliant with fit and proper requirements.
- Appropriate financial and accounting software.
- Approvals, authorisations, verifications, reconciliations, management reviews, and other measures applicable to each business area.
- Physical controls to premises and assets.
- Access control to key financial data.
- Checks on agreed exposure limits.
- Appropriate segregation of duties.

B.4.1.6 Communication

Formal lines of communication ensure that staff report on:

- Control breaches.
- Control deficiencies.
- Fraudulent activities.

The Company endeavours to ensure quality, timely, accurate and complete reporting and encourages suggestions for improvements. Reporting lines are designed to enable functional managers to inform the risk management function, internal audit, compliance and actuarial functions of facts relevant to the performance of their duties.

B.4.1.7 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place in order to:

- Provide timely and relevant information relating to the internal control framework to assist management in decision-making processes.
- Report on the overall state of the company's internal controls; and
- Identify deficiencies in the system of internal control and rectify them in a timely manner.

Regular internal audits are conducted over the process of internal control by the internal audit function. In addition to the internal audits reviews, second line of defence testing is performed by the compliance function to ensure compliance with relevant codes, policies and regulatory requirements. The results of these reviews are reported to the relevant areas.

B.4.1.8 Compliance Function

The compliance function operates in the second line of defence and develops and implements the compliance framework which sets out how regulatory risk is managed. An annual compliance plan is developed by the head of compliance and approved by the board.

The compliance function has the following roles and responsibilities:

- Ensures compliance with all relevant legislation.
- Ensures high standards of business quality.
- Promotes a culture of compliance.
- Identifies external requirements and trends.
- Advises the board and management of new and upcoming regulations.
- Issues policies and provides guidance on compliance related matters.
- Determines the need for new or revised compliance policies and supporting documentation.
- Acts as a business partner by providing strategic, transactional and day to day compliance advice and direction.

- Establishes a compliance universe of applicable legislation, regulation, codes and guidance and identifies areas within the business responsible for the operation of compliant processes and controls relevant to each requirement.
- Delivers appropriate compliance training and communications.
- Undertakes an annual programme of independent risk-based compliance monitoring and reporting.
- Maintains a log of breaches and errors.
- Organises the compliance committee and ensures it meets regularly and acts in accordance with its terms of reference.
- Ensures that all relevant personnel are trained on their obligations under anti-money laundering (AML) legislation.
- Assesses the adequacy of the measures adopted to prevent non-compliance.
- Ensures AML monitoring is reported to the board and compliance committees.

This is a non-exhaustive list of items that are conducted by the compliance function. From time to time the compliance function may also be involved in certain first line of defence projects. During the tenure of these projects, the compliance function will always ensure that the independence of the compliance function is not undermined. The compliance function will not be involved in any activities where the performance of tasks gives rise to potential conflicts of interest.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

The internal audit function is the third line of defence in the risk governance structure operated by the Company. Internal audit provides independent assurance to the board. The internal audit function is formally established through its charter, which is reviewed and approved by the Board at least annually. The internal audit charter notes that internal audit is specifically prohibited from performing management activities. The role of head of internal audit is outsourced. This ensures the role is independent from other operational functions. Outsourcing ensures that the internal audit function has access to specialist technical areas in a cost-effective manner.

Internal audit examines and evaluates the functioning of the company's internal controls and other elements of the company's system of governance, as well as the adequacy of and compliance with regulatory obligations, internal strategies, policies, processes and reporting procedures. Internal audit exists to provide the company with independent assessments of the quality of internal controls and administrative processes and to provide recommendations and suggestions for continuous improvement.

The internal audit function reports on the relevant audit items to the audit committee. A standing item at board meetings is an update from the chairman of the audit committee.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The company has an actuarial function headed by the Head of Actuarial Function (HoAF). A brief summary of responsibilities of the actuarial function is:

- Calculation of Best Estimate Technical Provisions and Solvency Capital Requirement.

- Reporting to the board and the CBI in line with requirements under Solvency II and the Domestic Actuarial Regime and related governance requirements.
- Providing an annual opinion on the ORSA, underwriting and reinsurance arrangements.
- Completing cash-flow and capital modelling.
- Consideration of policyholder reasonable expectations (PRE).

B.7 Outsourcing

The Company outsources some activities to service providers to assist in achieving strategic objectives and delivering a high level of service to customers. The Company has an Outsourcing Policy which sets out how we identify and justify outsourcing risks and costs and implement outsourcing arrangements. It provides clear definitions of outsourcing and the criticality of outsourced activities. Outsourcing involves transferring responsibility for carrying out an activity to an outsourcing provider for an agreed charge. The outsourcer provides services to the Company based on an agreed contract. The Company retains responsibility for discharging its obligations.

The policy specifies the contractual controls the Company must have in place with outsourcing providers to mitigate potential risks. The benefits of outsourcing must be balanced against the risks. This policy assists in choosing the right outsourcing provider ensuring that the Solvency II requirements on outsourcing are complied with, assessing the risks, ensuring risk appetite alignment, identifying the benefits, carrying out appropriate due diligence, setting service level agreements and forming a contract so that a successful partnership will prevail.

The outsourcing arrangements in place for the Company are regularly monitored and reviewed in line with the policy and the Board approves all critical or important outsourcing arrangements. The Central Bank is notified of proposals to outsource critical or important functions or activities.

The Company has put in place the following critical and important outsourcing arrangements:

Outsourced Activity	Jurisdiction of Outsourcing Provider	Internal Owner
Custodian Services	Ireland and France	Head of Investment
Asset Management	Ireland and United Kingdom	Head of Investment
Unit Trust administration services and Pensioner Trustee services for Self-Directed Pension contracts	Ireland	Chief Accounting Officer
Tele Interviewing	United Kingdom	Head of Claims
Internal Audit	Ireland	Chief Accounting Officer

Printing, packing, and posting of correspondence	Ireland	Chief Operating Officer
Cloud hosting of the electronic point of sale system	Ireland	Chief Information Officer

B.8 Assessment of governance and any other disclosures

The Company is satisfied of its compliance with Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings and has concluded that it provides for sound and prudent management proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of its operations.

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

C. RISK PROFILE

The following is a summary of the Gross SCR:

	SCR Amount	SCR %	SCR Amount	SCR %
	2025		2024	
Underwriting Risk	€35.9m	46.9%	€36.7m	52.6%
Market Risk	€36.6m	47.8%	€29.5m	42.3%
Counterparty Risk	€2.5m	3.2%	€2.1m	3.0%
Operational Risk	€1.6m	2.1%	€1.5m	2.1%
Gross Solvency Capital Requirement	€76.6m	100%	€69.8m	100%

C.1 Underwriting risk

C.1.1 RISK EXPOSURE

Underwriting risk relates to the uncertainty regarding the occurrence, amount or timing of insurance claims and risk income, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level, trend, or volatility of insurance risk drivers. The Company is in the business of accepting mortality and morbidity risk, and it takes a cautious approach to managing underwriting risk through product design and the use of reinsurance to minimise solvency risk and profit volatility. The material product lines, and the risks associated with them which the Company is willing to accept are summarised in the table below:

Product Type	Risk Exposure
Flexible Life Protection Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality risk • Morbidity risk • Expense risk • Lapse risk • Market risk • Unit pricing
Mortgage Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality risk • Lapse risk • Expense risk
Pensions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expense risk • Lapse risk • Market risk • Unit Pricing

Savings and Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Expense risk• Lapse risk• Market risk• Unit Pricing
--------------------------------	--

Mortality Risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of mortality being higher than expected. This can arise through adverse experience trends, anti-selection, catastrophe, or risk concentrations. Mortality experience in recent years has seen some volatility in mortality claims. However, the long-term trend has remained relatively stable.

Morbidity Risk

The Company is exposed to the risk that illness experience is worse than expected on the following benefits:

- Critical illness cover
- Hospital cash cover
- Surgical cash cover
- Accidental injury cover
- Personal accident cover
- Waiver of premium benefit

The Company's experience in recent years has seen some volatility in morbidity claims. However, the long-term trend has remained relatively stable.

Lapse Risk

The Company is exposed to a risk of lapses being higher or lower than expected, as well as the possibility of a once off lapse event. High lapses do not significantly affect solvency in the short-term however high lapses could reduce profits emerging over the longer-term which would have an adverse impact on solvency over time. The long-term trend has remained relatively stable.

Expense Risk

Charges deducted from policies aim to cover expenses incurred in running the business. Much of our cost base is relatively fixed, so delivering the best value to our customers is dependent on having enough policies in force.

Market Risk

The company is exposed to the risk of losses arising from adverse movements in the price or economic value of market positions.

Unit Pricing Risk

The company is exposed to the risk of financial loss or regulatory breach due to errors in calculating unit prices for internally managed funds, impacting policyholder allocations and fund valuations.

The Company does not use special purpose vehicles as described under Article 211 of Solvency II Directive.

C.1.2 RISK CONCENTRATION

Our business strategy of distributing our products through our sister company Acorn Brokerage Ltd, trading as Ask Acorn, within the Irish market incorporates an element of concentration risk. However, concentrations of risk are continuously monitored, and the Company is satisfied that it is not exposed to excessive concentrations of risk.

C.1.3 RISK MITIGATION

Risk Monitoring

It is the responsibility of the HoAF, with support from other areas of the business to monitor the principal risk factors which will influence the profitability of business written in the future. The HoAF monitors these factors on a regular basis and gives an annual opinion on underwriting as part of the Actuarial Function Report. Profitability is monitored regularly through monthly experience investigations.

C.1.3.1. The Underwriting Process

The Underwriting process is the primary method by which mortality and morbidity risks are mitigated.

- Our policy is to follow the underwriting philosophy of our reinsurers when underwriting policies covered by our reinsurance agreements.
- The head of underwriting ensures that the underwriting manual mitigates the risk of anti-selection.
- The head of underwriting ensures that sufficient training takes place for underwriters on the use of the reinsurer's underwriting manual.
- Underwriters must maintain membership of an appropriate professional body and engage in continued professional development.

C.1.3.2 The Claims Process

- The Company maintains a claims management manual which sets out the claims management process in detail.
- The head of claims ensures that claim handlers have received sufficient training to use the claims manual.
- Changes to the claims management manual are approved by the head of claims.
- Changes to the claims philosophy are agreed with our reinsurers.

C.1.3.3. Reinsurance

Reinsurance is in place to cover a proportion of sums assured on death, critical illness, and accidental death benefits. Reinsurance is a key risk management tool which reduces the volatility of cash flows by transferring risk to a third party. The primary objectives of the reinsurance strategy are as follows:

- Reduce the volatility of cash flows, own funds and solvency capital requirement.
- Manage exposure to individual lives.
- Manage capacity to write new business.
- Support the pricing of new business and product design process.
- Support the underwriting and claims management processes.

The Company reinsures sums at risk with two reinsurers. Both reinsurers have at least an A rating in line with our risk appetite. Credit risk associated with both reinsurers is low.

C.1.4 RISK SENSITIVITY

As part of the ORSA process in 2025, underwriting stresses were tested. These included expenses, claims and lapse stresses. Other scenarios which assessed a combination of these stresses were also tested. This involved the recalculation of the projected solvency coverage under a stressed scenario to determine if the Company would have sufficient own funds to cover its SCR in the future. Our projected solvency coverage remained resilient in the stressed scenarios considered.

C.1.5 Dependencies between risk modules

The Company uses the correlations specified for the Solvency II Standard formula to determine dependencies across underwriting risks and between these and other risks. The Company's insurance risk profile does not exhibit any unique features which would suggest that the correlation between sub-modules would be any lower than suggested by the Standard formula.

C.1.6 Any other information regarding the underwriting risk profile

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

C.2 Market risk

C.2.1 RISK EXPOSURE

Market risk arises from the level or volatility of market prices of financial instruments. Exposure to market risk is measured by the impact of movements in the level of financial variables such as stock prices, interest rates, immovable property prices and exchange rates. Market risk SCR is made up of equity, currency, spread, interest rate and property risk SCRs. The Company pursues a policy of matching policyholder liabilities and has no appetite for mismatching of policyholder unit liabilities. Shareholder funds are predominantly invested in liquid assets.

Equity Risk SCR: The income generated through unit related charges on policyholder funds makes this SCR significant. However, the net impact of the equity SCR on free capital is not material due to the presence of a

corresponding asset representing the present value of future profits including charges levied on policyholders' equity exposures.

Currency Risk SCR: The Company is indirectly exposed to currency risk through management charge margins generated on policyholder assets. The net impact of the currency SCR on free capital is not material due to the presence of a corresponding asset representing the present value of future profits including charges levied on policyholders' currency exposures.

Spread and Interest Rate Risk: The Company is directly exposed to spread and interest rate risk through its investments in debt securities with an indirect exposure through policyholder assets. The Company reviews its exposure to interest rate and spread risk regularly by conducting an asset liability matching analysis.

Property Risk: Is generated in respect of all properties owned and is not material.

Investments are made in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle giving due regard to the security, quality, liquidity, sustainability and profitability of individual investments and the overall portfolio. Investment is limited to certain asset classes and internal risk limits. Tolerance levels have been calibrated to ensure the Company achieves the desired portfolio profile.

C.2.2 RISK CONCENTRATION

The Company is potentially exposed to concentration risk via its cash positions at banks. The exposure to any single bank is limited which reduces the exposure.

C.2.3 RISK MITIGATION

The Company has board approved policies for investment and market risk management, asset and liability management and liquidity risk management and it monitors its exposure to market risk in line with these policies. The Company has established market risk limits with respect to the investment portfolio.

Equity risk: the Company has limited appetite to invest shareholders assets directly in equities. The Company has a policy in respect of exposure to equity risk through unit fund mismatches and the shareholder is exposed to equity risk indirectly through management charge margins generated on policyholder assets.

Currency risk: the Company has no appetite to invest shareholder assets directly in foreign currency. The Company has a policy in respect of exposure to currency risk through unit fund mismatches. It is accepted that the shareholder is exposed to currency risk indirectly through management charge margins generated on policyholder assets.

Credit spread risk: the shareholder's appetite for credit spread risk is defined in respect of debt securities and unit fund mismatches. It is accepted that the shareholder is exposed to credit spread risk indirectly through management charge margins generated by policyholder assets.

Interest rate risk: the shareholder's appetite for interest rate risk is defined in respect of debt securities and unit fund mismatches. It is accepted that the shareholder is also exposed to interest rate risk indirectly through management charge margins generated on policyholder assets.

Valuation Policy

Shareholder assets are generally not invested in complex products that are difficult to value and there is a valuation source for each asset class in the investment portfolio.

C.2.4 RISK SENSITIVITY

Market risk stresses and sensitivity tests are carried out annually through the ORSA process. As part of the ORSA process in 2025, several market stresses were tested including scenarios which had a combination of stresses. Our projected solvency coverage remained resilient in the stressed scenarios considered.

C.2.5 Dependencies between risk modules

The Company uses the correlations specified for the Solvency II Standard formula to determine dependencies across market risks and between these and other risks. The Company's specific market risk exposures do not exhibit any unique fixtures which merit a heightened correlation allowance between market risk sub-modules.

C.2.6 Any other information regarding the market risk profile

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

C.3 Credit risk

C.3.1 RISK EXPOSURE

Credit (Counterparty) risk is the risk of financial loss arising from a counterparty which fails to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. Exposure to this risk occurs any time funds are extended, committed or invested through actual or implied contractual agreements. The Company's exposure to credit risk is predominantly related to its reinsurance protection and financial assets.

Reinsurance: The Company purchases reinsurance protection to limit its exposure to claims. The Company only places reinsurance with companies that it believes are strong financially and operationally. Credit exposures to these companies are closely monitored. Both reinsurers have a Moody's credit-rating of at least A. The Company has assessed these credit ratings and security as being satisfactory in diminishing its exposure to the associated credit risk.

Financial Assets: The extent of the exposure to credit risk from financial assets is managed by the formulation of, and adherence to, an investment policy incorporating clearly defined investment limits and rules, as approved by the board. The Company employs appropriately qualified, experienced personnel and external investment management specialists to manage the investment portfolio. The overriding philosophy of the investment policy is to protect and safeguard the Company's assets and to ensure its capacity to underwrite is not put at risk.

C.3.2 RISK CONCENTRATION

The Company reinsurance of mortality and critical illness sums insured are concentrated with one of our reinsurers. This exposure represents a concentration risk. The Company is confident that alternative reinsurance arrangements would be available if the reinsurer withdrew from the market or increased its prices. The Company

also has the option to cease or reduce the level of reinsurance. The investment policy and risk appetite statement set out clear limits with respect to concentrations of investments and deposits.

C.3.3 RISK MITIGATION

The risk appetite statement sets out limits on reinsurers' credit ratings to limit credit risk. There are limits on the amount that can be deposited with a single bank and on the ratings of banks that the Company will deal with. The Company limits its exposure to single banks by investing in short duration bond funds.

C.3.4 RISK SENSITIVITY

As part of the ORSA process in 2025, a number of counterparty stresses were tested. Our projected solvency coverage remained resilient in the stressed scenarios considered.

C.3.5 Dependencies between risk modules

The Company uses the correlations specified for the Solvency II Standard formula to determine dependencies between counterparty risks and between counterparty and other risks.

C.3.6 Any other information regarding the credit risk profile

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

C.4 Liquidity risk

C.4.1 RISK EXPOSURE

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. On 31 December 2025, most of the Company's assets were held in liquid investments in order to meet its liabilities and Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR).

The Company is exposed to liquidity risk because of its business operations. This includes timing mismatches between policyholder obligations and claims and reinsurance recoveries as well as cash-flow obligations arising from operating expenses, taxation, and other liabilities. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk did not materially change during 2025.

The Company has a limited appetite for liquidity risk and seeks to mitigate it via:

- Maintaining of a portfolio of liquid assets to ensure that sufficient financial resources are available to meet obligations as they fall due.
- Active management of reinsurance arrangements to recover claims paid; and
- Access to bank borrowing facilities.

The Company is exposed to a general liquidity risk due to the administrative delay between the payment of claims and the recovery of associated reinsurance. Active management of amounts due from reinsurers allows us to address delays in the recovery of reinsurance. The Company is satisfied that reinsurance balances are settled in a timely fashion and that balances outstanding are in line with the risk appetite statement. The delay between the payment of large claims and recovery of the reinsured portion poses a liquidity risk. Large claims are flagged through the risk management framework and cash is set aside in advance of payment to minimise the liquidity risk.

In line with the Solvency II Prudent Person Principle, the Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities as they fall due under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

C.4.2 RISK CONCENTRATION

Liquidity risk concentration can occur in several different ways, but we do not believe that we have material liquidity risk concentrations.

C.4.3 RISK MITIGATION

Free Capital (own funds in excess of those required to meet the solvency capital requirement) is backed entirely by qualifying liquid assets as defined in our liquidity risk management Policy.

In managing and/or mitigating liquidity risk the Company:

- invests in, and maintains a portfolio of, liquid assets in accordance with permissions and limits as defined in the liquidity risk management and investment & market risk management policies.
- matches unit-linked liabilities with investments in unit-linked assets with identical duration and cash-flow profile.
- funds the redemption of customer investment liabilities by the redemption of the linked assets supporting the investment contract liability.
- notifies reinsurers of large claims when received to minimise the timeframe within which cash on reinsurance recoveries is received.

Liquidity risk monitoring and reporting

Liquidity planning is performed by the Company to determine cash-flow needs. The liquidity of the asset portfolio is subject to ongoing monitoring and reporting. The projected liquidity position of assets in excess of liabilities under each scenario examined in the ORSA is highlighted within the annual ORSA report.

Expected Profits in Future Premiums ("EPIFP")

EPIFP is the amount of profit arising from including future premiums in the calculation of the Company's technical provisions. The EPIFP is not liquid because it relates to future premiums. The EPIFP was €2.2 million at 31 December 2025 (2024: €2.1 million).

C.4.4 RISK SENSITIVITY

A meaningful liquidity stress is difficult to apply to a balance sheet with very healthy liquidity. The Company's free capital is held in liquid assets. Because of this, when the Company is adequately solvent, it also has a healthy liquidity position. The liquidity position is stressed under each of the scenarios in the ORSA with the level of liquid assets maintained in all scenarios in line with the regulatory free capital position.

C.4.5 Dependencies between risk modules

Given that liquidity is not a material risk, the Company does not model dependencies between liquidity risks and other risks.

C.4.6 Any other information regarding the liquidity risk profile

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

C.5 Operational risk

C.5.1 RISK EXPOSURE

Operational risk is the risk associated with a loss resulting from failed internal processes, human and system errors, fraud and the consequences of natural or man-made disasters such as terrorist attacks, fire, flood, earthquake and pandemics. The Company considers cyber security risk, outsourcing risk and business continuity risk as key operational risks. The Company accepts that some operational risk loss events will happen and has set a yearly tolerance for operational risk losses. The Company manages operational risk to an acceptable level, through a combination of sound corporate and risk governance, strong systems and controls, strong resource management and limit and tolerance structures.

C.5.2 RISK CONCENTRATION

Operational risks can occur in several different areas. There is no obvious concentration in a particular area.

C.5.3 RISK MITIGATION

Operational risks are mitigated by our internal control framework. The Company has a robust system in place which includes written procedures, risk limits and the controls required to implement, measure, monitor, maintain and report on all material operations.

The Company holds additional own solvency needs (OSN) capital for operational risks. The below table summarises some key operational risk areas and methods of mitigation.

Operational risk area	Mitigation measure
Claims and underwriting	Regular audits and experience investigations. Individual underwriter acceptance limits. Segregation of duties for processing, authorisation and payment of claims.
Systems	Robust business and continuity and disaster recovery plans. Business sign-off and peer reviews.
Unit pricing	Daily valuations. Strict processes, controls, peer reviews and checks.
Mis-selling	Sales agents of our main distribution partner, Acorn Brokerage Ltd are regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland and they are required to maintain appropriate professional qualifications.

Legal Risk	Legal review of contracts and documentation. Ongoing monitoring of legal and regulatory changes. Consultation with legal advisors.
Information and Cyber Security Risk	Information security policies and procedures. Regular security awareness training. Cyber incident response plans. Access controls and monitoring.
Health and Safety Risk	Health and safety policies. Regular risk assessments. Compliance with statutory requirements. Training and awareness programs.
Outsourcing Risk	Outsourcing policy and due diligence. Ongoing monitoring of service providers. Contractual controls and service level agreements.
Fraud Risk	Anti-fraud policies and procedures. Segregation of duties. Whistleblowing mechanisms. Regular audits and monitoring.

C.5.4 RISK SENSITIVITY

Operational risks exposures are considered as part of the ORSA resulting in OSN capital being set aside.

C.5.5 Dependencies between risk modules

The Company uses the correlations specified for the Solvency II Standard formula to determine dependencies between operational and other risks.

C.5.6 Any other information regarding the operational risk profile

We are satisfied that there is no other material information that needs to be disclosed.

C.6 Other material risks

Combined Stresses

In addition to stressing each of the risks discussed above individually in the 2025 ORSA, the Company also examined several scenarios in which different stresses were combined. The 2025 ORSA results demonstrate satisfactory forward-looking solvency, liquidity and operational resilience positions under all scenarios. This provides us with a high level of certainty around the strength of our medium-term financial position.

Special Purpose Vehicles

The Company does not use Special Purpose Vehicles.

Cybersecurity

The risks associated with IT and Cybersecurity are a key area of focus for the Company given the potential to have serious implications for consumer protection, financial stability and the overall reputation of the Irish

financial system. The Company recognises its responsibilities in relation to IT, cybersecurity governance and risk management and it places these among its top priorities. We continuously monitor for new threats or unusual events that may increase cyber risk. The Company is well placed to withstand such risks in the ever-changing world of technology. A Cyber Security Policy is in place and cyber risk is a standing agenda at management and board risk committee meetings.

Geopolitical Risks

The Company is exposed to various investment risks including market risks and liquidity risks. The evolving conflict in the Middle East is a situation of concern which we continue to monitor, including the associated increase in cyber and IT security risks. Adverse impacts on global financial markets arising from this conflict could affect future investment returns and future income through management charge margins generated by policyholder assets. In addition, potential impacts on global supply chains, fuel prices and broader economic conditions could adversely impact the cost of doing business.

Environmental and Social Risks

We are actively managing environmental, social, and climate-related risks under board oversight, supported by the ESG Committee, which drives the ESG agenda and includes risk and compliance for second-line monitoring. Departments implement climate risk strategies using reliable metrics. We recognise that environmental degradation, social issues, and climate change can impact long-term sustainability and stakeholder expectations. Our approach aligns business strategy with ESG objectives, integrates sustainability into our risk framework, and includes a climate risk materiality assessment under ORSA, establishment of the ESG Committee, and a commitment to carbon-neutral status.

Consumer Protection Code 2025 (CPC 2025)

The Company is committed to upholding the Consumer Protection Code 2025 and ensuring that all customers are treated fairly, transparently, and in a manner that secures their interests in a proportionate and reasonable way. The Company recognises its responsibility to deliver fair customer outcomes across all stages of the product and service lifecycle. In making decisions that may impact customers, the Company will consider customer interests alongside commercial, operational and risk considerations, and will seek to ensure that decisions do not result in unreasonable or foreseeable customer detriment. The Company identifies and supports consumers in vulnerable circumstances in line with CPC 2025 and the Guidance on Protecting Consumers in Vulnerable Circumstances. Staff must take appropriate care to understand individual needs, adapt communication where necessary, and ensure vulnerable consumers are not disadvantaged.

New and Emerging Risks

The Company continues to monitor upstream regulatory developments through its risk management framework and compliance function to ensure that it is prepared to assess and implement legislative changes as required. An emerging risk is a risk which may or may not develop, is difficult to quantify, may have a high loss potential and is marked by a degree of uncertainty.

The key areas of focus for the Company at present are:

- **Product design and development:** Remains a key risk facing the Company at present. Good progress was made on the product roadmap throughout 2025. In 2026, we will continue implementing plans to ensure ongoing IORP II compliance for our OMA pension business via our Master Trust or PRSA offering and we are working on a replacement solution for our Flexible Life Plan product.
- **Claims Level Risk:** Remains a key focus. During 2025, risk profits were impacted by higher-than-expected surgical cash claims, though overall risk profits were broadly in line with projections.
- **Technological Change and Artificial Intelligence (AI):** Advancements in AI and other digital technologies are increasing the pace of change across product design, customer engagement and distribution models. While these developments present opportunities for efficiency and improved customer service, they also create uncertainty regarding future customer expectations, competitive dynamics and operational processes. The Company continues to monitor developments in this area to ensure that any impacts on our business model, product offering or control environment are identified and managed in a timely manner.
- **Long-term sustainability:** While our solvency position remains strong, we recognise the need to continue increasing scale to deliver long-term value for customers.
- **Upstream Regulatory Change:** Regulatory change is ongoing, and we continue to monitor and prepare for developments. Current areas of focus include:
 - SFDR Revision Proposals
 - Changes arising from the Solvency II Review
 - EU AML Rulebook Package
 - Consumer Protection Code (CPC) 2025 and
 - The Retail Investment Strategy (RIS).

C.7 Any Other Disclosure

We do not believe that there is any other information that needs to be disclosed.

D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

With some exceptions as described below, the Company recognised and valued its assets for solvency purposes based on the valuation methods it used to prepare its Financial Statements, as provided for by Article 9 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. Those methods are consistent with the Solvency II valuation rules which require that assets are valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

	2025			2024		
	Irish GAAP Value €000	Solvency II Value €000	Variance €000	Irish GAAP Value €000	Solvency II Value €000	Variance €000
Assets						
Deferred Acquisition Costs	36,002	0	(36,002)	32,139	0	(32,139)
Pension benefit surplus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	2,665	2,665	0	2,105	2,105	0
Financial Assets - Government bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial Assets - Corporate bonds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	1,350,597	1,350,597	0	1,241,237	1,241,237	0
Loans and mortgages	909	909	0	1,054	1,054	0
Reinsurance recoverables	22,637	(278)	(22,915)	20,461	387	(20,075)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	538	538	0	384	384	0
Reinsurance receivables	0	9,096	9,096	0	6,915	6,915
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	1,040	1,040	0	720	720	0
Cash and cash equivalents	69,207	69,207	0	69,435	69,435	0
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total assets	1,483,595	1,433,774	(49,821)	1,367,535	1,322,237	(45,299)

The financial statements have been prepared in line with FRS 102 and 103 on a going concern basis. This basis assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The annual Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process provides oversight and governance over the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The ORSA is the primary risk assessment process which identifies the business risks relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, assesses the significance of those risks, including the likelihood of their occurrence and their potential impact and describes how risks can be addressed or mitigated. The key message from the 2025 ORSA process is that the balance sheet remains resilient to future stressed scenarios and there is no material threat to solvency or liquidity over the medium term. Based on the directors' assessment of the Company's financial position, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This assessment reflects planned investments in Digital Transformation under the Distribution 21 strategy,

management of the cost base, and the Company's ability to maintain sufficient Available Free Capital to support strategic initiatives while meeting regulatory capital requirements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

The differences between the Financial Statements valuations compared to the valuations under the Solvency II framework are as follows:

- **Deferred acquisition costs (DAC):** A DAC asset is recognised in the Financial Statements but is not recognised under Solvency II.
- **Reinsurance recoverable:** The Solvency II value is stated on a discounted best estimate basis. Reinsurance recoverable is not discounted in the Financial Statements valuation.
- **Reinsurance receivable** - part of the reinsurance recoverable in the Financial Statements relating to reinsurance which will be recovered in respect of claims that have been notified to the Company but have not been fully investigated is classified as a reinsurance receivable asset under the Solvency II framework.

The Company does not have a deferred tax asset on its Solvency II balance sheet, nor has it provided any guarantees. The Company does not have any material leasing arrangements.

D.2 Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions by material line of business

The technical provisions comprise the Best Estimate of the Liabilities ("BEL"), the Risk Margin, Gross Technical Provisions (calculated as a whole) and other technical provisions relating to policyholders. Technical Provisions are valued for solvency purposes in accordance with the Solvency II valuation rules which require liabilities to be valued at the amount for which they could be transferred, or settled, between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The tables below show the technical provisions at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 by material line of business:

2025

Line of business	Gross best estimate liability	Risk Margin	Gross technical provisions (calculated as a whole)	Recoverables from reinsurance contracts and SPVs	Total technical provisions net of recoverables
€'000					
Unit-linked life	(56,172)	12,656	1,354,580	(1,642)	1,309,422
Non unit-linked life	(4,167)	374	0	1,920	(1,873)
Total	(60,339)	13,031	1,354,580	278	1,307,549

2024

Line of business	Gross best estimate liability	Risk Margin	Gross technical provisions (calculated as a whole)	Recoverables from reinsurance contracts and SPVs	Total technical provisions net of recoverables
€'000					
Unit-linked life	(50,401)	13,826	1,245,061	(2,162)	1,206,324
Non unit-linked life	(3,923)	363	0	1,775	(1,785)
Total	(54,325)	14,189	1,245,061	(387)	1,204,539

A. Gross Best Estimate Liability

The Company's BEL is calculated using a gross premium valuation for all policies in-force at the valuation date. It is the prospective value of future expected cash-flows on a policy-by-policy basis. Future claims, investment growth, expenses and lapses are projected. Future premium income is projected for non-unit-linked business only. Future premium income is not projected for unit-linked business because of Solvency II contract boundary rules. Negative reserves are permitted. The BEL calculation allows for future management actions approved by the board.

Main assumptions

Claims assumptions

Claims rate assumptions take account of relevant reinsurance information and our own experience over a five-year period. Judgement is applied to ensure there is sufficient allowance for relevant trends or factors which we expect to change.

Investment Growth Rate

The investment growth rate used to project future investment growth on unit-linked funds is derived from the risk-free rate specified by the Solvency II regulations. The Company used the rates as provided by European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority ("EIOPA").

Discount Rate

The risk-free interest rate term structure used for discounting the projected cash flows in the technical provisions calculation is the EUR relevant risk-free structure as specified by the Solvency II regulations. The Company used the rates as provided by EIOPA. The Company did not use the matching adjustment or the volatility adjustment at 31 December 2025.

Expenses and Inflation

The expenses incurred in servicing the Company's insurance obligations consist of administration, claims management/handling and overhead expenses. The Company performs regular expense analysis to allocate expenses between acquisition and renewal expenses. The best estimate expense assumptions are based on

the results of this analysis. The assumption for expense inflation is based on the Company's best estimate of future inflation.

Lapse assumptions

Lapse assumptions are set with reference to the Company's actual experience over a relevant five-year period. Expert judgement is applied where necessary to ensure there is sufficient allowance for relevant trends or factors which we expect to change.

Changes in Assumptions

The main changes to assumptions over the 2025 financial year related to expenses, claims and lapse experience.

B. Risk Margin

The Risk Margin ensures that the technical provisions are equal to the amounts required to meet insurance obligations. The risk margin is calculated as the amount of capital needed to support the solvency capital requirement over the lifetime of the business at a prescribed cost of capital rate. In the calculation of the risk margin, future solvency capital requirements are estimated using appropriate risk drivers for each individual solvency capital requirement.

C. Gross Technical Provisions (calculated as a whole)

Gross Technical Provisions (calculated as a whole) consist of the unit-linked liability and other reserves relating to policyholders. The unit-linked liability is equal to the value of policyholder units plus the value of loyalty bonus units multiplied by the relevant fund valuation price at the valuation date. All of the unit-linked liability was matched by unit-linked assets at 31 December 2025.

D. Recoverable from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles

The Company reinsures mortality and morbidity risk on a proportional basis with a maximum retention per life. It is split between two reinsurance counterparties depending on the type of cover. The reinsurance recoverable is the excess of projected future reinsurance recoveries over projected future reinsurance premiums payable.

The Company did not hold any investments in special purpose vehicles at 31 December 2025.

Uncertainty associated with the value of technical provisions

The key sources of uncertainty for the Company are future lapse rates, mortality rates, morbidity rates, interest rates and expense rates. A robust assumption setting process is followed to ensure the uncertainty is well understood.

Solvency II and FRS valuation differences of Technical Provisions by material line of business.

The table below compares the Solvency II valuation of gross technical provisions with the Irish GAAP valuation of technical provisions, split by line of business, at 31 December 2025.

	2025			2024		
	Irish GAAP Value	Solvency II Value	Variance	Irish GAAP Value	Solvency II Value	Variance
Valuation differences of Technical Provisions	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Unit-linked technical provisions	150,347	1,311,065	(1,160,718)	144,243	1,208,486	(1,064,243)
Non-unit linked technical provisions	28,547	(3,793)	32,340	28,228	(3,560)	31,788
Investment contract liabilities	1,200,768	0	1,200,768	1,097,706	0	1,097,706
Total technical provisions	1,379,662	1,307,272	72,390	1,270,177	1,204,925	65,252

The main differences between the Solvency II and Financial Statement Technical Provisions are as follows:

- Solvency II Technical Provisions include Unit-Linked liabilities in respect of both insurance and investment contracts. Financial Statements Technical Provisions include Unit-Linked liabilities in respect of Insurance contracts only. Unit linked liabilities in respect of investment contracts are classified as investment contract liabilities in the Financial Statements.
- Solvency II uses best estimate assumptions while the Financial Statements assumptions include margins for adverse deviation.
- The Solvency II technical provision policyholder fund unit-growth rate is specified by the relevant risk-free interest rate provided by EIOPA. In the Financial Statements the expected policyholder fund unit-growth rate is based on the expected return on the underlying assets in which our policyholder funds are invested, incorporating a margin for adverse deviation.
- The Solvency II technical provision discount rate is specified by the relevant risk-free interest rate provided by EIOPA. In the Financial Statements the discount rate is based on the expected return on the assets backing the technical provisions, incorporating a margin for adverse deviation.
- Solvency II permits negative technical provisions.
- Solvency II technical provisions include the risk margin.

The Company does not apply the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC. The Company does not use the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC. The Company does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC. The Company does not apply the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC.

D.3 Other liabilities

As at 31 December 2025, the Company recorded the following classes of liabilities for the Solvency II Valuation and the Financial Statements:

Other Liabilities	2025			2024		
	Irish GAAP Value €000	Solvency II Value €000	Variance €000	Irish GAAP Value €000	Solvency II Value €000	Variance €000
Deferred tax liabilities	632	5,877	(5,245)	279	5,313	(5,034)
Insurance and intermediaries payables	24,345	24,345	0	21,880	21,880	0
Reinsurance payables	640	0	640	19	0	19
Payables (trade, not insurance)	10,924	10,924	0	9,786	9,786	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	18,754	0	18,754	20,054	0	20,054
Total other liabilities	55,295	41,146	14,149	52,017	36,978	15,039

Deferred tax liabilities recognised on the Financial Statements relate to historic earned profits, on which the corporation tax liability has not yet fallen due. Deferred tax liabilities are higher under Solvency II reflecting the fact that the Company can take credit for future profits under Solvency II which are not allowed in the Financial Statements.

There is no difference between the Solvency II valuation and the Financial Statements valuation for reinsurance payables, however they are classified differently on the balance sheets as described in section D.1.

A deferred income liability is recognised in the Financial Statements but not recognised under the Solvency II framework.

All other liabilities are recognised and valued for Solvency II purposes on the same basis as the Financial Statements.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

The Company does not use any alternative valuation methods.

D.5 Any other information

We do not believe that there is any other information that needs to be disclosed.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

E.1 Own funds

The objective of own funds management is to maintain sufficient own funds to cover the MCR, SCR and Own Solvency Needs (OSN) requirements. Own funds are required to be of sufficient quality to meet the eligibility requirements in Article 82 of the Delegated Regulation. The solvency objective of the Company is to ensure that it maintains sufficient capital to meet its obligations to its policyholders and other stakeholders as liabilities fall due. The Company must hold an appropriate amount and quality of capital to meet regulatory requirements as well as additional capital relevant to its specific capital needs given its risk profile, financial condition, business model and strategy, overall complexity, sensitivity to changing conditions and other factors that may arise from time to time. A strong capital position enables the Company to continue to operate through periods of severe stress. The Company measures and calculates capital using the Standard Formula. The ratio of Own Funds to SCR is reviewed by the Board and Management Committees on at least a quarterly basis. Responsibility for own funds management ultimately rests with the Board. As part of Own Funds management, the Company prepares ongoing solvency projections and reviews the structure of Own Funds and future requirements. The annual ORSA contains a five-year projection of funding requirements under a range of scenarios.

An analysis of own funds is set out in the table below:

	2025	2024
	€'000	€'000
Ordinary share capital	3,912	3,912
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	507	507
Reconciliation reserve	80,236	75,211
Capital Contributions	703	703
Total basic own funds	85,358	80,333

The Company's ordinary share capital, share premium arising on ordinary share capital, reconciliation reserve and capital contributions received are all available as unrestricted Tier 1 items. The ordinary share capital, share premium arising, and capital contributions are immediately available to absorb losses and are fully subordinated to all other claims in the event of winding-up. The reconciliation reserve equals the excess of assets over liabilities less other basic own fund items at the reporting date. The Company's Solvency II liabilities include negative technical provisions meaning that the own funds include an amount representing the expected future profits generated from current fund values on unit-linked business and future premiums on non-unit-linked business.

There were no material changes to how capital was managed during 2025. A detailed exercise to define and document the capital management plan for the Company over the medium term 2026-2030 was carried out during 2025. A Strategic Solvency Target (SST) for the Company that is appropriate to its nature, scale,

ownership structure and risk profile was also established. The ORSA model is a key part of the process of developing the capital management plan.

The SST was set in line with the stated appetite of the Board to have solvency capital above SCR + OSN capital immediately after the occurrence of the risk events modelled in the ORSA. The SST is now the reference point for strategy setting and is reviewed annually as part of the ORSA process.

The Company's own funds are Tier 1 unrestricted and available to cover the SCR and MCR. All own funds available to cover the SCR are unrestricted and fully available to absorb losses. There are no material terms and conditions that need to be disclosed.

The difference between equity as shown in the Financial Statements and the Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities comprises differences in the valuation of assets and liabilities, as set out in section D. Solvency II technical provisions are lower than in the Financial Statements due to the use of best estimate rather than prudent assumptions.

The Company does not make use of ancillary own funds or transitional arrangements.

The Company paid no dividends during 2024. In 2025, a dividend of €1.5 million was paid to Tanis Limited. The Company has no plans to pay dividends in 2026.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital requirement

The table below sets out the total SCR and MCR at 31 December 2025:

	2025	2024
	€'000	€'000
SCR	53,891	49,426
MCR	13,473	12,357

The required capital has been calculated based on the standard formula for Solvency II. The solvency and minimum capital requirements were always complied with during the year.

The following table shows the inputs into SCR calculation as at 31 December 2025:

	2025	2024
	€'000	€'000
Operational risk	1,561	1,485
Market risk	36,639	29,539
Underwriting risk	35,937	36,694
Counterparty risk	2,473	2,131
Diversification benefit	(16,842)	(15,109)
SCR gross of tax relief	59,768	54,740
Tax relief on SCR stresses	(5,877)	(5,314)
SCR net of tax relief	53,891	49,426

The table below shows the inputs into the MCR calculation as at 31 December 2025.

	2025	2024
	€'000	€'000
Absolute Floor	4,000	4,000
Linear MCR	11,001	10,252
SCR	53,891	49,426
Combined MCR	11,001	10,252
MCR	13,473	12,357

Approximations

In order to perform the SCR calculation as efficiently as possible at 31 December 2025, some approximations were necessary in the calculation of the market risk and underwriting risk SCR. We are satisfied that the use of approximations at 31 December 2025 did not materially impact the SCR calculation.

Loss Absorbing Capacity of Deferred Tax (LACDT)

LACDT under the Solvency II standard formula allows the Company to reflect the fact that a future loss in profits may also result in a reduction in associated tax liabilities. A reduction in tax liabilities would also reduce the impact that a future loss would have on future own funds. In practice this means that for the purposes of calculating its SCR, the Company can reduce its Gross SCR by deferred tax relief on SCR stresses. The Company's policy is to provide for a deferred tax liability in respect of its Solvency II Technical Provisions as well as timing differences related to the taxation of past profits when calculating its eligible own funds at each balance sheet date. The Company's policy is to recognise Deferred Tax Assets because of unused tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against future taxable profits. The Company does not have a Deferred Tax Asset. The Company's policy in relation to LACDT is to restrict the tax related reduction to Gross

SCR under the standard formula to the amount of the net deferred tax liability on the balance sheet on the basis that it cannot justify loss absorbing capacity from other sources.

Material movements in MCR and SCR

The SCR and MCR both increased over the period. The primary reason for these movements is investment market performance and the capital strain related to new business during the year.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk submodule in the calculation of the SCR

The Company does not use the duration-based equity risk submodule in the calculation of the SCR so this section is not relevant.

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

The Company does not use an internal model, partial internal model or undertaking specific parameters so this section is not relevant.

E.5 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR

The Company was always compliant with the MCR and SCR requirements during 2025.

E.6 Any other information

We do not believe that there is any other information that needs to be disclosed.

Appendix A: Public QRTs

Annex I

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

	Solvency II value	
		C0010
Assets		
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	2,665
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	67,514
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0
Equities	R0100	0
Equities - listed	R0110	0
Equities - unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	0
Government Bonds	R0140	0
Corporate Bonds	R0150	0
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	67,514
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	1,350,597
Loans and mortgages	R0230	909
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	909
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	-278
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	0
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	-1,920
Health similar to life	R0320	0
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	-1,920
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	1,642
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	538
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	9,096
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	1,040
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	1,693
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
Total assets	R0500	1,433,774

	Solvency II value
	C0010
Liabilities	
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510 0
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520 0
TP calculated as a whole	R0530 0
Best Estimate	R0540 0
Risk margin	R0550 0
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560 0
TP calculated as a whole	R0570 0
Best Estimate	R0580 0
Risk margin	R0590 0
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600 -3,793
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610 0
TP calculated as a whole	R0620 0
Best Estimate	R0630 0
Risk margin	R0640 0
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650 -3,793
TP calculated as a whole	R0660 0
Best Estimate	R0670 -4,167
Risk margin	R0680 374
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690 1,311,065
TP calculated as a whole	R0700 1,354,580
Best Estimate	R0710 -56,172
Risk margin	R0720 12,656
Contingent liabilities	R0740 0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750 0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760 0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770 0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780 5,877
Derivatives	R0790 0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800 0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810 0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820 24,345
Reinsurance payables	R0830 0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840 10,924
Subordinated liabilities	R0850 0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860 0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870 0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880 0
Total liabilities	R0900 1,348,418
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000 85,358

S.05.01.02
Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410	0	0	187,625	1,146	0	0	0	0	188,771
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0	0	11,996	506	0	0	0	0	12,501
Net	R1500	0	0	175,629	641	0	0	0	0	176,270
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510	0	0	187,625	1,146	0	0	0	0	188,771
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0	0	11,996	506	0	0	0	0	12,501
Net	R1600	0	0	175,629	641	0	0	0	0	176,270
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610	0	0	137,538	0	0	0	0	0	137,538
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0	0	12,573	0	0	0	0	0	12,573
Net	R1700	0	0	124,966	0	0	0	0	0	124,966
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R1720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	R1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	R1900	0	0	29,072	51	0	0	0	0	29,123
Other expenses	R2500									0
Total expenses	R2600									29,123

S.05.02.01

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
	R1400	 	 	 	 	 	 	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	188,771	0	0	0	0	0	188,771
Reinsurers' share	R1420	12,501	0	0	0	0	0	12,501
Net	R1500	176,270	0	0	0	0	0	176,270
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	188,771	0	0	0	0	0	188,771
Reinsurers' share	R1520	12,501	0	0	0	0	0	12,501
Net	R1600	176,270	0	0	0	0	0	176,270
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	137,538	0	0	0	0	0	137,538
Reinsurers' share	R1620	12,573	0	0	0	0	0	12,573
Net	R1700	124,966	0	0	0	0	0	124,966
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	R1720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	R1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred								
	R1900	29,123	0	0	0	0	0	29,123
Other expenses								
	R2500	 	 	 	 	 	 	0
Total expenses								
	R2600	 	 	 	 	 	 	29,123

Annex I

S.12.01.02

Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		Other life insurance			Assumes stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)		
		C0020	C0030	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	C0060				Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees
				C0040	C0050					C0070	C0080
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0150	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	0	1,354,580			0		0	0	1,354,580	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	R0020	0	0			0		0	0	0	
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM											
Best Estimate											
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	0		-56,172	0		-4,167	0	0	-60,339	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	0		1,642	0		-1,920	0	0	-278	
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	R0090	0		-57,814	0		-2,247	0	0	-60,061	
Risk Margin	R0100	0	12,656			374		0	0	13,031	
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions											
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110	0	0			0		0	0	0	
Best estimate	R0120	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	
Risk margin	R0130	0	0			0		0	0	0	
Technical provisions - total	R0200	0	1,311,065			-3,793		0	0	1,307,272	

Annex I

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

Market risk
 Counterparty default risk
 Life underwriting risk
 Health underwriting risk
 Non-life underwriting risk
 Diversification
 Intangible asset risk
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

	Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	C0110	C0090	C0100
R0010	36,639	 	
R0020	2,473	 	
R0030	35,937	 	
R0040	0	 	
R0050	0	 	
R0060	-16,842	 	
R0070	0	 	
R0100	58,207	 	

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Operational risk
 Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions
 Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes
 Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on
 Capital add-on already set
Solvency capital requirement
Other information on SCR
 Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module
 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part
 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds
 Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios
 Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304

	C0100
R0130	1,561
R0140	0
R0150	-5,877
R0160	0
R0200	53,891
R0210	0
R0220	53,891
	
R0400	0
R0410	53,891
R0420	0
R0430	0
R0440	0

Annex I

S.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCR _L Result	R0200	10,953

	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
	C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210 0	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220 0	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230 1,296,766	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240 0	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250	2,680,135

Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	10,953
SCR	R0310	53,891
MCR cap	R0320	24,251
MCR floor	R0330	13,473
Combined MCR	R0340	13,473
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,000
		C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	13,473