1(49) **GARANTIA** 

24 March 2022

# **Solvency and Financial Condition Report** 2021

Garantia Insurance Company Ltd

# **CONTENTS**

SUN	1MARY	5
	Business and performance	5
	System of governance	5
	Risk profile	6
	Valuation for solvency purposes	6
	Capital management	7
	Credit rating	7
	Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022	7
A.	BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE	9
	A.1 Business	9
	A.2 Underwriting performance	10
	A.3 Investment performance	10
	A.4 Performance of other activities	12
	A.5 Other information	12
В.	SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	14
	B.1 General information on the system of governance	14
	B.2 Fit and proper requirements	19
	B.3 Risk management system including the own risk and solvency assessment	20
	B.4 Own risk and solvency assessment	22
	B.5 Internal control system	22
	B.6 Internal Audit function	22
	B.7 Actuarial Function	23
	B.8 Outsourcing	23
	B.8 Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance	24
	B.9 Other information	24
C.	RISK PROFILE	25
	C.1 Insurance risk	25
	C.2 Market risk	28
	C.3 Credit risk	30
	C.4 Liquidity risk	30
	C.5 Operational risk	30
	C.6 Other material risks	30
	C.7 Other information	31
D.	VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES	32
	D.1 Assets	32
	D.2 Technical provisions	34

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	D.3 Other liabilities	35
	D.4 Alternative methods for valuation	36
	D.5 Other information	36
E.	CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	37
	E.1 Own funds	37
	E.2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement	38
	E.3 Use of duration-based equity risk sub-module in calculation of solvency capital requirement	40
	E.4 Differences between the standard formula and the used internal model	40
	E.5 Non-fulfilment of the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement	40
	E.6 Other information	40
	S.02.01.02 Balance sheet	41
	S.05.01.02 Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business	43
	S.05.02.01 Premiums, claims and expenses by country	44
	S.17.01.02 Non-life Technical Provisions	45
	S.19.01.21 Non-life insurance claims	46
	S.23.01.01 Own funds	47
	S.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement — for undertakings on Standard Formula	48
	S.28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement	49

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4(49)

24 March 2022

# **Garantia Insurance Company Ltd**

Garantia's mission is to promote capital efficiency. Our goal is to modernise inefficient collateral practices for the benefit of our customers and to provide our customers with easy and cost-effective guaranty solutions and new business opportunities through digital channels.

We are a specialised non-life credit and guaranty insurance company supervised by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority, and we have extensive experience in the financial sector. We collaborate closely with our customers and partners and build long-lasting customer relationships. We increase the trust between different parties and thus promote the generation of business transactions. Our customers are Finnish companies and consumers.

Our competitive advantages are based on a broad network for cooperation and partnership, solutions tailored for individual customers and a scalable way of working. The international credit rating agency Standard & Poor's has confirmed Garantia's rating as A- with a stable rating outlook, which is a testament to the reliability and strong solvency of our operations.

Garantia is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Taaleri Plc and part of the Taaleri Group. Taaleri is a Nordic investment and asset manager with an emphasis on renewable energy and other alternative investments. Taaleri's business comprises two reporting segments: Private Asset Management and Strategic Investments. The Private Asset Management segment includes the renewable energy, real estate, bioindustry and infrastructure businesses. The Strategic Investments segment includes Garantia Insurance Company Ltd. Taaleri Plc's share is listed on Nasdag OMX Helsinki.

Further information: www.garantia.fi, www.taaleri.com

# **SUMMARY**

### **Business and performance**

Garantia's insurance business consists of guaranty insurance. In 2021 the company's gross premiums written increased by 32.4% and totalled EUR 25.1 (19.0) million. The total guaranty insurance exposure contracted by 6.7% and was EUR 1,695 (1,817) million at the end of the year. The contraction was a result of a decrease in corporate exposures. The volume of consumer exposures increased, however.

Of the total guaranty insurance exposure at the end of the year, 67% (54) consisted of consumer exposures and 33% (46) consisted of corporate exposures. Consumer exposures consist of residential mortgage guaranties and rent guarantees underwritten to households. Corporate exposures include corporate loan guaranties, commercial bonds and other business-related guaranties.

The balance on the technical account before changes in the equalisation provision, which describes the profitability of Garantia's insurance operations, grew during the financial year to EUR 11.5 (9.3) million. The improvement in profitability was a result of growth in earned premiums and persistently low claims incurred. Claims incurred remained low and totalled EUR 0.7 (0.6) million. The claims ratio, which describes the relative amount of claims incurred, was low at 3.8% (4.0). Operating expenses amounted to EUR 5.7 (5.0) million and the expense ratio, which describes the relative amount of operating expenses, was 31.7% (33.8). The combined ratio, which describes the overall profitability of insurance operations, was 35.5% (37.8). The profitability of the company's insurance operations was good during the past financial year, as in previous years.

Garantia's investment portfolio at fair value was EUR 170.5 (159.5) million at the end of the year. The company's investments are used for covering the technical provisions and the equity capital, and their primary purpose is to secure the liquidity of insurance operations in years with exceptionally high claims. The market conditions were favourable for investment during the financial year. During the financial year Garantia's net investment income recognised in profit and loss amounted to EUR 7.7 (3.7) million and investment return at fair value was 6.1% (1.8).

Garantia's earnings before tax amounted to EUR 19.9 (13.6) million. The growth in earnings was due to good profitability in both insurance and investment operations.

# System of governance

The decision-making bodies responsible for Garantia's governance and operations are the Annual General Meeting, Board of Directors (top management) and the CEO, who is supported by the Executive Committee (executive management). The Board has also appointed a Credit Committee, Collateral Committee and a Rating Committee, which, in accordance with the decision-making authorisations set by the Board, decide on matters within their purview.

The company's Board of Directors was composed of Karri Haaparinne (Chairperson as of 20 February and Vice Chairperson until 19 February), Timo Hukka (Vice Chairperson as of 24 March), Kenneth Kaarnimo, Robin Lindahl (19 February to 29 October), Antti Suhonen and Hannu Tonteri (member and Chairperson 1 January to 19 February) during the financial year. The term of the members of the Board of Directors lasts until the end of the following Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting was held on 19 February 2021.

Garantia's values, Code of Conduct, strategy and business objectives form the basis for the company's risk and solvency management. The purpose of risk management is to support the achievement of the company's targets by identifying the company's threats and opportunities and ensuring that they remain within the limits of risk appetite and risk-bearing capacity. Internal control that has been reliably organised ensures the observance of the company's business strategy, the set targets and the principles and procedures related to risk and solvency management.

At Garantia, the principal goal of internal control and risk management is to secure the company's risk-bearing capacity and thus ensure the continuity of operations. Internal control covers the material activities of all the company's units and this includes the arrangement of appropriate reporting on all the company's organisational levels. Risk management includes the identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of the individual risks and combined effect of risks that the company is exposed to. Risk and solvency management is also integrated as a fixed part of Garantia's business processes, and planning and monitoring of operations. Garantia comprehensively assesses the adequacy and appropriateness of its management and governance system at least once every year.



Garantia's internal control and risk management are organised according to the Three Lines of Defence model. In accordance with this model, the tasks have been assigned to: (1) units that take business risks in their operations by processing insurance policies and investments, by making decisions binding on the company and by operating at the client interface (Operational Risk Management); (2) units that are responsible for risk control, carry out independent risk assessments and ensure that company guidelines and acts and other legal provisions are complied with (Independent Risk Management); and (3) independent internal audit (Internal Audit). External control is the responsibility of the auditors and supervisory authorities.

The principal changes related to the company's system of governance during the year under review were outsourcing the Compliance function to KPMG Oy Ab as of 1 October 2021 and changes carried out in the company's organisational structure.

### Risk profile

The risk position of Garantia's guaranty insurance operations has remained stable. The total guaranty insurance exposure contracted slightly compared with the end of the previous year.

The proportion of consumer exposures in the total guaranty insurance exposure increased and the proportion of corporate exposures decreased. The volume of consumer exposures at the end of the financial year was EUR 1,130 (972) million and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 67% (54). Consumer exposures consist of residential mortgage guaranties and rent guarantees granted to households. A residential mortgage guaranty is an additional collateral underwritten to cover a housing loan. A rent guarantee protects the landlord of a dwelling against the tenant defaulting on commitments specified in the lease contract. The majority of the consumer exposures is made up of residential mortgage guaranties. The risk position of the residential mortgage guaranty portfolio did not change substantially during the year. The portfolio is well diversified by counterparty, geographical location of collateral property and underwriting year, and the creditworthiness of the mortgage borrowers in the portfolio is very good on average. In addition, the credit risks of the residential mortgage guaranty portfolio are managed through an excess of loss portfolio reinsurance arrangement.

The volume of corporate exposures was EUR 565 (844) million at the end of the financial year, and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 33% (46). Corporate exposures include corporate loan guaranties, commercial bonds and other business-related guaranties. The guaranteed companies are mainly medium-sized and large Finnish companies and other organisations.

The share of investment grade exposures, or exposures rated between AAA and BBB-, made up 20.6% (15.6), while exposures with a rating of at least BB- accounted for 78.4% (73.2) of the rated corporate exposures. The share of exposures with weak credit ratings of C+ or lower remained near the level of the previous year and was 3.9% (3.7). The creditworthiness of the company's corporate counterparties has continued to be good.

The principal sectors in the corporate insurance portfolio were manufacturing at 28.3% (24.7), construction at 25.6% (35.4) and trade at 10.4% (8.1). The proportions of other industries were less than 10%. The share of reinsured construction exposures was 40.6% (48.8).

The risk level of investment operations was increased slightly from the previous year by increasing the proportion of equity and private equity investments in the investment portfolio. At the end of the year, fixed income investments made up 83.2% (86.4), equity and private equity investments 15.9% (12.5) and real estate investments 0.9% (1.1) of the investment portfolio (incl. cash and bank balances). Fixed income investments mainly consist of investments in the bonds of Nordic companies and credit institutions with strong creditworthiness. A total of 73.4% (61.4) of fixed income investments had an investment grade credit rating. The modified duration of bond investments was 3.9 (3.5).

### Valuation for solvency purposes

The valuation of assets on Garantia's Solvency II balance sheet mainly differs from that of the FAS balance sheet in that on the Solvency II balance sheet investments are valued at fair value. At the end of 2021, the value of the total assets on the company's Solvency II balance sheet was EUR 171.4 (161.2) million and the valuation difference in relation to the FAS balance sheet was EUR 4.9 million.

The valuation of the liabilities on the company's Solvency II balance sheet differs substantially from the FAS balance sheet. The main differences arise from the different valuation method for actual technical provisions, differences in the treatment of the equalisation provision and in the recognition of tax liabilities. The largest single difference was due to the equalisation provision, which is regarded as equity on the Solvency II balance sheet. At the end of 2021

the company's Solvency II balance sheet liabilities were EUR 39.3 (37.1) million and the valuation difference compared with the FAS balance sheet amounted to EUR -74.1 million.

At the end of 2021, the difference between the assets and the liabilities on the company's Solvency II balance sheet was EUR 132.0 (124.1) million and the valuation difference of net assets compared with the FAS balance sheet was EUR 79.0 million.

### Capital management

Garantia's solvency decreased slightly from the previous year as the solvency capital requirement grew more during the financial year than the company's basic own funds. The company's basic own funds amounted to EUR 117.0 (114.1) million at the end of the financial year and the solvency capital requirement was EUR 53.4 (49.7) million. The solvency ratio, or the ratio of basic own funds to the solvency capital requirement, was 219.2% (229.4). The company's solvency is strong as its own funds are more than double the amount of the solvency requirement under the Insurance Companies Act and the Solvency II capital requirements concerning insurance companies. At the end of the financial year, the company's basic own funds included a loss buffer totalling EUR 63.6 (64.4) million.

Basic own funds grew as a result of the net profit for the financial year and an increase in the value of investments. Basic own funds include, as a deduction, foreseeable dividends, the amount of which also increased on the previous year. The rise in the solvency capital requirement during the financial period resulted mainly from an increase in the capital requirement for market risk. The capital requirement for market risk was raised especially by the increase in the value of the company's investment portfolio and increased equity and currency risks. During the financial year, the growth of the solvency capital requirement was restricted by a decrease in the capital requirement for underwriting risk, increased benefits of diversification across risk classes and improved loss-absorbing capacity.

Garantia's basic own funds consist fully of unrestricted Tier 1 basic own funds. Garantia does not apply transition arrangements in defining its basic own funds and Garantia's own funds do not include items classified as ancillary own funds. Garantia does not use the matching adjustment or the volatility adjustment in the calculation of technical provisions. Garantia applies the standard formula in the calculation of the solvency capital requirement. Garantia does not use simplified calculation in the standard formula's risk modules or sub-modules, or company-specific parameters instead of the parameters of the standard formula. Garantia does not apply the transition arrangements of technical provisions or market risk calculations.

Garantia's solvency capital requirement has included a capital add-on set by the Financial Supervisory Authority as of 30 June 2018. The Financial Supervisory Authority assesses the amount of the capital add-on at least once a year. The Financial Supervisory Authority previously adjusted its decision regarding the capital add-on on 10 June 2021, when the amount of the add-on was set at EUR 15.6 (15.31) million. The updated capital add-on is included in the company's solvency capital requirement as of 30 June 2021. When making the add-on decision, the Financial Supervisory Authority acknowledged the capital requirement for insurance risk calculated as per Garantia's own economic capital model.

# **Credit rating**

On 11 October 2021, Standard & Poor's Global Ratings (S&P) confirmed Garantia Insurance Company Ltd's credit rating as A- with a stable outlook. The rating concerns the company's Issuer Credit Rating (ICR), Financial Strength Rating (FSR) and the company's Financial Enhancement Rating (FER) depicting its capacity and willingness to meet its commitments on financial guaranties.

### Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022

On 24 February 2022, a war broke out between the Russian Federation and Ukraine when Russian armed forces attacked Ukrainian territory. In response to the war, the European Union, the United States and a host of other countries decided to provide Ukraine with ample military technology, financial support and humanitarian aid. The countries also imposed extensive sanctions on the Russian Federation and on Russian companies and private individuals. The sanctions include freezing the assets of Russia's central bank, excluding Russian banks and companies from Western financial markets, and banning designated Russian banks from the international SWIFT payment system. European airspace was also shut to Russian aircraft. The implemented sanctions efforts have had a substantial impact on the operating conditions of Russian companies during the first days of the crisis, and the value of the Russian rouble has crashed. The Russian Federation has issued counter-sanctions on the countries that issued sanctions.

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8(49)



#### 24 March 2022

The growing crisis is likely to have far-reaching and fundamental consequences on the global economic system and the financial markets, and on Finland's foreign and security policy standing. However, the actual impacts of the crisis remain unclear. The crisis has direct impacts on those with significant economic ties to Russia, Belarus or Ukraine.

Garantia's principal area of operations is Finland and the company's clientele consists almost entirely of Finnish households, companies and other organisations. The company's guaranty insurance and investment exposures do not contain exposures from Russian or Ukrainian companies or companies that have significant ownership ties to these counties. The company has individual guaranty insurance and investment exposures in companies that have business operations in Russia or whose business is indirectly affected by the crisis. According to the assessment of the company's management, the risks related to the liabilities are not significant in terms of the company's solvency position. The company will apply heightened monitoring of the impacts of the crisis on the company's risk and solvency position.

### A. BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

#### A.1 Business

Established in 1993, Garantia Insurance Company Ltd is a private non-life insurance company specialising in guaranty insurance. Its legal form is a limited liability company, and it is supervised by the Finnish Financial Supervisory Authority. In accordance with the authorisation granted by the Financial Supervisory Authority, Garantia may offer insurance in the non-life insurance classes 14 Credit and 15 Suretyship. On the basis of its authorisation, the company may also engage in the reinsurance of such non-life insurance. Based on agreements made with pension insurance companies Garantia is also responsible for calculation of the employees' pension insurance (TyEL) interest rates according to valid calculation principles approved by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. Garantia does not have any subsidiaries.

Garantia is domiciled in Helsinki and its registered visiting address is Kasarmikatu 21 B, 00130 Helsinki, and its registered postal address is PO Box 600, 00101 Helsinki.

Garantia's guaranty solutions for consumers include residential mortgage guaranties that are offered to consumers via partners and rent guaranties offered under the Takaamo and Securent brand names, for example. Garantia's solutions for companies comprise corporate loan guaranties, commercial bonds and other business-related guaranties

Garantia's primary geographical area of operations is Finland.

During the 2021 financial year, Garantia employed an average of 23 (22) people.

Garantia is a wholly owned subsidiary of Taaleri Plc (Business ID 2234823) and part of the Taaleri Group. Taaleri is a Nordic investment and asset manager with an emphasis on renewable energy and other alternative investments. Taaleri's business comprises two reporting segments: Private Asset Management and Strategic Investments. The Private Asset Management segment contains the renewable energy, real estate, bioindustry and infrastructure businesses. The Strategic Investments segment includes Garantia Insurance Company Ltd. Taaleri Plc's share is listed on Nasdaq OMX Helsinki.

Taaleri Plc and its subsidiary and associated companies formed a financial and insurance conglomerate primarily engaged in insurance activities as defined in the Act on the Supervision of Financial and Insurance Conglomerates until 29 October 2021. The conglomerate's parent company was Taaleri Plc. After the dissolution of the financial and insurance conglomerate, Taaleri Plc and Garantia received an initial statement from the Financial Supervisory Authority stating that the Financial Supervisory Authority considers that the Taaleri Group forms an insurance group pursuant to the Insurance Companies Act, to which group supervision will be applied. The processing of the matter is still pending.



Image 1: Structure of the Taaleri Group on 31 December 2021

Garantia does not have any subsidiaries or associated companies of its own.

Garantia's operations, as an independent insurance company and as part of the Taaleri Group, are supervised by the Financial Supervisory Authority. The address of the Financial Supervisory Authority is Snellmaninkatu 6, 00100 Helsinki, the telephone number is +358 (0)10 183 51 and the e-mail addresses are in the form firstname.lastname@finanssivalyonta.fi.

The annual general meeting held on 19 February 2021 appointed Ernst & Young Oy as the auditor and Authorised Public Accountant Ulla Nykky as the principally responsible auditor. Ernst & Young's address is Alvar Aallonkatu 5 C, 00100 Helsinki, its telephone number is +358 (0)207 280 190 and its e-mail addresses are in the form firstname.lastname@fi.ey.com.

Garantia's financial statements and other financial reports are prepared in accordance with the Finnish Accounting Act, Limited Liability Companies Act and Insurance Companies Act, and in compliance with the decisions, regulations and guidelines issued by the public authorities supervising insurance companies. The information describing the profitability of business operations presented in this report is based on information that is compliant with the above-mentioned regulations. The Taaleri Group prepares consolidated financial statements complying with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). These statements report on Garantia as part of the Group's Strategic Investments segment.

# A.2 Underwriting performance

Garantia's gross premiums written increased by 32.4% to EUR 25.1 (19.0) million during the financial year. The increase in premiums written was a result of strong demand for residential mortgage guaranties and the volume growth resulting from the new distribution channel for residential mortgage guaranties, which opened in the previous year. However, premium income from corporate exposures declined because of a decrease in demand for corporate financing.

When compared against earlier periods, a larger proportion of the gross premiums accumulated during the period was booked into provisions for unearned premiums, that are recognised as earned in future reporting periods. The net provision for unearned premiums grew by EUR 6.7 (3.9) million during the period. The growth of the provision for unearned premiums was due to increased underwriting volumes of residential mortgage guaranties. Earned premiums grew by 20.0% during the financial year and amounted to EUR 17.9 (14.9) million.

The total guaranty insurance exposure contracted by 6.7% during the year and was EUR 1 695 (1,817) million at the end of the year. The volume of consumer exposures in the total guaranty insurance exposure increased and the volume of corporate exposures decreased. Of the total guaranty insurance exposure at the end of the year, EUR 1,130 (972) million, or 67% (54), consisted of consumer exposures and EUR 565 (844) million, or 33% (46) consisted of corporate exposures.

Claims incurred remained at a low level and totalled EUR 0.7 (0.6) million. The claims ratio was 3.8% (4.0) and the ratio of claims incurred against the total guaranty insurance exposure was 0.04% (0.03). No substantial individual guaranty insurance claims occurred during the financial year. Garantia did not have any recourse receivables from insurance claims paid on its balance sheet at the end of the financial year.

Operating expenses rose by 12.5% to EUR 5.7 (5.0) million during the financial year. The increase in operating expenses was driven mainly by an increase in variable personnel expenses. The expense ratio decreased to 31.7% (33.8) due to earned premiums having grown more than operating expenses.

The balance on the technical account before changes in the equalisation provision strengthened to EUR 11.5 (9.3) million, and the combined ratio fell to 35.5% (37.8). The profitability of insurance operations was boosted by the strong growth in earned premiums and claims incurred having remained low. The equalisation provision was decreased by EUR 0.7 (0.6) million and thus the balance on the technical account came to EUR 12.2 (9.9) million.

# A.3 Investment performance

The company's investments are used for covering the technical provisions and the equity capital, and their primary purpose is to secure the liquidity of insurance operations in years with exceptionally high claims.

The market conditions were favourable for investment during the financial year. Equity prices rose and the key equity indices consistently broke previous records. Short-term market interest rates remained virtually unchanged, and

# **Garantia Insurance Company Ltd**



clearly negative. However, inflation accelerated substantially towards the end of the year and long-term market interest rates picked up. Investment activity benefited from the US dollar strengthening during the year.

Garantia's net investment income recognised in profit and loss amounted to EUR 7.7 (3.7) million and mainly consisted of sales gains and interest income. The amount of impairments recognised in net investment income was low. The valuation difference between the fair value and the book value of investment assets was EUR 6.8 (5.2) million at the end of December.

At the end of the financial year, 83.2% (86.4) of the investment assets was allocated to fixed income investments, 15.9% (12.5) to equity and private equity investments, and 0.9% (1.1) to real estate investments. Investment income at fair value was 6.1% (1.8). Net investment income on capital employed at fair value was EUR 9.2 (2.6) million, or 5.9% (1.7).

Garantia's investment portfolio (incl. cash and bank balances and accrued interest) at fair value was EUR 170.5 (159.5) million at the end of the year.

#### Net return on investments at fair value

	Net return on investments at fair value	Capital employed <sup>9)</sup>	Net return on investments, %	Net return on invest %			ments,
		2021		2020	2019	2018	2017
	in euros	in euros	%	%	%	%	%
Fixed income investments	3 360 451	132 630 488	2.5	2.5	6.3	0.4	5.4
Loan receivables 1)							
Bonds	3 367 899	130 504 070	2.5	2.6	6.3	0.4	5.5
Other financial instruments and deposits 1) 2)	-7 448	2 126 418	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.5
Equity investments	5 925 216	20 518 864	29.0	-2.8	22.7	- 11.8	11.1
Listed equities <sup>3)</sup>	4 458 941	16 072 608	27.9	-3.2	27.9	- 13.6	9.1
Private equity investments 4)	1 466 275	4 446 256	33.1	-1.0	-1.2	6.0	30.1
Unlisted equities <sup>5)</sup>							
Real estate investments	80 904	1 650 355	4.9	4.3	3.5	4.2	2.1
Direct real estate investments							
Real estate investment funds and collective investments	80 904	1 650 355	4.9	4.3	3.5	4.2	2.1
Other investments							
Hedge funds <sup>6)</sup>							
Commodities							
Other investments 7)							
Total	9 366 572	154 799 708	6.1	1.8	8.1	-1.7	6.6
Unallocated income, expenses and operating expenses	-163 813						
Net return on investments at fair value	9 202 759	154 799 708	5.9	1.7	8.0	-1.9	6.3

- 1) Includes accrued interest.
- 2) Includes cash and bank balances, and receivables and payables relating to trading of securities.
- 3) Includes balanced funds if they cannot be allocated elsewhere.
- 4) Includes private equity funds and mezzanine funds and also infrastructure investments.
- 5) Includes unlisted real estate investment companies.
- 6) Includes all types of hedge fund units irrespective of the fund's strategy.
- 7) Includes items that cannot be allocated to other groups.
- 8) Change in market value from beginning and end of reporting period less cash flows during the period.

Cash flow = difference between sales/returns and purchases/costs

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9) Capital employed = market value at the beginning of the reporting period + daily/monthly time-weighted cash flows.

### Investment allocation at fair value, euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Bonds	141 803 810	137 716 580
Collective investment undertakings	28 685 244	21 734 640
Equity funds	21 095 015	15 617 451
Bond funds	0	0
Real estate investment funds	1 510 238	1 783 734
Private equity funds	6 079 991	4 333 455
Total	170 489 053	159 451 220

Investment income at fair value is made up of dividend income, interest and other financing income, sales gains and unrealised positive changes in the fair value of investments, while investment expenses consist of losses on the sale of investments, unrealised negative changes in the fair value of investments and other investment expenses. In the table above, the unallocated item is made up of the operating expenses attributable to investment operations. Garantia's shareholders' equity and reserves in the financial statements does not include profit or loss entered directly into shareholders' equity and reserves.

#### A.4 Performance of other activities

Garantia does not accumulate material income or expenses from any activities other than its insurance and investment activities.

At the end of 2021, Garantia had rental and leasing liabilities resulting from rents and leases payable in upcoming financial periods that amounted to EUR 0.3 (0.5) million. Rental and leasing liabilities comprised the rental and lease expenses for business premises, company cars, IT equipment and office machines. The leasing agreements are operating leases by nature.

# A.5 Other information

# A.5.1 Significant civil cases and disputes in progress

In 2017 Garantia received information that a case concerning a potential insurance event and claim had become pending in Helsinki District Court. The claim amounts to EUR five (5) million plus penalty consequences and legal fees. The insurance claim concerns a pension fund which was a guaranty insurance customer of Garantia and which was placed in liquidation in December 2011 and subsequently declared bankrupt in 2018. The case regarding the claim is being processed in the district court. Garantia considers that the claim is unfounded, which is why it has not been booked into provisions for outstanding claims.

# A.5.2 Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022

On 24 February 2022, a war broke out between the Russian Federation and Ukraine when Russian armed forces attacked the Ukrainian territory. In response to the war, the European Union, the United States and a host of other countries decided to provide Ukraine with ample military technology, financial support and humanitarian aid. The countries also imposed extensive sanctions on the Russian Federation and on Russian companies and private individuals. The sanctions include freezing the assets of Russia's central bank, excluding Russian banks and companies from Western financial markets, and banning designated Russian banks from the international SWIFT payment system. European airspace was also shut to Russian aircraft. The implemented sanctions efforts have had a substantial impact on the operating conditions of Russian companies during the first days of the crisis, and the value of the Russian rouble has crashed. The Russian federation has issued counter-sanctions on the countries that issued sanctions.

The growing crisis is likely to have far-reaching and fundamental consequences on the global economic system and the financial markets, and on Finland's foreign and security policy standing. However, the actual impacts of the crisis remain unclear. The crisis has direct impacts on those with significant economic ties to Russia or Ukraine.

# **Garantia Insurance Company Ltd**

13(49)



#### 24 March 2022

Garantia's principal area of operations is Finland and the company's clientele consists almost entirely of Finnish households, companies and other organisations. The company's guaranty insurance and investment exposure do not contain exposures from Russian or Ukrainian companies or companies that have significant ownership ties to these counties. The company has individual guaranty insurance and investment exposures in companies that have business operations in Russia or whose business is indirectly affected by the crisis. According to the assessment of the company's management, the risks related to the liabilities are not significant in terms of the company's solvency position. The company will apply heightened monitoring of the impacts of the crisis on the company's risk and solvency position.

# **B. SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE**

### B.1 General information on the system of governance

# B.1.1 Garantia's administration and decision-making bodies, and key functions

The decision-making bodies responsible for Garantia's governance and operations are the Annual General Meeting, Board of Directors (top management) and the CEO, who is supported by the Executive Committee (executive management). The Board has also appointed a Credit Committee, Collateral Committee and a Rating Committee, which, in accordance with the decision-making authorisations set by the Board, decide on matters within their purview.



Image 2: Reporting relationships of Garantia's administrative and decision-making bodies

The Annual General Meeting is Garantia's supreme decision-making body, and it uses its power of decision in accordance with the provisions of the Insurance Companies Act and the Articles of Association in the order described in these documents. The Annual General Meeting appoints the members of the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board.

The Board of Directors has the general authority to render decisions in the company and together with the CEO it ensures that the company is managed in a professional manner and in accordance with sound and prudent business principles and reliable governance principles. It is the Board of Directors' duty to oversee the governance of the company and the appropriate organisation of its operations, and to ensure that supervision of the company's bookkeeping and asset management is arranged appropriately. The Board of Directors appoints the company's CEO and deputy CEO and the members of the Executive Committee and confirms separate charters for the Board of Directors, Executive Committee, Credit Committee, Collateral Committee and Rating Committee. The charters contain, for example, the members appointed in each committee by the Board of Directors, and they describe the duties, ways of working and reporting relationships of the committees. The Board of Directors also makes guaranty insurance underwriting decisions in accordance with the company's decision-making system, makes the decisions for strategically significant investments, and supervises the performance of the company's business and the appropriateness, scope and reliability of solvency and risk management.

The Board of Directors annually confirms the most suitable decision-making system for the company's targets and scope of business, containing the descriptions and definitions regarding the company's decision-making system and limits of liability. The decision-making system ensures that at least two people who are responsible for the company's operations participate in making decisions that are significant for the company before such decisions are implemented.

During the financial year, the company's Board of Directors was composed of Karri Haaparinne (Chairperson as of 20 February and Vice Chairperson until 19 February), Timo Hukka (Vice Chairperson as of 24 March), Kenneth Kaarnimo, Robin Lindahl (19 February to 29 October), Antti Suhonen and Hannu Tonteri (member and Chairperson 1 January to 19 February). The term of the members of the Board of Directors lasts until the end of the following Annual General Meeting. The Annual General Meeting was held on 19 February 2021.

The CEO, supported by the company's Executive Committee, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the company and performs this task in accordance with regulations, regulatory requirements and the instructions and orders issued by the Board of Directors. The CEO, supported by the Executive Committee, is responsible for the management of the company's practices regarding operational activities and preparation of the matters to be presented to the Board of Directors, for implementing the Board's decisions in the company and supervising their fulfilment and for reporting their progress to the Board.

Titta Elomaa was the company's CEO during the financial year. The Board of Directors appointed Henrik Allonen as the Deputy CEO as of 1 December. During the financial year, the company's Executive Committee was composed of Titta Elomaa, Henrik Allonen, Timo Lehikoinen, Tuukka Fabritius (until 30 November), Assi Ikonen (as of 1 December) and Riku Saastamoinen (as of 1 December).

In addition to the Board of Directors and the CEO, the Credit Committee, Collateral Committee and Rating Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors, use their decision-making power at Garantia in accordance with their charters. The decision-making authorisations and guidelines of these decision-making bodies are described in the decision-making system confirmed by the Board of Directors, which also defines the powers confirmed for separately named persons.

The Credit Committee is responsible for decisions relating to guaranties, claims and investment within the decision-making authorisations framework confirmed by the Board. The Collateral Committee is responsible for assessment of counter-collateral offered to Garantia and for ensuring the quality and effectiveness of the collateral assessment process. The Rating Committee is responsible for approving counterparties' credit ratings and for ensuring the quality and effectiveness of the credit rating process.

The Board of Directors approves the CEO's proposal on the structure of the company's organisation and the company's key functions and the persons responsible for these. The company's organisation consists of four (4) business units and four (4) key functions. In addition, certain functions including HR and communications are organised on the Taaleri Group level.

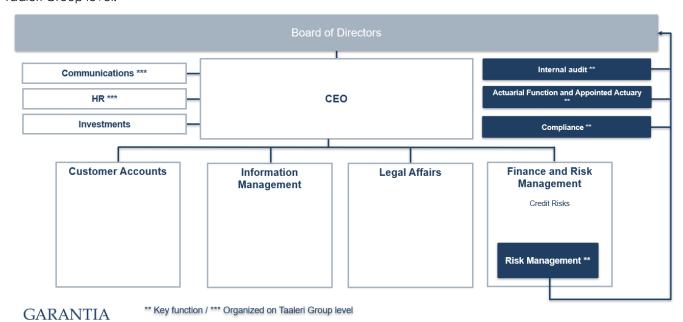


Image 3: Garantia's organisational structure and key functions

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Garantia's internal control and risk management are organised according to the Three Lines of Defence model. In accordance with this model, the tasks have been assigned to: (1) units that take business risks in their operations by processing insurance policies and investments, by making decisions binding on the company and by operating at the client interface (Operational Risk Management); (2) units that are responsible for risk control, carry out independent risk assessments and ensure that company guidelines and acts and other legal provisions are complied with (Independent Risk Management); and (3) independent internal audit (Internal Audit). External control is the responsibility of the auditors and supervisory authorities.

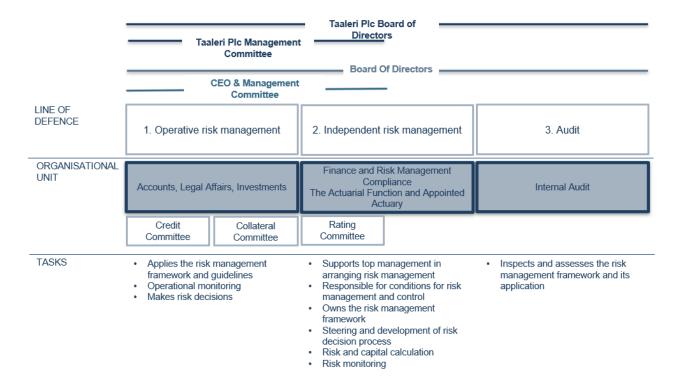


Image 4: Lines of defence of Garantia's internal control and risk management

The company's key functions are the Compliance function), the Finance and Risk Management unit's Risk Management function, Internal Audit and Actuarial Function and the Appointed Actuary. The person responsible for organising the duties of the Internal Audit is the company's Director of Legal Affairs, and the person responsible for organising the duties of the Actuarial Function and the Appointed Actuary, who is also responsible for the Risk Management function, is the Chief Financial and Risk Officer. The company's Legal Counsel is responsible for organising the Compliance function. Each key function reports to the company's Board of Directors as outlined in the guidelines for internal control and risk management.

The target of Compliance function is to strengthen clients' and the markets' confidence in Garantia. The Compliance function monitors legislation pertaining to the company, regulatory guidelines and other regulations and supervises compliance with these in all of the company's activities. The function is also responsible for monitoring compliance with the company's internal guidelines and rules. In addition to supervising compliance with regulations, the function also evaluates the adequacy of procedures carried out in the company to prevent and correct deficiencies that may have occurred in the compliance with regulations.

The target of the *Risk Management function* is to support the company's management in organising and developing risk management and the function's planning and decision-making, to implement and develop risk and capital requirement calculation and report on the risk and solvency position. Risk management has a comprehensive role in internal control, and it carries out internal control in its operations continuously.

Internal Audit is an assessment, verification and consulting function that is independent of the company's operational activities. The task of Internal Audit is to support the company's management in the achievement of targets by

providing a systematic approach to the assessment and development of the adequacy and efficiency of the organisation's risk management, control, and management and administration processes (system of governance).

The task of the Actuarial Function and Responsible Actuary is, in accordance with the Insurance Companies Act, to coordinate calculation of technical provisions and ensure the appropriateness and compliance with legal requirements of the assumptions used in the calculation methods, models and calculation regarding technical provisions, to assess the adequacy and quality of data used in the calculation of technical provisions, to report to the Board of Directors on the reliability and appropriateness of calculation of technical provisions, to provide the company's Board of Directors with statements on the insurance policy and reinsurance arrangements, to compile a report for the company's Board of Directors on the nature and required return of technical provisions, and on the requirements of maintenance of solvency and liquidity, and on the appropriateness of the company's technical risk management and to participate in the efficient implementation of the risk management system and the compilation of the risk and solvency assessment.

# B.1.2 Changes to the system of governance

Garantia assesses the adequacy and appropriateness of its management and governance system in conjunction with annual planning at least once every year. The principal changes related to the company's system of governance during the year under review were outsourcing the Compliance function to KPMG Oy Ab as of 1 October 2021 and changes carried out in the company's organisational structure. As a result of the organisational changes, the company's sales and customer service functions were transferred to the jointly managed Customer Accounts unit, and information management was formed into a separate unit. The changes entered into force on 1 December 2021. The most significant changes made to the documentation of the management and governance system in 2021 concerned new guidelines on continuity and contingency planning principles.

### B.1.3 Remuneration policy

# General remuneration principles

The objective of Garantia's remuneration system is to ensure that personnel are committed to the long-term development of the company, to create an image of an attractive employer and to motivate personnel to work together to achieve the company's targets. Garantia's remuneration system is part of the Taaleri Group's remuneration system, and the company complies with the general principles of the this system. Garantia's Board of Directors prepares and approves the company's remuneration system (including risk takers) annually as part of annual planning. In addition, the Remuneration Committee of the Board of Taaleri Plc discusses, and the Board approves Garantia's remuneration system as part of the Taaleri Group remuneration system. The Boards of Directors of Garantia and Taaleri Plc approve the amounts of the remuneration to be carried out annually before the payment of the remuneration.

## Remuneration of the Board of Directors

The monthly fees of the members of the Board are approved by the Annual General Meeting as proposed by the largest shareholder. Members of the Board are not paid separate meeting attendance fees or other financial benefits. The members of the Board are not in an employment or service relationship with the company and do not come under the scope of the remuneration system. In 2021, the fees paid to Board members totalled EUR 140,000 (144,000).

# Decision-making regarding remuneration

Garantia's Board of Directors decides on the remuneration of the CEO and the rest of the executive management and on other terms and conditions of their service or employment relationship. In other appointment, recruitment and salary decisions, a principle is observed according to which the maker and target of the decision may not be in a direct supervisor-subordinate relationship. Instead, the decision is made by a person on the decision-making level that is one above the target's supervisor.

# Remuneration system

In 2021, Garantia's personnel remuneration system consisted of

- a fixed basic salary and conventional fringe benefits, based on how demanding a position is and on personal competence and performance;
- 2. variable short-term remuneration, based on achievement of the targets of the company's annual plan; and
- 3. variable long-term remuneration, based on realisation of the company's strategic targets.



In addition to a fixed basic salary, Garantia's remuneration system includes variable remuneration comprising short-term and long-term remuneration. In the short-term remuneration system, the bonus is paid during the year following the earnings year. In the long-term remuneration system, the bonus is paid three (3) years after the end of the earnings year, subject to certain conditions. The financial instrument in both the short- and long-term remuneration system is cash.

In the 2021 short-term remuneration system, in accordance with the company's annual plan, the accumulation of remuneration was based on the volume of premiums written accrued by the company, the profitability of insurance operations and personal targets. In deviation from the above, the short-term remuneration objectives of personnel employed in the company's independent control functions<sup>1</sup> are determined in a such way that their fulfilment is not dependent on the company's business objectives being met or on the company's financial results.

The amount of the bonus accumulated from the long-term remuneration system was based on the growth of the solvency capital in accordance with Solvency II regulations. Long-term bonuses are paid in arrears three (3) years after the end of the earnings period. The bonus in the long-term remuneration system will only be paid if the company's solvency capital amount at the end of the year preceding the year when payment is made is at least at the same level as it is at the end of the earnings year.

In addition to the actual remuneration objectives, a condition for accumulating and paying remuneration under both short- and long-term remuneration systems is the fulfilment of qualitative criteria. In this context, qualitative criteria mean, for example, that the person to be rewarded has complied in their operations with legislative provisions, the company's internal instructions and procedures, acted in compliance with the company's values, and complied in their operations with the good governance principles confirmed by the company. Remuneration already paid can also be re-collected if information comes to light based on which the remuneration should have been left unpaid in the first place.

The company's Board of Directors may also unilaterally resolve to amend the remuneration system, to reduce the amount of the bonus or not to pay the bonuses if material changes take place in the company or its operating environment.

# Equity-based incentive programmes

In addition to the remuneration presented above, the Board of Directors of Taaleri Plc may decide on encouraging the commitment of the key persons of its subsidiaries using a share-based incentive programme based on which the participating persons can receive a bonus paid partly as Taaleri shares and/or partly as cash for the work performance during the earning and commitment period. Garantia has not entered a provision in accordance with the Finnish accounting system for the bonuses estimated on the basis of the Taaleri Group's long-term remuneration system (synthetic options) in its financial statements as Taaleri Plc enters these remuneration programmes in the consolidated IFRS financial statements under shareholders' equity.

Key persons selected for the long-term equity-based incentive programme must possess some skill or ability that is critical to the Group's business operations, excellent cooperative skills, a strong vision of the future, a solid value base and a capacity to challenge current practices. In addition, key persons' actions have a direct or indirect impact on the performance of the Group. The Executive Committee of the Taaleri Group prepares a proposal to the Remuneration Committee on persons to be included in the incentive programme and the amount of their remuneration. The decision on the persons to be included in the programme and the amount of their remuneration is made by the Board of Taaleri Plc.

On 17 June 2021, the Board of Directors of Taaleri Plc decided on an incentive programme for key persons in the Group. The 2021–2025 incentive programme for key persons consists of three earnings periods: the calendar years 2021–2023, 2022–2024 and 2023–2025. The Board decides on the earnings criteria applied in the programme and the goals set for each criterion at the beginning of an earnings period.

In the 2021–2023 earnings period, the bonus paid under the programme is based on the compound earnings of Taaleri Plc's share. The gross bonus amount paid for the 2021–2023 earnings period corresponds to the value of no

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Independent control functions in the company are the Risk Management, Compliance and Actuarial functions and the Internal Audit.



more than 185,000 Taaleri Plc shares, including the portion paid in cash. In the 2021–2023 earnings period, the target group of the programme includes approximately 10 key persons, including members of the Executive Committee.

On 30 October 2017, the Board of Directors of Taaleri Plc decided on an incentive programme for key persons in the Group. The equity-based incentive programme consisted of three three-year earnings periods, 1 November 2017 – 31 October 2020, 1 November 2018 – 31 October 2021 and 1 November 2019 – 31 October 2022, of which the third earnings period was open at the end of the financial year. The Board decides on the earnings criteria applied in the programme and the goals set for each criterion at the beginning of an earnings period.

In the 2018–2021 earnings period, the target group of the programme included 11 persons in the Group, and in the 2019–2022 earnings period the target group includes 19 persons. The possible bonus paid under the programme for the earnings period is based on the compound earnings of Taaleri Plc's share. The total bonuses paid for the 2018–2021 earnings period corresponded to the value of no more than 240,000 Taaleri Plc shares, and for the 2019–2022 earnings period no more than 225,000 shares, including the portion paid in cash.

A total of 15,000 shares have been allocated to Garantia personnel within the framework of the 2021 programme and a total of 117,300 shares have been paid under the 2017 programme, of which the earned rewards of 32,400 shares were paid during the 2021 financial year. At the end of the year, a total of 45,000 shares were in circulation for Garantia's personnel. The bonuses generated on the basis of the programme are paid partly in company shares and partly in cash. The purpose of the cash portion is partly to cover the taxes and tax-like charges payable by key persons on the bonus. The expenses accumulated in the Taaleri Group profit and loss account (IFRS) from the shares granted to Garantia's personnel were EUR 23,102.20 during the 2021 financial year and cumulatively they are EUR 40,112.20.

The total amount of variable remuneration for a single financial year, including both short- and long-term remuneration by Garantia and Taaleri Group's long-term equity-based incentive programme, may not exceed the total amount of the total fixed salaries for one (1) year as decided by the Board of Taaleri Plc. The General Meeting of Taaleri Plc may decide that the total amount of variable remuneration may correspond to no more than the total amount of the total fixed salaries for two (2) years.

# Pension arrangements

The retirement age of the executive management and personnel is not agreed separately in the terms and conditions of the employment contracts. The executive management and personnel are covered by the Employees Pensions Act (TyEL), which provides pension insurance based on years of service and earnings as prescribed in the Act. The company's CEO, other executive management or personnel do not have additional pension benefits with the exception of one (1) person who belongs in the executive management and who has a voluntary pension insurance policy. A voluntary pension insurance policy was taken on 1 January 2017 to replace a pension arrangement that was based on the TEL supplementary pension system discontinued by the Finnish Government on 31 December 2016. New voluntary supplementary pension arrangements will not be granted.

# B.1.4 Information on material transactions with defined groups

Garantia has not carried out material transactions with Taaleri Plc, with persons who exercise a significant influence in the company or with members of the administrative, management or supervisory body.

### **B.2** Fit and proper requirements

# B.2.1 Suitability and reliability requirements in general

The members of the company's Board, the CEO, Deputy CEO and persons responsible for key functions are required, in accordance with the Insurance Companies Act, to fulfil particular qualification requirements. In addition, other members of the company's personnel are subject to general qualification requirements. In relation to this, the company's Board of Directors has approved separate written principles to ensure that the company's management and persons responsible for key functions fulfil the qualification requirements. The contents of the principles comply with the requirements of the Act on Insurance Distribution, which was enacted on the basis of the Directive on insurance distribution (EU 2016/97).

Members of the Board must represent the type of general knowledge in insurance and financing operations that is necessary considering the quality and scope of Garantia's activities. When assessed as a whole, the members of the Board must have professional competence, experience and knowledge of the following matters: insurance and

financing markets, the business strategy and business model, system of governance, finance analyses and actuarial analyses, the regulatory framework and its requirements and the most significant risks to the company's business.

### B.2.2 Suitability and reliability assessment process and methods

Garantia's management and persons responsible for key functions are required to be reputable and reliable. In the assessment of this, the person's honesty and financial position are considered. The assessment is based on evidence that covers perspectives related to crimes, finances and supervision. In order to determine these, personnel checks are made to ensure that the persons are able to control themselves and their property. Garantia's management and persons responsible for key functions are required to have general suitability for the position to which they are appointed. In order to determine this, a separate check and evaluation of the fulfilment of the requirements is carried out on the persons. This covers the person's education, management experience, professional competence, skills and experience that are required in the position, etc. In the evaluation, possible conflicts of interest related to the person, duty and function and dangerous work combinations are investigated and, if necessary, the measures required to address any conflicts of interest are undertaken. The evaluation also includes an informed assessment of the sufficiency of the person's available time.

The Board regularly assesses the adequacy and appropriateness of the suitability and reliability requirements and the continued good reputation of the persons. The requirements are always reassessed if there are any material changes in the company's business operations, organisation or division of responsibility. A person's supervisor always assesses whether a person is sufficiently suitable and reliable for the task in question in connection with recruitment or internal transfer to another position and during performance appraisals. The results of the assessment of the good reputation of the personnel are submitted to the Financial Supervisory Authority annually, as the latter requires.

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

# B.3.1 General principles of risk and solvency management

Garantia's values, Code of Conduct, strategy and business objectives form the basis for the company's risk and solvency management. The purpose of risk management is to support the achievement of the company's targets by identifying the company's threats and opportunities and ensuring that they remain within the limits of risk appetite and risk-bearing capacity. Internal control that has been reliably organised ensures the observance of the company's business strategy, the set targets and the principles and procedures related to risk and solvency management.

At Garantia, the principal goal of internal control and risk management is to secure the company's risk-bearing capacity and thus ensure the continuity of operations. Internal control covers the material activities of all the company's units, and this includes the arrangement of appropriate reporting on all the company's organisational levels. Risk management includes the identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of the individual risks and combined effect of risks that the company is exposed to. Risk and solvency management is also integrated as a fixed part of Garantia's business processes, and planning and monitoring of operations.

# B.3.2 Risk management process

Garantia's risk management process is made up of the following areas:

- 1. Operational planning,
- 2. Capital management,
- 3. Risk appetite,
- 4. Identification and assessment of risks,
- 5. Measurement of risks, and
- 6. Control and reporting of risks.

# B.3.3 Operational planning

Garantia's operational planning is made up of long-term (about 3 years) strategic planning and short-term (1 year) annual planning. Operational planning is based on an analysis of the operating environment, the competitive environment and own operations and also on the Taaleri Group strategy. Profit and solvency scenarios, and stress tests, risk survey results, and a risk and solvency assessment are used to define the company's goals, projects supporting achievement of these goals and risk appetite. Every year the actuary presents the statements required by the

Insurance Companies Act to the Board of Directors to support operational planning. The strategy and annual plan, including the company's own risk and solvency assessment, are confirmed by the company's Board of Directors, and the entire personnel is involved in their preparation.

### B.3.4 Capital management

Garantia's goal is to be a reliable partner and the company maintains strong solvency to ensure the continuity and stability of its operations. The Board has set Garantia's target level for capitalisation above the statutory solvency capital requirement, the minimum capital requirement required by credit rating agency Standard & Poor's for an AAA credit rating, and an internally estimated capital requirement (an estimate that is based on the company's internal economic capital model, defined at a confidence level of 99.5%). Garantia distributes dividends or returns capital to the owner only to the extent that this does not put the A- credit rating or the company's internally set solvency target at risk. The purpose of capital management is to ensure in an anticipatory way that the company has adequate capital reserves for exceptional situations. The principal means to maintain balance between risks and actual capitalisation is to ensure profitable business operations, and active risk management. If an imbalance is detected, balance is restored with management of profit and risk position, restricting dividend distribution or by acquiring new capital.

### B.3.5 Risk appetite

Risk appetite means the amount and type of risks that the company is prepared to take in order to achieve the targets set for its business. Garantia has moderate risk appetite and this is defined with risk-taking limits and risk indicators. The Board of Directors approves the risk-taking limits and risk indicators annually as part of the capital plan (solvency limits), credit risk policy (concentration risks and risk-taking limits concerning insurance operations), reinsurance policy (risk-taking limits concerning reinsurance operations) and the investment plan (risk-taking limits concerning investment operations).

### B.3.6 Identification and assessment of risks

Constant identification and assessment of risks in the business and operating environment are part of Garantia's risk and solvency management process. The principal risks associated with Garantia's business operations are credit risks arising from guaranty insurance operations, investment risks regarding assets covering technical provisions and equity, strategic risks and operational and compliance risks.

Garantia defines and assesses its capital requirement and measures the risk of its business operations with three different Value-at-Risk-based *risk indicators*. The primary indicator used in the steering of operations, measurement of risk and assessment of capital adequacy is economic capital ("Internal Risk Capital") at a confidence level of 99.5%. When estimating its capital requirement, the company also uses the solvency capital requirement (SCR) based on the Solvency II standard formula at a confidence level of 99.5%, and the minimum capital requirement corresponding to AAA credit rating that is in accordance with S&P's Insurance Capital Model. In addition to Value-at-Risk-based risk indicators, Garantia measures, monitors and assesses the risks of its business operations and their development with other quantitative and qualitative risk indicators.

# B.3.7 Measurement of risks

The identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of risks is described in more detail separately for each risk in chapter C. Risk Profile.

### B.3.8 Control and reporting of risks

Garantia's monitoring and reporting of risk and solvency position is divided into internal and external monitoring and reporting. External reporting means the information published for all stakeholders and reporting to the authorities. Garantia also reports on its operations to the external credit rating agency Standard & Poor's. Internal reporting of risk and solvency position means reporting to Garantia's Executive Committee and Board of Directors at least once a month and quarterly reporting to the Board of Directors of the Taaleri Group. The target of internal monitoring and reporting is to ensure that the company's risk and solvency position are within the limits of risk appetite.

# **B.4** Own risk and solvency assessment

Garantia prepares an own risk and solvency assessment of its business operations and business strategy at least once a year as part of its normal operational annual planning. The risk and solvency assessment includes a risk survey to which the entire personnel and the company's Board of Directors contribute. The risk and solvency assessment is also updated without delay if the company's risk profile and/or risk management process has changed significantly.

In the risk and solvency assessment, the company assesses its overall solvency position by examining the amount of qualitative and calculated risks in the company's risk profile in relation to its current risk appetite and the manner in which they may develop in the medium term in normal and stressed scenarios. The qualitative assessment of principal risks in the risk and solvency assessment is based on the above-mentioned risk survey. The scenarios that describe future trends are based on the scenarios used in the company's long-term and annual planning and which have been developed and discussed by the company's Board of Directors, Executive Committee, risk management and financial administration and the Taaleri Group's corresponding bodies. The Risk Management function under the company's Finance and Risk Management unit is responsible for coordinating and conducting the qualitative risk survey and preparing the report itself. The Actuarial Function participates in preparing the report. The report is dealt with by the company's Executive Committee, which also steers and is closely involved in the preparation of the assessment. The Board evaluates and approves the risk and solvency assessment, after which the report is delivered to the Financial Supervisory Authority.

### **B.5** Internal control system

Internal control covers the activities of all of the company's units and this includes the arrangement of appropriate reporting on all of the company's organisational levels. Internal control aims to ensure:

- the achievement of set objectives and targets;
- compliance with decisions by administrative bodies, internal plans, policies and procedures;
- economical and efficient use of resources;
- sufficient management of operational risks;
- reliability and validity of the information used for financial management and management of other opera-
- supervision of compliance with regulations (Compliance);
- sufficient safeguarding of operations, information and property; and
- sufficient and appropriate provision of IT and other systems to support operations.

Garantia's Board of Directors is the supreme decision-making body in matters concerning internal control, risk management and solvency management. The Board approves the principles and policies (incl. the risk-taking limits) concerning internal control and risk management and their organisation and monitors and controls their effectiveness and the development of the risk and solvency position.

The CEO, supported by the Executive Committee, is responsible for the arrangement of internal control and risk management practices in accordance with the internal control and risk management principles that have been approved by the Board.

The spokespersons of the decision-making bodies in both the first and second lines of defence and the heads of each function are responsible for planning of operations in their area of responsibility and for compliance with the related instruction frameworks for internal control and risk management and with individual guidelines. Persons with responsibility shall organise the operations in their area of responsibility and provide instructions in such a way that allows them to supervise daily operations in a reliable way and with a sufficient degree of accuracy. Functions that are significant for operations must be organised so that the person responsible for the operations has the opportunity to supervise and check that each employee is complying with the guidelines related to their operations.

The tasks and reporting relationships of the function supervising compliance with regulations are described above in section B.1.

### **B.6 Internal Audit function**

Internal Audit is an assessment, verification and consulting function that is independent of the company's operational activities. The task of Internal Audit is to support the company's management in the achievement of targets by providing a systematic approach to the assessment and development of the adequacy and efficiency of the

organisation's risk management, control, and management and administration processes (system of governance). The tasks of Internal Audit include the following:

- to assess the adequacy and efficiency of supervision methods;
- to assess the efficiency of the Risk Management and the Compliance function;
- to assess the adequacy of supervisor supervision;
- to assess the economical and efficient use of resources;
- to assess the methods that safeguard property; and
- to assess the scope of the solvency management process.

Garantia's Internal Audit services are procured from an external service provider as an outsourced service. This ensures the independence and objectivity of the audit function, and also that the persons responsible for the Internal Audit function are not responsible for any other functions. Garantia's Internal Audit has been outsourced to PricewaterhouseCoopers Oy since 2019.

Garantia's Board of Directors annually approves the Internal Audit's action plan, which describes the duties and the audited areas of the Internal Audit in greater detail. The Internal Audit must submit audit plans with long-term (3 years) and short-term (1 year) scope for approval by Garantia's Board of Directors. These audit plans must be based on the key operational risks identified by Garantia and its management, on the audit needs derived from the operations of key functions, on the processes that are central for Garantia's operations, and on the principles of internal control and risk management. It should also be ensured that the Internal Audit's action plan is founded on systematic risk assessment, and that the plan takes into account all of Garantia's functions, the entire management and administration system, and the expected direction of Garantia's business. The audit plan must cover all the significant functions that are to be audited within a reasonable time.

The Internal Audit reports on key observations, conclusions and recommendations regarding the functioning of internal control and risk management, and the management and administration system regularly, and at least annually, to Garantia's Board of Directors. The person responsible for Garantia's Internal Audit is responsible for these matters being reported further to Taaleri Plc's Board of Directors to the extent required by Taaleri Plc's Board of Directors. Detailed reports on the audits are compiled containing all the observations in the order of their importance. Recommendations will be submitted to the person responsible for the process of the audited area, and to the person responsible for Garantia's Internal Audit function at the end of the audit, and before this, these are discussed with the key persons of the audited areas.

### **B.7 Actuarial Function**

An insurance company must have an Actuarial Function and an Appointed Actuary. The Insurance Companies Act provides a description of the duties and responsibilities of the Actuarial Function and the Appointed Actuary. The most important of these are:

- reliability and appropriateness of the technical provisions calculation, and the manner in which the insurance premiums and technical provisions are determined and the amount's compliance with regulatory requirements;
- ensure the appropriateness of the actuarial methods applied in the company;
- participate in the effective implementation and development of the risk management system, and preparation of the risk and solvency assessment:
- nature and required return of technical provisions, and the demands set by solvency on the company's risk
  management and investment activities;
- appropriate management of actuarial risks, incl. suitability of the reinsurance system.

Garantia procures its Actuarial Function and Appointed Actuary from an external service provider as an outsourced service. The service has been provided by Kaippio & Kaippio Oy since 2015, with actuary SHV Janne Kaippio as the appointed actuary.

# **B.8 Outsourcing**

The outsourcing and service procurement principles approved by the Board ensure that in outsourcing, there is a comprehensive assessment of the suitability and the significance to Garantia of the outsourcing or service procurement. The principles also reduce the risks caused by outsourcing. Moreover, the principles ensure that the selection of service providers that will carry out critical duties from the perspective of Garantia's operations takes account of, for



example, continuity considerations, how well the operations of the service provider comply with regulations, and requirements for data security and processing of personal information.

Outsourcing must not endanger the requirements set out in Garantia's authorisation. Garantia's outsourced operations must also be organised so that they comply with the requirements set by regulations and regulatory requirements and guidelines on procedures, internal control and risk management. The outsourcing of a function or service must not impede the Financial Supervisory Authority's supervision of Garantia's operations, lower the quality of Garantia's system of governance, result in an excessive increase in operational risk, or reduce the quality of the service offered to policy holders, insured parties and beneficiaries.

Garantia's essential criterion in outsourcing functions is making use of the expertise of another company or expert in its own business, and cost-effectiveness. Garantia assesses the operations and performance of partners that carry out outsourced central functions on an annual basis, as well as the risks associated with outsourcing and the service provider and the management of these risks. Before executing an outsourcing arrangement, the person responsible for arranging the outsourcing must prepare a comprehensive risk assessment on the outsourcing. The assessment will be processed by the Executive Committee, and Garantia's Board of Directors will decide on the outsourcing. The Financial Supervisory Authority is notified in advance of outsourcing projects. When functions are outsourced, a written contract is always drawn up with the party that will be responsible for the outsourced task. The contract provides a detailed description of the rights and obligations of the parties.

Garantia procures its Internal Audit, Actuarial Function, Appointed Actuary and Compliance duties, which are among the key functions as defined in the Insurance Companies Act, from external service providers. The outsourcing partners are domiciled in Finland and Finnish law is applied to the concluded contracts.

The person responsible for the outsourcing of a duty or function annually assesses the performance of the party carrying out the outsourced function and its ability and capacity to carry out the duties assigned to it in the future. The assessment is submitted to the Executive Committee, which will assess the risks related to outsourcing on the basis of the assessment and the sufficiency of measures that have been started or proposed. The Executive Committee reports on any significant observations it has made and on the measures that have been taken as a result to the company's Board.

# B.8 Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance

The company's Executive Committee assesses the contents of the system of governance and principles regularly in connection with the annual planning so that the company can be sure that the system of governance and the related principles are up to date, adequate and appropriate in relation to the company-level and Group-level strategy and the scope of the company's business. The assessment's scope, observations and conclusions are reported with documentation to the company's Board which then decides on the required changes and their related feedback procedure.

The company's view is that its management and administration system has been compiled appropriately for carrying out and achieving the company's business and targets and that it meets the requirements that are set for it considering the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business.

### **B.9 Other information**

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# C. RISK PROFILE

Garantia's risk and solvency management process includes constant identification and assessment of risks in the business and operating environment. The principal risks associated with Garantia's business operations are credit risks and reserve risk (insurance risk) arising from guaranty insurance operations, investment risks regarding the investment assets covering the technical provisions, strategic risks, operational risks and compliance risks.

The capital requirements for risk types in accordance with Solvency II regulations are described in more detail in section E.2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement.

#### C.1 Insurance risk

### C.1.1 General information on insurance risk

Insurance risk, or underwriting risk, means a risk of loss arising from inadequate assumptions concerning pricing and technical provisions or an unfavourable change in the value of insurance liabilities. In guaranty insurance, the insurance risk mostly consists of credit risk (the inability of the guaranteed counterparty to manage its financial and/or operational obligations under the contract in relation to the beneficiary of the guaranty). This may be a result of the default of the guaranteed counterparty (default risk) or the guaranteed counterparty may fail to fulfil a contractual obligation on time (delivery risk). The credit risk is also considered to include the counterparty risk of the reinsurers or the party providing other counter guaranties, which results from the default of the reinsurer or the party providing other counter guaranties, and the value change risk, which is caused by changes in the fair value of the collateral.

# C.1.2 Management of insurance risk

The aim in the management of the insurance risk, i.e. the credit risk in guaranty insurance, is to ensure that the negative profit impacts arising from client and counterparty risks remain at acceptable levels and that the returns obtained in guaranty in operations are adequate in relation to the risks taken. In guaranty insurance, credit risks are reduced by means of client selection, active management of client relationships, monitoring of changes in the clients' operations, pricing, diversification and also, typically with reinsurance, contractual terms and conditions, and collateral and covenant arrangements. Central to the management of credit risks is the underwriting process, which is controlled by the credit risk policy, reinsurance policy and decision-making system confirmed by the Board of Directors and the complementary processes and guidelines on credit risk assessment, distribution channel auditing, pricing, collateral and covenants approved by the Executive Committee. The Risk Management function monitors the functioning and quality of the company's underwriting process. In addition to the daily underwriting process, credit risks are identified and assessed at least once a year with a risk survey compiled in conjunction with annual planning.

# C.1.3 Measurement of insurance risk

The amount of insurance risk (credit risk) is measured using the company's internal economic capital model, the solvency capital requirement (SCR) and the Standard & Poor's insurance capital model. The economic capital for insurance risk is defined on contract basis using the Basel II Internal Ratings-based Approach, which considers the amount of exposure, the counterparty's or instrument's credit rating which describes probability of default (PD), its duration, and the loss given default (LGD), which depends on counter-collateral, recovery and reinsurance. The economic capital model also includes concentration risk. Garantia regularly assesses its economic capital model and the functionality of the parameters used in the calculation of the amount of economic capital. During 2021, Garantia assessed the accuracy of individual parameters in the economic capital model that is used in the steering of operations. The main assessments were the validations of the residential mortgage guaranties' PD and LGD models and the qualitative validation of the PD model used in the credit rating of corporate customers. Garantia also carried out a calibration of the parameters of the concentration risk model based on the gross exposure of Garantia's insurance portfolio.

In addition to economic capital, the credit risk of individual clients and groups of connected clients is also assessed on the basis of credit ratings, gross and net insurance exposure, the amount and type of collateral, amount of uncovered exposure, covenants and possible risk client status classification of the client or group of connected clients. The credit risk of the insurance exposure is assessed on the basis of gross exposure, amount and distribution of uncovered exposure, expected loss and economic capital by product groups, credit rating and industry. Other criteria for assessing the credit risk of the insurance exposure include the average maturity of exposure and the ratio of claims incurred against earned premiums and insurance exposure. The insurance risk position is monitored and reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors every month.

# **Garantia Insurance Company Ltd**

### C.1.4 Risk position of guaranty insurance operations

The risk position of Garantia's guaranty insurance operations has remained stable. The total guaranty insurance exposure contracted slightly compared with the end of the previous year.

The proportion of consumer exposures in the total guaranty insurance exposure increased and the proportion of corporate exposures decreased. The volume of consumer exposures at the end of the financial year was EUR 1,130 (972) million and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 67% (54). Consumer exposures consist of residential mortgage guaranties and rent guarantees granted to households. A residential mortgage guaranty is an additional collateral underwritten to cover a housing loan. A rent guarantee protects the landlord of a dwelling against the tenant defaulting on commitments specified in the lease contract. The majority of the consumer exposures is made up of residential mortgage guaranties. The risk position of the residential mortgage guaranty portfolio did not change substantially during the year. The portfolio is well diversified by counterparty, geographical location of collateral property and underwriting year, and the creditworthiness of the mortgage borrowers in the portfolio is very good on average. In addition, the credit risks of the residential mortgage guaranty portfolio are managed through an excess of loss portfolio reinsurance arrangement.

The volume of corporate exposures was EUR 565 (844) million at the end of the financial year, and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 33% (46). Corporate exposures include corporate loan guaranties, commercial bonds and other business-related guaranties. The guaranteed companies are mainly medium-sized and large Finnish companies and other organisations.

The share of investment grade exposures, or exposures rated between AAA and BBB-, made up 20.6% (15.6), while exposures with a rating of at least BB- accounted for 78.4% (73.2) of the rated corporate insurance portfolio. The share of exposures with weak credit ratings of C+ or lower remained near the level of the previous year and was 3.9% (3.7). The creditworthiness of the company's corporate counterparties has continued to be good.

The principal sectors in the corporate insurance portfolio were manufacturing at 28.3% (24.7), construction at 25.6% (35.4) and trade at 10.4% (8.1). The proportions of other industries were less than 10%. The share of reinsured construction exposures was 40.6% (48.8).

Concentration risk is described in more detail in section C.6 Other material risks.

# Sensitivity analysis of insurance operations, 31 Dec 2021

Risk parameter	Total, EUR thou- sand	Change in risk parameter	Effect on equity, EUR thousand	Effect on combined ratio, %
Premiums earned	17 865	increases 10 %	1 429	improves 3.2%-p.
Claims incurred	677	increases 10 %	0	worsens 0.4%-p.
Large claim, EUR 10 million	0	EUR 10 mn.	0	worsens 56.0%-p.
Operating expenses	-5 657	increases 10 %	-453	worsens 3.2%-p.

### Sensitivity analysis of insurance operations, 31 Dec 2020

Risk parameter	Total, EUR thou- sand	Change in risk parameter	Effect on equity, EUR thousand	Effect on combined ratio, %
Premiums earned	14 885	increases 10 %	1 191	improves 3.4%-p.
Claims incurred	592	increases 10 %	0	worsens 0.4%-p.
Large claim, EUR 10 million	0	EUR 10 mn.	0	worsens 67.2%-p.
Operating expenses	5 030	increases 10 %	-402	worsens 3.4%-p.

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### Trend in claims incurred

EUR thousand	Claims paid	Change in provision for outstanding claims	Claims in- curred	% of insur- ance expo- sure	Claims ratio, %
2021	-1 270	592	-677	0.04 %	3.8 %
2020	-855	263	-592	0.03 %	4.0 %
2019	-336	-1 282	-1 618	0.09 %	12.2 %
2018	427	355	783	-0.05 %	-6.4 %
2017	-343	-736	-1 079	0.07 %	10.1 %
2016	-934	-240	-1 174	0.09 %	12.4 %
2015	-1 421	-71	-1 492	0.13 %	15.1 %
2014	-569	157	-412	0.03 %	3.7 %
2013	-2 526	121	-2 405	0.18 %	22.2 %
2012	-1 772	504	-1 268	0.09 %	11.7 %

# Total insurance exposure by business line

EUR million	2021	2020
Consumer exposure	1 130	972
Corporate exposure	565	844
Total	1 695	1 817

Consumer exposure includes residential mortgage loan guarantees and rent guarantees, where insurance risk is attributable to the credit risk of households. Corporate exposure is made up of corporate loan guaranties, commercial bonds and other business-related guarantees, where insurance risk is attributable to the credit risk of corporates and other organisations.

# Corporate insurance exposure by credit rating

	2021	2020
AAABBB-	109	126
BB+BB-	306	462
B+B-	94	186
C+ or weaker	21	30
Rated exposure total	530	803
Other exposure	34	41
Corporate exposure total	565	844

### Corporate insurance exposure by industry

	2021	2020
Manufacturing	150	198
Machinery and equipment (incl. repair)	61	81
Metals	42	43

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Chemicals	22	21
Food	19	25
Other	7	29
Construction	136	285
Wholesale and retail trade	55	65
Water supply and waste management	37	33
Transport and logistics	35	57
Finance and insurance	29	60
Energy	26	22
Services	15	22
Information and communication	13	15
Other industries	32	47
Rated exposure total	530	803
Other exposure	34	41
Corporate exposure total	565	844

Other exposure consists of exposure where insurance risk is not directly attributable to the creditworthiness or industry sector of the counterparty. Hence, this exposure is not subject to ratings. The industry classification is based on the classification taxonomy of Statistics Finland.

### C.2 Market risk

# C.2.1 General information on market risks

The company's investments are used for covering the technical provisions and the equity capital, and their primary purpose is to secure the liquidity of insurance operations in years with exceptionally high claims. Garantia's investment activities are long-term, and the objective is primarily to secure capital and achieve stable and steadily increasing asset growth. Market risks, credit and counterparty risk and liquidity risk are the risks affecting the investment activities.

Market risk means the possibility of losses or an unfavourable change in the economic situation due directly or indirectly to the fluctuation in the market prices and volatility of assets, liabilities and financial instruments. Changes in prices affect the value of investment assets and annual returns. The principal market risks are equity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk, property risk and concentration risk. The credit and counterparty risk of investments is made up of credit spread risk and counterparty risk. Credit spread risk describes the difference in price of risky interest-bearing instruments and risk-free interest-bearing instruments, in other words, the risk arising from a change in the credit spread. Counterparty risk means the risk of default pertaining to the contractual counterparty.

# C.2.2 Management of market risks

The main aim in the management of investment risks is to keep the negative profit impacts arising from investments and the changes in the values of investments at acceptable levels in the long term, to ensure that investment returns are adequate in relation to the risks taken and to safeguard the company's liquidity. Garantia observes the principle of prudence defined in the Insurance Companies Act in its investment activities. Funds are only invested in the type of assets where the company is able to identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report the related risks. Investment activities should aim to ensure the security, convertibility into cash, rate of return and availability of investments, and to consider the nature of insurance agreements and the interests of the insured party.

Investment risks are managed through effective diversification of the investments by asset class, sector, geographical area, credit rating and counterparty, and by ensuring adequate liquidity of the investments. Central to the management of investment risks is the daily execution of investment operations, which is controlled by the investment plan and decision-making powers approved by the Board. In addition to the daily investment operations and monthly

reporting, investment risks are assessed at least once a year with a risk survey compiled in conjunction with annual planning.

#### C.2.3 Measurement of market risks

Capital requirements for investment risks are measured by means of the economic capital model, the solvency capital requirement (SCR) and S&P's insurance capital model. In the economic capital model, investment risks are measured on an instrument-specific basis with Value-at-Risk calculation models for equity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. The credit risk with fixed income and private equity investments is defined with an internal ratings-based method according to Basel II, which considers the amount of investment, the instrument's credit rating, the loss given default and modified duration. In addition to economic capital, investment risks are measured on the basis of asset class, country, credit rating, counterparty, duration, interest rate sensitivity and the amount of foreign currency denominated investments. The investment risk position is monitored and reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors monthly.

### C.2.4 Market risk position

The risk level of investment operations was increased slightly from the previous year by increasing the proportion of equity and private equity investments in the investment portfolio. At the end of the year, fixed income investments made up 83.2% (86.4), equity and private equity investments 15.9% (12.5) and real estate investments 0.9% (1.1) of the investment portfolio (incl. cash and bank balances). Fixed income investments mainly consist of investments in the bonds of Nordic companies and credit institutions with strong creditworthiness. A total of 73.4% (61.4) of fixed income investments had an investment grade credit rating. The modified duration of bond investments was 3.9 (3.5).

#### Investments by asset class at fair value

EUR million	2021	%	2020	%
Fixed income investments	141.8	83.2 %	137.7	86.4 %
Equity investments	27.2	15.9 %	20.0	12.5 %
Real estate investments	1.5	0.9 %	1.8	1.1 %
Total	170.5	100.0 %	159.5	100.0 %

Fixed income investments include cash & bank balances and accrued interest. Fixed-income investments mainly include bonds issued by Nordic corporates and credit institutions.

# Fixed-income investments by maturity and credit rating, 31 Dec 2021

EUR million	0-1 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total	%
AAAAA-	2.9	0.0	5.3	6.5	14.7	10.4 %
A+A-	0.5	14.8	2.5	2.7	20.5	14.5 %
BBB+BBB-	0.0	9.9	27.0	32.0	68.9	48.6 %
BB+ or weaker	3.2	8.1	20.1	6.3	37.7	26.6 %
Total	6.6	32.9	54.9	47.5	141.8	100.0 %

# Fixed-income investments by maturity and credit rating, 31 Dec 2020

EUR million	0-1 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total	%
AAAAA-	0.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	5.1	3.7 %
A+A-	0.8	8.1	6.5	2.8	18.3	13.3 %
BBB+BBB-	0.0	12.1	21.0	28.2	61.3	44.5 %
BB+ or weaker	5.7	23.4	18.9	5.1	53.1	38.6 %
Total	7.0	43.6	51.0	36.1	137.7	100.0 %

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Maturity date is the end of the term to maturity. If the instrument includes a call option, maturity is the first possible call date.

The rating of an instrument is an issuer rating or senior debt rating published by an external rating agency. If an external rating is not available, Garantia's internal credit rating is used.

#### C.3 Credit risk

Garantia's exposure to credit risk as part of guaranty and investment operations is described above in sections C.1. Insurance risk and C.2. Market risk.

### C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk means the risk that insurance and reinsurance companies are unable to convert their investments or other assets into cash in order to meet their financial obligations that fall due for payment. Garantia's liquidity risk is limited as premiums written are collected before claims are paid and the largest individual payments are insurance compensation payments to beneficiaries or distribution of profit and/or repayment of capital to shareholders and the payment dates for these payments are usually known well in advance. Garantia has no financial liabilities. Garantia's principal measures in liquidity risk management are sufficient amount of cash for managing daily payments and the liquidity of the investment portfolio.

The technical provisions that are based on Garantia's solvency calculations include EUR 6.0 (8.7) million in expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP). The expected profits are allocated in full to the insurance type's credit and guaranty insurance. The expected profits included in future insurance premiums are described in further detail in section D.2.6 Uncertainties related to the value of technical provisions.

# C.5 Operational risk

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from deficient or faulty processes, human error, systems or external events.

Successful management of operational risks helps to ensure that the company's operations are properly organised and that the risks do not cause any unexpected direct or indirect financial losses. Garantia is determined to maintain and strengthen a corporate culture that is positively disposed towards management of operational risks and internal control by continuously providing personnel with training and guidelines. In order to manage the operational risks, it is central to identify and evaluate risks as well as to ensure the adequacy of the control and management methods. The principal tools in the management of operational risks are risk surveys at least once a year on each function, continuous registration of operational risks, identification of corrective measures and the monitoring and reporting of these, continuity planning, guidelines for outsourcing, the planning and implementation of new products, knowing your customer (KYC) and prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing, and process descriptions and other working instructions and operating guidelines.

The extent of the operational risks is measured by the amount of the solvency capital requirement (SCR) and of economic capital, which is determined on the basis of the annual risk survey. Actual risk events and near misses are also monitored and registered, the corrective measures concerning these are specified and the implementation of the measures is followed. Operational risks are reported to the Executive Committee and the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

The key operational risk management development measures in 2021 had to do with the development of the notification and reporting process for materialised operational risk events and the development of insurance data systems and data management.

# C.6 Other material risks

C.6.1 Strategic risk

Strategic risks are the risks that result from changes in the operating and competitive environment, slow reaction to these changes, selection of the wrong strategy or business model or the unsuccessful implementation of a strategy.

Reputational and regulatory risks are part of strategic risks. Reputational risk refers to the risk that unfounded or founded unfavourable publicity related to the company's business operations or relations undermines confidence in the company. Reputational risk is usually a consequence of a materialised operational or compliance risk which results in the deterioration of the company's reputation among its customers and other stakeholders. Regulatory risk refers to the risk that changes in laws or regulations will materially weaken the company's prerequisites for carrying out business operations. The most significant regulatory risks for the company were related to regulation of the provision of residential mortgages, and regulation of the capital adequacy of banks and the solvency of insurance companies.

The principal method in the management of strategic risks is a systematic and continuous operational planning and monitoring process which makes it possible to identify and assess potential risks in the operating, competitive and regulatory environment and to update the strategy and manage the measures launched to manage risks. Reputational risk is managed in an anticipatory and long-term manner by conforming with Garantia's values, complying with regulation and the Code of Conduct confirmed by the Board of Directors and by openly communicating with different stakeholders in an impartial way. Strategic risks are monitored and assessed at least once a year with a risk survey compiled in conjunction with the annual planning.

### C.6.2 Compliance risk

Compliance risks are the risks pertaining to legal or administrative consequences, economic losses or loss of reputation that result from the failure of the company to comply with laws, decrees or other regulations applicable to its operations. Legislative changes are actively monitored, and ongoing legislative projects are regularly reported to the Board of Directors. The survey of risks conducted at Garantia in conjunction with annual planning also includes the identification and assessment of regulatory risks and the definition and monitoring of development measures to reduce the risks. Providing the personnel with guidelines and training is also central to managing compliance risks.

### C.6.3 Concentration risk

Concentration risk means all risk exposures with a loss potential which is large enough, upon materialisation, to threaten the solvency or financial position of insurance and reinsurance companies.

The principal concentration risk in Garantia's business operations arises from the concentration risk of direct and indirect credit and counterparty risk in guaranty and investment operations. Garantia's total exposures contain large, individual credit risk concentrations specific to groups of connected clients, industries and product groups. In addition, Garantia's guaranties and investments are concentrated in Finland. The selection of clients and investment targets and the continuous monitoring of changes in the situation of clients is emphasised above all in the management of the credit concentration risk. Concentration risk is measured and assessed in the economic capital model with a separate concentration risk model and with risk limits specific to groups of connected clients and industries.

# C.6.4 Sustainability risk

Garantia takes responsibility and sustainability factors related to environmental responsibility, social responsibility and good governance into account when conducting its business. The company's responsibility operations are guided by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU 2015/35, known as the Solvency II Regulation) and other applicable legislation, orders and instructions. Sustainability risk is assessed when making guaranty insurance underwriting decisions and when assessing the risk level of investment instruments. In accordance with its Code of Conduct, Garantia complies with the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI) in its investment activity.

The sustainability risk associated with Garantia's operations is assessed as being low for the time being. The company does not have substantial investment or guaranty insurance liabilities from industries or companies whose business is clearly associated with larger than usual sustainability issues. However, making assessments on the amount of risk is more difficult than usual due to the lack of standards, best practices in the industry and comprehensive research data. As a result of the above-mentioned shortcomings, the quantification of sustainability risk is not possible. However, the company is monitoring the formation of best practices in the industry and aims to develop methods of assessing sustainability risk.

# C.7 Other information

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# D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

#### D.1 Assets

On the company's Solvency II balance sheet, investments are valued at fair value on the final date of each reporting period.

The fair value of publicly listed equities and other financial instruments is taken to be the final available bid price during continuous trading at the closing date or, if this is not available, the last trading price. The fair value of private equity funds and other mutual funds is taken to be the expected assignment price, which is based on the net asset value (NAV) per unit calculated by the fund management company. The fair value of bonds and other IOUs is taken to be the last trading price of the reporting period or the most probable assignment price. The fair value of other investments is taken to be the expected assignment price.

The valuation of assets on the Solvency II balance sheet differs from the valuation of assets on the FAS balance sheet in that on the Solvency II balance sheet investments are valued at fair value and intangible assets are valued at zero. On the Solvency II balance sheet, the reinsurers' share of technical provisions is booked in assets as the item "Reinsurance recoverables", whereas on the FAS balance sheet they are deducted from technical provisions. In addition, the FAS balance sheet items "Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations" and "Other debtors" are included (as a negative figure) in technical provisions of the Solvency II balance sheet.

The tables below show, for each Solvency II balance sheet item, the value of the assets, comparison with the FAS balance sheet and the relevant valuation principles. The asset growth during the reporting period was mainly a result of good profitability in both insurance and investment operations during 2021.

Solvency II Balance sheet: Assets and changes in assets, euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	Change
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	56 682	59 454	-2 772
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	167 042 268	158 171 911	8 870 358
Bonds	138 357 025	136 437 270	1 919 754
Collective Investments Undertakings	28 685 244	21 734 640	6 950 604
Deposits other than cash equivalents	0	0	0
Reinsurance recoverables from non-life and health similar to non-life	372 351	1 608 263	-1 235 912
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	0	0	0
Reinsurance receivables	426 982	64 994	361 988
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	20 540	23 333	-2 793
Cash and cash equivalents	3 446 785	1 278 861	2 167 924
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0	0	0
Total assets	171 365 609	161 206 816	10 158 793

# The difference between assets on Solvency II and FAS balance sheets 31.12.2020, euro

	Solvency II	FAS	Difference
Intangible assets	0	331 384	-331 384
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	56 682	56 682	0
Investments	167 042 268	160 271 574	6 770 694
Bonds	138 357 025	136 810 906	1 546 119
Collective Investments Undertakings	28 685 244	23 460 669	5 224 575
Deposits other than cash equivalents	0	0	0
Reinsurance recoverables	372 351	0	372 351
Debtors, arising out of direct insurance operations (FAS)	0	1 893 711	-1 893 711
Reinsurance receivables	426 982	426 982	0

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Cash and cash equivalents 3 446	3 446 3 3 446	785 0

Balance sheet item	Value of item in Solvency II balance sheet
Intangible assets	Zero
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	"Tangible assets" item on FAS balance sheet.
Bonds	Total amount of the market values of bonds and certificates of deposit including accrued interest. Does not include bond investments made through funds.
Collective Investment Undertakings	Total amount of market value of fund investments.
Deposits other than cash equivalents	Amount of rent security deposits on FAS balance sheet.
Reinsurance recoverables	Reinsurers' share of technical provisions defined in calculation of technical provisions according to Solvency II. This includes the reinsurers' shares of the provision for unearned premiums and the provisions for claims outstanding according to Solvency II.
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	Zero. The FAS balance sheet item "Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations" has been included in the Solvency II balance sheet under the provision for unearned premiums.
Reinsurance receivables	"Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations" item on FAS balance sheet.
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	"Other accrued income" item on FAS balance sheet.
Cash and cash equivalents	"Cash and bank balances" not including rental security deposit item on FAS balance sheet.
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	Zero. The FAS balance sheet item "Other receivables" only includes claims of recourse, which have been included under the outstanding claims provision on the Solvency II balance sheet.

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# **D.2 Technical provisions**

### D.2.1 General information on technical provisions

On the FAS balance sheet, technical provisions include the actual technical provision, which is formed from the provision for unearned premiums and provision for claims outstanding, and the equalisation provision, whereas the Solvency II balance sheet is made up of the provision for unearned premiums and provision for claims outstanding. The equalisation provision, which is presented as part of the technical provisions on the FAS balance sheet, is included in basic own funds on the Solvency II balance sheet. Own funds are considered in more detail in chapter E. Capital Management.

### D.2.2 Provision for unearned premiums

The calculation of the provision for unearned premiums is based on the "Simplification for premium provision", which is described in EIOPA's guidelines "Technical Specification for the Preparatory Phase (Part I)" in section TP.6.80. In the calculation of the provision for unearned premiums, the basis for calculating PVFP (present value of future premiums gross of commission) is the estimate of gross premiums regarding the contracts in the portfolio during the reporting period. In the residential mortgage guaranties product group and construction defect insurance product group, the assumed PVFP is zero, as those product groups are based on a one-off payment.

The calculation principles for the provision for unearned premiums according to Solvency II differ from those used to calculate the provision for unearned premiums in FAS. In the valuation of the provision for unearned premiums on the FAS balance sheet, the provisions are defined by guaranty. For each valid guaranty the share of the insurances' premium income that falls in coming financial years and the sum of these shares forms the provision for unearned premiums. On the Solvency II balance sheet, the same division into four groups (residential mortgage guaranties, construction defect insurance, rent guarantee and other guaranties) that is used in the FAS balance sheet is used to value the provision for unearned premiums, and the calculation is carried out separately for each of these groups. Unlike the provision for unearned premiums on the FAS balance sheet, the valuation of the provision for unearned premiums according to Solvency II takes into consideration the claims ratio, expense ratio, acquisition expense ratio, present value of future premiums (PVFP) and the volume measure (VM). In addition, the FAS balance sheet items "Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations" (as negative), "Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations" and, as far as they relate to the achievement of insurance agreement obligations, "Regulated provisions" have been included under provision for unearned premiums in the Solvency II balance sheet.

# D.2.3 Risk margin

The calculation of the risk margin in technical provisions is based on the simplification "Estimation of all future SCRs 'at once' (level 4 of the hierarchy)", which is described in EIOPA's guidelines "Technical Specification for the Preparatory Phase (Part I)" in section TP.5.60. The modified duration of the net liabilities in the insurance portfolio used in the calculation is approximated using the guaranty portfolio's average maturity.

# D.2.4 Provision for claims outstanding

The provision for claims outstanding according to Solvency II corresponds to the provision for claims outstanding according to the FAS balance sheet discounted with the one-year risk free rate (excl. rent guarantees) according to the interest rate term structure published by EIOPA. In addition, the FAS balance sheet item "Other receivables" has been included (as negative) under outstanding claims provision on the Solvency II balance sheet.

# D.2.5 Reinsurers' shares

The reinsurers' share of the technical provisions is included in assets in the Solvency II balance sheet, whereas it is discounted from the actual technical provisions on the FAS balance sheet. On the Solvency II balance sheet, the reinsurers' share of the provision for unearned premiums is calculated by applying the "Gross-to-Net Factor" presented in section TP.6.105. of EIOPA's guidelines Technical Specification for the Preparatory Phase (Part I). The reinsurers' share of the provision for claims outstanding corresponds to the reinsurers' share of the provision for claims outstanding on the FAS balance sheet discounted with the one-year risk free rate according to the interest rate term structure published by EIOPA.

# D.2.6 Uncertainties related to the value of technical provisions

The level of uncertainty related to the value of the technical provisions is considered to be moderate. The uncertainty is a consequence of the realisation of future claims payments and operating expenses in relation to the applied forecasts. Future insurance payment forecasts do not contain considerable uncertainty. On account of the short maturity of the cash flow distribution of technical provisions and the low interest environment, technical provisions still do not contain significant interest rate risk.

The technical provisions that are based on Garantia's solvency calculations include EUR 6.0 (8.7) million in expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP). The expected profits are allocated in full to the insurance type's credit and guaranty insurance. The expected profits included in future premiums refer to the present value of the difference between the forecast premiums written from the insurance exposure as at 31 December 2021 and the expected claims and operating expenses (excl. insurance acquisition costs) relating to these premiums, until the end of the insurance term. The estimate of the expected claims and operating expenses is based on the historical claims ratio excluding acquisition expenses.

No material changes have taken place in the assumptions used to calculate technical provisions compared with the previous reporting period.

D.2.8 Matching adjustment, volatility adjustment, transitional risk-free interest rate term structure and transitional deduction

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

### **D.3 Other liabilities**

According to the Solvency II balance sheet, the valuation of other liabilities differs from that on the FAS balance sheet in the respect that the Solvency II balance sheet includes deferred tax liabilities that are not included on the FAS balance sheet. In addition, the FAS balance sheet item "Insurance & intermediaries payables" is included in the provision for unearned premiums on the Solvency II balance sheet. The rest of the other liabilities items are valued as they are on the FAS balance sheet.

The tables below show, for each liability item on the Solvency II balance sheet, the value of the liabilities, comparison with the FAS balance sheet and the valuation principles for other liabilities. The increase in liabilities during the reporting period was caused by the growth in guaranty insurance operations and by the increase in the best-estimate provision for claims outstanding, which resulted from the growth in known claims.

Solvency II Balance sheet: Liabilities and changes in liabilities, euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	Change
Technical provisions – non-life	15 126 593	12 292 824	2 833 768
Best Estimate	9 262 112	6 698 264	2 563 848
Risk margin	5 864 480	5 594 560	269 920
Deferred tax liabilities	19 758 678	19 247 753	510 926
Insurance & intermediaries payables	0	0	0
Reinsurance payables	52 642	99 905	-47 263
Payables (trade, not insurance)	3 956 092	5 296 172	-1 340 080
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	452 674	194 057	258 616
Total liabilities	39 346 678	37 130 711	2 215 968
Excess of assets over liabilities	132 018 931	124 076 105	7 942 825

The difference between liabilities on Solvency II and FAS balance sheets 31.12.2020, euro

the difference between liabilities on solvency if and FAS balance si	neers 31.12.2020, e010		
	Solvency II	FAS	Difference
Technical provisions – non-life	15 126 593	39 074 951	-23 948 359
Best estimate	9 262 112	0	9 262 112
Risk margin	5 864 480	0	5 864 480
Other Provisions	0	39 704	-39 704
Reinsurer's share of technical provisions (FAS)	0	-798 107	798 107
Equalisation provision (FAS)	0	70 431 592	-70 431 592
Deferred tax liabilities	19 758 678	0	19 758 678
Creditors, arising out of direct insurance operations (FAS)	0	253 894	-253 894
Reinsurance payables	52 642	52 642	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	3 956 092	3 956 092	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	452 674	452 674	0
Total liabilities	39 346 678	113 463 442	-74 116 764
Excess of assets over liabilities	132 018 931	52 984 217	79 034 714

Balance sheet item	Numerical value used
Deferred tax liabilities	The total amount of deferred tax liabilities, including the deferred tax liabilities of valuation differences of the equalisation provision, actual technical provisions (net), investments, intangible assets, other receivables and debtors and creditors arising out of direct insurance operations. The tax liabilities contained in these items are calculated by multiplying the items in question with the corporation tax percentage.
Insurance & intermediaries payables	None. The FAS balance sheet item "Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations" has been included in the Solvency II balance sheet under provision for unearned premiums.
Reinsurance payables	"Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations" item on FAS balance sheet.
Payables (trade, not insurance)	"Accruals and deferred income" item on FAS balance sheet.
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	"Other" item on FAS balance sheet.

# D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

Garantia does not apply alternative methods for valuation.

# **D.5 Other information**

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## E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

At least once a year, in conjunction with its annual planning, Garantia updates its capital plan. The plan includes the company's capital management principles, the limitations related to solvency, solvency targets and dividend distribution policy. The capital plan also ensures in an anticipatory manner that the company has adequate capital reserves for exceptional situations, and it is based on an annual risk and solvency assessment. In addition to the annual update, the capital plan is also updated if there is a material change in the company's risk situation, risk-bearing capacity or profitability outlook from that anticipated in the plan.

Garantia's goal is to be a reliable partner. The company ensures the continuity and stability of its operations by maintaining strong solvency. The company's Board of Directors has set Garantia's target level for capitalisation above the statutory Solvency II solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement required by the credit rating agency Standard & Poor's for an AAA credit rating, and above the economic capital model defined at a confidence level of 99.5%. Garantia distributes dividends or returns capital to the owner only to the extent that this does not put the A- credit rating or the company's internally set solvency target at risk. The qualitative target for Garantia's own funds is that the own funds should be formed in full of unrestricted Tier 1 basic own funds.

The principal means to maintain balance between risks and actual capitalisation is to ensure profitable business operations, and active risk management. If an imbalance is detected, balance is restored with management of profit and risk position or by acquiring new capital.

### E.1 Own funds

Garantia's own funds consist fully of unrestricted Tier 1 basic own funds. Garantia does not apply transition arrangements in defining its basic own funds and Garantia's own funds do not include items classified as ancillary own funds. The amount and quality of own funds is sufficient to cover the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement.

The amount of Garantia's own funds grew to EUR 117.0 (114.1) million during the 2021 financial year. Basic own funds grew as a result of the net profit for the financial year and an increase in the value of investments. Basic own funds include, as a deduction, foreseeable dividends, the amount of which also increased on the previous year.

### Own funds

Own funds (Tier 1), euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	Change
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	10 200 000	10 200 000	0
Reconciliation reserve	106 818 931	103 876 105	2 942 825
of which foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	15 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000
Total	117 018 931	114 076 105	2 942 825

## Own funds to cover solvency capital requirement, capital requirements and ratios, euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	Change
Own funds (Tier 1)	117 018 931	114 076 105	2 942 825
Solvency Capital requirement (SCR)	53 395 998	49 721 693	3 674 305
Solvency Capital requirement excl. capital add-on	37 817 885	34 456 416	3 361 469
Minimum Capital requirement (MCR)	13 349 000	12 430 423	918 577
Own funds / SCR, %	219 %	229 %	-10 %-p.
Own funds / MCR, %	877 %	918 %	-41 %-p.

Garantia's shareholders' equity and reserves presented in the financial statements were EUR 53.0 (47.1) million and the own funds in accordance with the Insurance Companies Act the above-mentioned EUR 117.0 (114.1) million.

The largest item contributing to the shareholders' equity and reserves presented in the financial statements and the own funds in accordance with Solvency II is the equalisation provision of EUR 70.4 (71.1) million included in the

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technical provisions in the financial statements, which is included in shareholders' equity and reserves on the Solvency II balance sheet. The total deferred tax liabilities presented on the Solvency II balance sheet include EUR 14.1 (14.2) million which are related to the equalisation provision.

The purpose of the equalisation provision, which is booked as a technical provision on the FAS balance sheet, is to balance the impact of years with exceptional technical results. The equalisation provision acts as a buffer, especially against growth in claims incurred. In Garantia's calculation principles for the equalisation provision, an amount corresponding to the claims incurred for the period in question of the provision is recognised annually into profit and loss until the equalisation provision reaches the targeted amount. In the long term the equalisation provision will gravitate to its target amount. The calculation of the target amount has been defined in the Insurance Companies Act. The calculation principles for the equalisation provision used in Garantia's financial statements were confirmed by the Financial Supervisory Authority on 21 October 2016.

Garantia does not have deferred tax assets on its Solvency II balance sheet.

The difference between own funds on Solvency II and equity on FAS balance sheet, euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Shareholder's equity and reserves (+)	52 984 217	47 085 095
Forseeable dividends, distributions and charges (-)	-15 000 000	-10 000 000
Valuation difference of technical provisions - non-life (+)	23 522 603	21 440 137
Provision for unearned premiums and claims outstanding (net) in financial statements	38 276 845	32 124 699
Technical provisions - non-life in Solvency II	-15 126 593	-12 292 824
Reinsurance recoverables from Non-life in Solvency II	372 351	1 608 263
Items in financial statements included in Solvency II technical provisions	-1 639 816	-1 188 543
Debtors, arising out of direct insurance operations	-1 893 711	-1 244 365
Debtors, other	0	0
Creditors, arising out of direct insurance operations	253 894	55 822
Equalisation provision (+)	70 431 592	71 109 064
Other provisions (+)	39 704	0
Valuation difference of Investments	6 770 694	5 210 961
Book-value of investments in financial statements	-160 271 574	-152 960 949
Fair value of investments in Solvency II	167 042 268	158 171 911
Intangible assets (-)	-331 384	-332 856
Deferred tax liabilities (-)	-19 758 678	-19 247 753
Own funds	117 018 931	114 076 105

### E.2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement

On 31 December 2021 Garantia's solvency capital requirement was EUR 53.4 (49.7) million. The rise in the solvency capital requirement during the financial period resulted mainly from an increase in the capital requirement for market risk. The capital requirement for market risk was raised especially by the increase in the value of the company's investment portfolio and increased equity and currency risks. During the financial year, the growth of the solvency capital requirement was restricted by a decrease in the capital requirement for underwriting risk, increased benefits of diversification across risk classes and improved loss-absorbing capacity. The solvency capital requirement describes the amount of unexpected loss once every 200 years.

Garantia applies the standard formula for the solvency capital requirement calculation. Garantia does not use simplified calculation in the standard formula's risk modules or sub-modules, or company-specific parameters instead of the parameters of the standard formula.

Garantia's solvency capital requirement has included a capital add-on set by the Financial Supervisory Authority as of 30 June 2018. The Financial Supervisory Authority assesses the amount of the capital add-on at least once a year.



The Financial Supervisory Authority previously adjusted its decision regarding the capital add-on on 10 June 2021, when the amount of the add-on was set at EUR 15.6 (15.3²) million. The updated capital add-on is included in the company's solvency capital requirement as of 30 June 2021. When making the add-on decision, the Financial Supervisory Authority acknowledged the capital requirement for insurance risk calculated as per Garantia's own economic capital model.

The reason behind the capital add-on is primarily that the Solvency II standard formula treats credit and guaranty insurance as a single entity in which the capital requirement is mainly determined on the basis of one year's insurance premiums. The capital requirement for recession risk (catastrophe risk) in connection with guaranty insurance is also based on insurance premiums in the standard formula and no consideration is given to the amount or quality of the guaranty exposures. Thus, in the view of the Financial Supervisory Authority, the standard formula does not give a correct picture of Garantia's risk position.

In its decision regarding the capital add-on, the Financial Supervisory Authority stated that the risk profile of Garantia's non-life underwriting risk differs from the underlying assumptions in the standard formula for the solvency capital requirement calculation by more than 15%, and therefore the preconditions for raising the company's capital requirement continue to exist. According to the Financial Supervisory Authority's estimate, there have been no substantial changes in the company's risk profile since the previous decision made on 29 May 2020.

Solvency capital requirement by component, euro

	31.12.2021	31.12.2020	Change
asic solvency capital requirement	46 713 689	42 602 730	4 110 959
Market risk	31 072 069	25 004 644	6 067 425
Interest rate risk	4 875 084	4 445 844	429 240
Equity risk	12 496 722	7 802 112	4 694 610
Property risk	377 560	445 934	-68 374
Spread risk	15 911 409	14 349 862	1 561 547
Currency risk	5 771 023	3 102 668	2 668 355
Concetration risk	9 510 237	10 360 463	-850 226
Diversification benefit	-17 869 966	-15 502 239	-2 367 727
Counterparty default risk	431 046	267 441	163 605
Non-life underwriting risk	27 703 288	28 645 276	-941 988
Premium and reserve risk	13 805 803	16 634 100	-2 828 297
Lapse risk	1 847 507	2 714 123	-866 616
Catastrophe risk	20 742 994	19 374 121	1 368 873
Diversification effect	-8 693 016	-10 077 068	1 384 052
Intangible asset risk	0	0	0
Diversification effect	-12 492 714	-11 314 631	-1 178 083
Operational risk	558 668	467 789	90 879
Adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity	-9 454 471	-8 614 104	-840 367
otal excl. capital add-on	37 817 886	34 456 415	3 361 471
Capital add-on	15 578 113	15 265 277	312 836
Total .	53 395 999	49 721 692	3 674 307

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 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  The capital add-on that was in force as of 30 June 2020 in parentheses.



On 31 December 2021, Garantia's minimum capital requirement was EUR 13.3 (12.4) million. In the minimum capital requirement calculation (insurance type, credit and guaranties), the net (with reinsurance contracts/special purpose vehicles share deducted) best estimate used and technical provisions totalled EUR 8.9 (5.1) million and net (with reinsurance contract share deducted) premiums written calculated over the previous 12 months were EUR 24.6 (18.7) million. In 2021 the minimum capital requirement was at its lower limit, which is 25% of the solvency capital requirement. As a result, the increase in minimum capital requirement was entirely the result of the increase in the solvency capital requirement.

The loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, which amounted to EUR 9.4 (8.6) million on 31 December 2021, is taken into account in Garantia's solvency capital requirement. The loss-absorbing capacity is based entirely on the entry of deferred tax liabilities as income on the Solvency II balance sheet, while deferred tax liabilities are based on the valuation differences between the Solvency II balance sheet and bookkeeping. The largest individual deferred tax liability item is the deferred tax liability of the equalisation provision. The formation of deferred tax liabilities is described in the figures in sections D.3 and E.1.

Garantia does not have a loss-absorbing capacity based on probably taxable financial profit or deferred tax assets as a part of the solvency capital requirement.

## E.3 Use of duration-based equity risk sub-module in calculation of solvency capital requirement

Garantia does not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module.

### E.4 Differences between the standard formula and the used internal model

Garantia applies the standard formula for the solvency capital requirement calculation, and does not apply any internal model.

### E.5 Non-fulfilment of the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement

Garantia's own funds cover the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement in terms of both amount and quality.

### **E.6 Other information**

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Annex I: Tables to be published in accordance with the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452

## S.02.01.02 Balance sheet

		Solvency II
		value
Assets		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	
Deferred tax assets	R0040	
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	56 682
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	167 042 268
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	0
Equities – listed	R0110	
Equities – unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	138 357 025
Government Bonds	R0140	
Corporate Bonds	R0150	138 357 025
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	28 685 244
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	372 351
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	372 351
Non-life excluding health	R0290	372 351
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0.2001
Tiodat diffilation life	110000	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	0
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	426 982
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	20 540
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	20 040
Own shares (neid directly)	1(0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	3 446 785
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	2 1 1 3 1 3 0
Total assets	R0500	171 365 609
10(a) 455€15	10300	17 1 303 009

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Liabilities		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	15 126 593
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	15 126 593
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	9 262 112
Risk margin	R0550	5 864 480
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	0
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best Estimate	R0630	
Risk margin	R0640	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	
Risk margin	R0680	
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	19 758 678
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	
Reinsurance payables	R0830	52 642
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	3 956 092
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	452 674
T 4 10 1000	7.000	00.040.070

**Excess of assets over liabilities** 

**Total liabilities** 

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R0900

R1000

39 346 678

132 018 931

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

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)  Credit and suretyship insurance	Total
		C0090	C0200
Premiums written			
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	25 142 016	25 142 016
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120		0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130		0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	532 470	532 470
Net	R0200	24 609 547	24 609 547
Premiums earned			
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	18 622 251	18 622 251
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220		0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230		0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	757 186	757 186
Net	R0300	17 865 065	17 865 065
Claims incurred			
Gross – Direct Business	R0310	-225 781	-225 781
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320		0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330		0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-530 147	-530 147
Net	R0400	304 366	304 366
Changes in other technical provisions			
Gross – Direct Business	R0410	677 472	677 472
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420		0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430		0
Reinsurers' share	R0440		0
Net	R0500	677 472	677 472
Expenses incurred	R0550	6 165 495	6 165 495
Other expenses	R1200		
Total expenses	R1300		6 165 495

The lines of business that are not applicable in the case of Garantia Insurance Company Ltd are not shown in the template

# \$.05.02.01 Premiums, claims and expenses by country

## Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home country  Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) — non-life obligations		Total Top 5 and home country				
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
	R0010	$\bigvee$						
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
Premiums written								
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	25 142 016						25 142 016
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120							0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130							0
Reinsurers' share	R0140	532 470						532 470
Net	R0200	24 609 547						24 609 547
Premiums earned								
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	18 622 251						18 622 251
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220							0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230							0
Reinsurers' share	R0240	757 186						757 186
Net	R0300	17 865 065						17 865 065
Claims incurred								
Gross – Direct Business	R0310	-225 781						-225 781
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320							0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330							0
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-530 147						-530 147
Net	R0400	304 366						304 366
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross – Direct Business	R0410	677 472						677 472
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							0
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							0
Reinsurers' share	R0440							0
Net	R0500	677 472						677 472
Expenses incurred	R0550	6 165 495						6 165 495
Other expenses	R1200	$\bigvee$	> <	> <	> <	> <	> <	
Total expenses	R1300		> <	> <	> <	> <	> <	6 165 495

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## \$.17.01.02 Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance  Credit and suretyship insurance	Total Non-Life obligation
		C0100	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010		
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0050		
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM			
Best estimate			
Premium provisions			
Gross	R0060	6 840 072	6 840 072
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-321 966	-321 966
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	7 162 038	7 162 038
Claims provisions		7 102 030	7 102 030
Gross	R0160	2 422 040	2 422 040
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	694 317	694 317
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	1 727 723	1 727 723
Total Best estimate – gross	R0260	9 262 112	9 262 112
Total Best estimate - net	R0270	8 889 761	8 889 761
Risk margin	R0280	5 864 480	5 864 480
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions			
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0290		
Best estimate	R0300		
Risk margin	R0310		
Technical provisions – total Technical provisions – total	R0320	45 400 500	15 126 592
•	KU320	15 126 592	15 126 592
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default – total	R0330	372 351	372 351
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re – total	R0340		
		14 754 241	14 754 241

The lines of business that are not applicable in the case of Garantia Insurance Company Ltd are not shown in the template

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## \$.19.01.21 Non-life insurance claims

### Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year

	1-
Z0010	Accident
	year

### Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

#### Development year

0 2 5 10 & + C0010 C0020 C0030 C0040 C0050 C0060 C0070 C0080 C0090 C0100 C0110 R0100 Prior -711 373 N-9 N-8 N-7 N-6 N-5 N-4 R0160 -11 983 -10 544 -15 625 -40 795 -152 163 -48 645 R0170 -186 41 172 45 -157 846 -143 525 -169 093 R0180 -49 694 -716 274 -33 978 -82 533 -23 138 R0190 69 577 -63 958 -84 654 -6 757 -108 264 -43 592 908 638 -52 768 -20 955 R0200 -63 701 -42 313 40 136 -49 696 571 064 31 112 -44 185 -29 941 N-3 N-2 363 238 816 259 -20 021 957 338 R0220 -13 411 -16 462 R0230 1 393 156 N-1 R0240 544 678 -18 617 789 866 R0250

In Current Year		Sum of years (cumulative)
	C0170	C0180
R0100	-104 992	-711 373
R0160	-40 795	-109 501
R0170	-169 093	-636 587
R0180	-23 138	-954 263
R0190	-43 592	-237 648
R0200	-49 696	740 295
R0210	-29 941	507 096
R0220	-16 462	313 343
R0230	1 393 156	3 166 753
R0240	-18 617	526 061
R0250	789 866	789 866

10 & +

9

R0260 1 686 696

3 394 042

Sum of years

**Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions** 

1

2

3

(absolute amount)

0

Year

## Development year 5

7

C0200 C0210 C0220 C0230 C0240 C0250 C0260 C0270 C0280 C0290 C0300 Prior R0100 R0160 N-8 N-7 246 278 -44 704 R0170 R0180 -273 477 0 N-6 N-5 193 302 113 849 163 163 142 300 163 163 81 343 R0190 R0200 857 194 N-4 N-3 R0210 2 191 101 705 880 517 740 517 740 370 305 R0220 880 372 4 365 385 1 509 279 R0230 754 662 N-1 R0240 R0250 1 282 905

4

Year end (discounted data)

	C0360
R0100	0
R0160	0
R0170	0
R0180	0
R0190	0
R0200	0
R0210	372 484
R0220	0
R0230	759 103
R0240	0
R0250	1 290 454
R0260	2 422 040

Total

**Garantia Insurance Company Ltd** 

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Business ID: 0944524-1

Garantia is part of the Taaleri Group.



# S.23.01.01 Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35		><				
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	10 200 000	10 200 000	>		>
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	10 200 000	10 200 000	>		>
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own – fund item for mutual				<		$\overline{}$
and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050		$\bigg / \bigg /$			
Surplus funds	R0070			$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$
Preference shares	R0090		$\sim$			
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110		$\sim$			
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	106 818 931	106 818 931	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$
Subordinated liabilities	R0140		$\sim$			
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation		$\sim$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$
reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds  Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve		$\sim$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$	$\leftarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$
and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220		$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$	$\sim$
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					>
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	117 018 931	117 018 931			
Ancillary own funds		$\sim$	$\setminus$	$\setminus$	$\sim$	$\setminus$
•	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	KU300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item	R0310					
for mutual and mutual – type undertakings, callable on demand			$\longleftrightarrow$	$\longleftrightarrow$		$\overline{}$
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320		$\rightarrow$	$\rightarrow$		
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330		$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$		
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340		$\sim$	$\sim$		<b></b>
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350		$\sim$	$\sim$		
	R0360					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	KU360					
Supplementary members calls – other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of	R0370					
the Directive 2009/138/EC			<	<		
Other ancillary own funds	R0390		$\sim$	>		
Total ancillary own funds	R0400		$\sim$	$\sim$	_	
Available and eligible own funds	D0500	117.010.001	117.010.001			
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	117 018 931	117 018 931			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510 R0540	117 018 931	117 018 931			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	117 018 931 117 018 931	117 018 931 117 018 931			
SCR	R0580	53 395 998	117 016 931			$\bigcirc$
MCR	R0600	13 349 000	>	>	>	>
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	219.15 %	>	>	>	>
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	876.61 %	>	>	$\sim$	>
······································						
		C0060				
Reconciliation reserve						
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	132 018 931	>>			
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710		$\searrow$			
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	15 000 000	$\sim$			
Other basic own fund items	R0730	10 200 000	$\sim$			
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios	R0740					
and ring fenced funds						
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	106 818 931	$\sim$			
Expected profits		$\sim$	$\geq$			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	R0770		>			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-life business	R0780	5 967 603	>			
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	5 967 603	$\sim$			



# \$.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement — for undertakings on Standard Formula

		capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	ļ	C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk R00	010	31 072 069	> <	
Counterparty default risk R00	020	431 046	> <	
Life underwriting risk R00	030			
Health underwriting risk R00	040			
Non-life underwriting risk R00	050	27 703 288		
Diversification R00	060	-12 492 713	> <	>
Intangible asset risk R00	070	0	> <	
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement R0	100	46 713 689	$\rightarrow$	>

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	558 668
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-9 454 471
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	37 817 885
Capital add-on already set	R0210	15 578 113
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	53 395 998
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

# Approach to tax rate

Approach based on average tax rate C109

R0590

No

# Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

C0130 LAC DT R0640 -9 454 471 LAC DT justified by revision of deferred tax liabilities R0650 <u>-9 454</u> 471 R0660 LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit LAC DT justified by carry back, current year R0670 LAC DT justified by carry back, future years R0680 Maximum LAC DT R0690 -9 454 471

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Yes/No

LAC DT

## S.28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement

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

MCR<sub>NL</sub> Result

	C0010
R0010	3 019 124

Net (of reinsurance)

Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance Assistance and proportional reinsurance Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance Non-proportional health reinsurance Non-proportional casualty reinsurance Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance Non-proportional property reinsurance

	reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
	C0020	C0030
R0020		
R0030		
R0040		
R0050		
R0060		
R0070		
R0080		
R0090		
R0100	8 889 761	24 609 547
R0110		
R0120		
R0130		
R0140		
R0150		
R0160		
R0170		

Net (of

## **Overall MCR calculation**

Linear MCR SCR MCR cap MCR floor Combined MCR Absolute floor of the MCR

## **Minimum Capital Requirement**

	354 366
<b>R0310</b> 53	395 998
<b>R0320</b> 24	028 199
<b>R0330</b> 13	349 000
<b>R0340</b> 13	349 000
R0350 3	700 000
C007	0
<b>R0400</b> 13	349 000