GARANTIA (49)

21 March 2024

Solvency and Financial Condition Report 2023

Garantia Insurance Company Ltd

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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- 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 that focuses on businesses with industrial-scale opportunities within bioindustry and renewable energy. Taaleri's business comprises two reporting segments: Private Asset Management and Strategic Investments. The Private Asset Management segment contains the bioindustry, renewable energy and real estate businesses. The Strategic Investments segment includes Garantia Insurance Company Ltd. Taaleri Plc's share is listed on Nasdaq OMX Helsinki.

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

SUMMARY

A. Business and performance

Established in 1993, Garantia Insurance Company Ltd is a private non-life insurance company specialising in guaranty insurance.

Garantia's gross premiums written decreased by 22.9% to EUR 19.0 (24.7) million from the previous year. The decline in premiums written resulted from the decline in premiums from residential mortgage guarantees, included in consumer exposures, due to the low volume of housing transactions.

The amount of premiums written recognised prior to the reporting period as the provision for unearned premiums that was recognised in profit and loss as the change in the provision for unearned premiums was greater than the provision for unearned premiums from the premiums written recognised for the period. The net provision for unearned premiums decreased by EUR 1.7 (increased by 5.9) million during the financial year. The recognition of the provision for unearned premiums into profit and loss is mainly related to the fact that the prior provision for unearned premiums recognised from the residential mortgage loan guaranty portfolio were greater than the new provision for unearned premiums from residential mortgage guaranties that commenced during the financial year. Earned premiums grew by 11.2% during the financial year and amounted to EUR 20.3 (18.2) million. The increase in earned premiums was mainly due to the changes of the product structure and effective income of the total guaranty insurance exposure.

The total guaranty insurance exposure declined by 6.0% during the year and was EUR 1,749 (1,862) million at the end of the year. Of the total guaranty insurance exposure, EUR 1,397 (1,343) million, or 80% (72), consisted of consumer exposures and EUR 352 (518) million, or 20% (28), consisted of corporate exposures.

Claims incurred remained at a low level and totalled EUR 0.8 (0.6) million. The claims ratio was 4.2% (3.2) and the ratio of claims incurred against the total guaranty insurance exposure was 0.05% (0.03). No substantial individual guaranty insurance claims occurred during the financial year.

Operating expenses grew by 10.0% to EUR 5.1 (4.7) million during the financial year. The increase in operating expenses was driven mainly by an increase in variable personnel expenses. The expense ratio remained at the previous financial year's level at 25.3% (25.6).

The balance on the technical account increased to EUR 14.3 (13.0) million before changes to the equalization provision, and the combined ratio rose to 29.5% (28.8). The excellent profitability of insurance operations was the result of an increase in earned premiums, and the claims incurred and operating expenses that remained low. The equalisation provision was reversed by EUR 0.8 (0.6) million and thus the balance on the technical account came to EUR 15.1 (13.6) million.

Garantia's investment portfolio (incl. cash and bank balances and accrued interest) at fair value was EUR 164.0 (154.7) 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 developed favourably for investment during the financial year. Equity prices increased, the rise in market interest rates stopped, inflation started to decline and credit risk spreads on fixed income investments narrowed. In particular, the halt in the rise of interest rates and the increase in the running yield from fixed-income investments improved investment income because the majority of the company's investment assets are invested in fixed-income investments.

Net investment income on invested capital at fair value was EUR 10.2 (-18.8) million, or 6.7% (-11.3).

Garantia's earnings before tax amounted to EUR 23.5 (-1.6) million. The favourable financial performance was supported by the excellent balance on the technical account and the investment income.

B. 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.

During the financial year, the company's Board of Directors was composed of Karri Haaparinne (Chair), Kenneth Kaarnimo, Laura Paasio, Antti Suhonen (Vice-Chair) and Peter Ramsay (from 17 February 2023). 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 17 February 2023.

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.

There were no material changes in the company's system of governance in 2023.

C. Risk profile

The risk position of Garantia's guaranty insurance operations has remained stable. The total guaranty insurance exposure declined 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 1,397 (1,343) million and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 80% (72). Consumer exposures consist of residential mortgage guaranties and rent guarantees granted to households. A residential mortgage guaranty is a supplementary 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 352 (519) million at the end of the financial year, and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 20% (28). 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. In addition to risk selection, reinsurance, counter-collateral and risk-mitigating contractual terms and conditions are also used to hedge against the credit risks of corporate exposures.

The share of investment grade exposures, or exposures rated between AAA and BBB-, made up 31.1% (23.0), while exposures with a rating of at least BB- accounted for 71.4% (67.0) of the rated corporate insurance portfolio. The share of exposures with weak credit ratings of C+ or lower increased slightly and was 2.8% (2.2). The creditworthiness of the company's corporate counterparties has remained good on average, despite the creditworthiness of some counterparties having been affected by the deteriorating economic outlook.

The principal sectors in the corporate insurance portfolio were trade at 20.8% (15.6), manufacturing 19.1% (23.8) construction at 12.3% (17.2), finance and insurance operations at 11.7% (13.1), and water and waste management at 10.3% (9.4). The proportions of other sectors were less than 10%.

The risk level of investment activities was kept at a low level. At the end of the year, fixed income investments made up 86.6% (88.2), equity and private equity investments 12.0% (10.4) and real estate investments 1.4% (1.4) 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 61.2% (68.8) of fixed income investments had an investment grade credit rating. The modified duration of the fixed income investments was 2.4 (2.3).

D. Valuation for solvency purposes

Garantia calculates its solvency as required by chapter 3 of the Insurance Companies Act (2018/521) (so-called Solvency II capital adequacy). For the solvency calculation, the company prepares a Solvency II balance sheet, which is different from the company's FAS balance sheet.

The valuation of assets on the Solvency II balance sheet mainly 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. At the end of 2023, the value of the assets on the company's Solvency II balance sheet was EUR 164.2 (155.0) million, and the value of the assets was EUR 3.3 million higher than on the FAS balance sheet.

The valuation of the liabilities on the 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, whereas on the FAS balance sheet it is part of technical provisions. At the end of 2023 the company's Solvency II balance sheet liabilities were EUR 39.9 (39.6) million and the valuation difference compared with the FAS balance sheet amounted to EUR 75.5 million.

At the end of 2023, the difference between the assets and the liabilities on the company's Solvency II balance sheet was EUR 124.2 (115.3) million. Net assets were EUR 78.8 million higher than on the FAS balance sheet.

E. Capital management

Garantia's solvency strengthened on the previous year due to a reduction in the solvency capital requirement and the growth of Garantia's basic own funds. The company's basic own funds amounted to EUR 109.2 (105.3) million at the end of the financial year and the solvency capital requirement was EUR 44.4 (45.5) million. The solvency ratio, or the ratio of basic own funds to the solvency capital requirement, was 245.7% (231.3).

The company's solvency is strong as its own funds are more than double the amount of the capital requirement calculated under the requirements of the Insurance Companies Act and the Solvency II rules. At the end of the financial year, the company's basic own funds included a loss buffer totalling EUR 64.8 (59.8) million.

Basicown funds grew mostly as a result of a strong balance on the technical account and the increase in the value of investment assets. Basic own funds include, as a deduction, foreseeable dividends, the amount of which also increased on the previous year.

The reduction in the solvency capital requirement during the financial year resulted from a reduction of the capital requirement for insurance and market risk. The capital requirement for market risk decreased as a result of lower interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. The reduction in risks was caused by allocation changes in the investment portfolio. The capital add-on associated with insurance risk remained on the previous year's level.

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 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 does not apply the transition arrangements of technical provisions or market risk calculations.

Garantia's solvency capital requirement has included a capital add-on related to underwriting risk, 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 9 June 2023, when the amount of the add-on was set at EUR 11.9 (11.71) million. The updated capital add-on is included in the company's solvency capital requirement as of 30 June 2023. When making the add-on decision, the Financial Supervisory Authority acknowledged the capital requirement for underwriting risk calculated as per Garantia's own economic capital model.

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 17 June 2022.

On 14 December 2023, 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.

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¹ The capital add-on that was in force as of 30 June 2022 in parentheses.

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 and 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. 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 area of operation is Finland, and the company does not currently engage in any significant insurance operations outside the country's borders.

During the 2023 financial year, Garantia employed an average of 23 (23) people.

Garantia is a wholly owned subsidiary of Taaleri Plc (Business ID 2234823–5) 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 and bioindustry businesses. The Strategic Investments segment includes Garantia Insurance Company Ltd. Taaleri Plc's share is listed on Nasdaq OMX Helsinki.

Taaleri Plc and its subsidiaries and associated companies form an insurance group pursuant to chapter 26 of the Insurance Companies Act, to which group supervision will be applied. The group's parent company is Taaleri Plc. There is no solvency capital requirement for the insurance group.



Image 1: Structure of the Taaleri Group on 31 December 2023

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@finanssivalvonta.fi.

The annual general meeting held on 17 February 2023 appointed Ernst & Young Oy as the auditor and Authorised Public Accountant Johanna Winqvist-Ilkka 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 first-name.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). Garantia is consolidated in the consolidated financial statements as a subsidiary and reported as part of the Strategic Investments business segment.

The Report by the Board of Directors and the Financial Statements for 2023 are available at: https://www.gar-antia.fi/en/about-us/financial-information/.

A.2 Underwriting performance

Garantia's gross premiums written decreased by 22.9% to EUR 19.0 (24.7) million from the previous year. The decline in premium income resulted from the low level of premiums from residential mortgage guarantees, included in consumer exposures, due to the low volume of housing transactions.

The amount of premium income recognised prior to the reporting period as the provision for unearned premiums that was recognised in profit and loss as the change in the provision for unearned premiums was greater than the provision for unearned premiums from the premium income recognised for the period. The net provision for unearned premiums decreased by EUR 1.7 (increased by 5.9) million during the financial year. The recognition of the provision for unearned premiums into profit and loss is mainly related to the fact that the older provision for unearned premiums recognised from the residential mortgage loan guaranty portfolio were greater than the new provision for unearned premiums from residential mortgage guaranties that commenced during the financial year. Earned premiums grew by 11.2% during the financial year and amounted to EUR 20.3 (18.2) million. The increase in earned premiums was mainly due to the changes of the product structure and effective income of the total guaranty insurance exposure.

The total guaranty insurance exposure declined by 6.0% during the year and was EUR 1,749 (1,862) million at the end of the year. Of the total guaranty insurance exposure, EUR 1,397 (1,343) million, or 80% (72), consisted of consumer exposures and EUR 352 (518) million, or 20% (28), consisted of corporate exposures.

Claims incurred remained at a low level and totalled EUR 0.8 (0.6) million. The claims ratio was 4.2% (3.2) 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.

Operating expenses grew by 10.0% to EUR 5.1 (4.7) million during the financial year. The increase in operating expenses was driven mainly by an increase in variable personnel expenses. The expense ratio remained at the previous financial year's level at 25.3% (25.6).

The balance on the technical account increased to EUR 14.3 (13.0) million before changes to the equalization provision, and the combined ratio rose to 29.5% (28.8). The excellent profitability of insurance operations was the result of an increase in earned premiums, and the claims incurred and operating expenses that remained low. The equalisation provision was reversed by EUR 0.8 (0.6) million and thus the balance on the technical account came to EUR 15.1 (13.6) 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 developed favourably for investment during the financial year. Equity prices increased, the rise in market interest rates stopped, inflation started to decline and credit risk spreads on fixed income investments narrowed. In particular, the halt in the rise of interest rates and the increase in the running yield from fixed-income

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investments improved investment income because the majority of the company's investment assets are invested in fixed-income investments.

Garantia's net investment income recognised in profit and loss amounted to EUR 8.3 (-15.2) million and it was boosted especially by the revaluations recognised in the financial year of the impairments of investments on which impairments had been recognised in the previous financial year. The valuation difference between the fair value and the book value of investment assets was EUR 5.1 (3.2) million at the end of December.

At the end of the financial year, 86.6% (88.2) of the investment portfolio was allocated to fixed income investments, 12.0% (10.4) to equity and private equity investments, and 1.4% (1.4) to real estate investments. Investment income at fair value was 6.9% (-11.2). Net investment income on invested capital at fair value was EUR 10.2 (-18.8) million, or 6.7% (-11.3).

Garantia's investment portfolio (incl. cash and bank balances and accrued interest) at fair value was EUR 164.0 (154.7) million at the end of the year.

Investments by asset class at fair value

EUR million	2023	%	2022	%
Fixed income investments	142,1	86,6 %	136,3	88,2 %
Equity investments	19,6	12,0 %	16,1	10,4 %
Real estate investments	2,3	1,4 %	2,2	1,4 %
Total	164,0	100,0 %	154,7	100,0 %

Net	return	on	investments	at	fair	value
INGL	return	UII	IIIvesuiieiik	aι	IaII	value

	Net return on investments at fair value	Capital employed ⁹⁾	Net return on invest-ments, %			on in	eturn vest- ts, %
		2023		2022	2021	2020	2019
	in euros	in euros	%	%	%	%	%
Fixed income investments	9 068 668	131 774 380	6.9	-12.2	2.5	2.5	6.3
Loan receivables 1)							
Bonds	9 058 496	129 502 887	7.0	-12.4	2.5	2.6	6.3
Other financial instruments and deposits 1) 2)	10 173	2 271 493	0.4	-0.2	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Equity investments	1 290 818	16 958 515	7.6	-6.0	29.0	-2.8	22.7
Listed equities 3)	1 113 645	11 699 038	9.6	-12.1	27.9	-3.2	27.9
Private equity investments 4)	177 173	5 259 477	3.4	12.1	33.1	-1.0	-1.2
Unlisted equities ⁵⁾							
Real estate investments	38 974	2 236 519	1.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.5
Direct real estate investments							
Real estate investment funds and collective invest- ments	38 974	2 236 519	1.7	5.7	4.9	4.3	3.5
Other investments							
Hedge funds ⁶⁾							
Commodities							
Other investments 7)							
Total	10 398 460	150 969 414	6.9	-11.2	6.1	1.8	8.1
Unallocated income, expenses and operating expenses	-236 208						
Net return on investments at fair value	10 162 252	150 969 414	6.7	-11.3	5.9	1.7	8.0

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Garantia is part of the Taaleri Group.



- 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

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

Investment income at fair value is made up of dividend and interest 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 investment management expenses. Garantia's shareholders' equity and reserves in the financial statements does not include gains or losses booked 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 2023, Garantia had rental and leasing liabilities resulting from rents and leases payable in upcoming financial periods that amounted to EUR 0.6 (0.1) 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

Garantia has no significant civil cases in progress at the time of reporting.

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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 Chair 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 (Chair), Kenneth Kaarnimo, Laura Paasio, Antti Suhonen (Vice-Chair) and Peter Ramsay (from 17 February 2023). 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 17 February 2023.

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 company's Executive Committee was composed of Titta Elomaa, Henrik Allonen, Assi Ikonen, Timo Lehikoinen and Riku Saastamoinen during the financial year.

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 ratings 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.

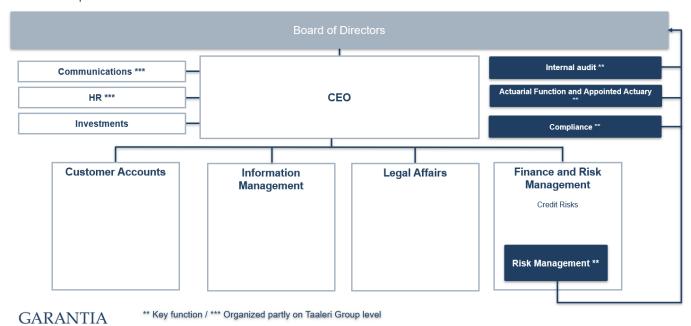


Image 3: Garantia's organisational structure and key functions

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.

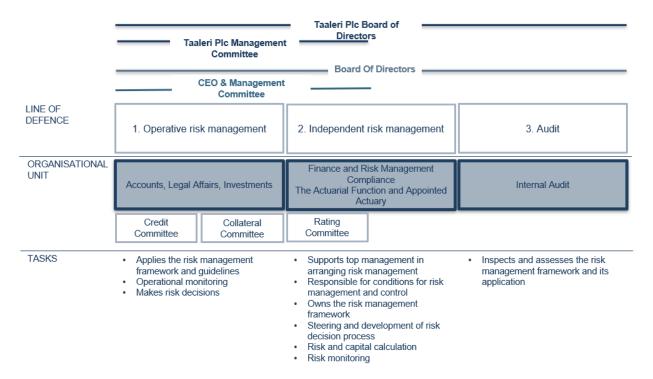


Image 4: Lines of defence of Garantia's internal control and risk management

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

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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

There were no material changes in the company's system of governance in 2023.

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 this system. Garantia's Board of Directors prepares and approves the company's remuneration system 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 2023, the fees paid to Board members totalled EUR 120,000 (140,000).

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 2023, Garantia's personnel remuneration system consisted of

- 1. 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 2023 short-term remuneration system, in accordance with the company's annual plan, the accumulation of remuneration was based on the volume of premiums written 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 functions² 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.

Employee share savings plan

Garantia's employees are part of the Taaleri Group's share savings plan, which is an incentive programme for the Group's employees. The share savings plan offers employees the opportunity to save part of their salary and invest it in Taaleri Plc shares. In return, the employee receives Taaleri Plc shares (additional shares) at the end of the holding period as a reward based on the number of shares acquired with the savings. The savings period under the plan is one (1) year and the length of the holding period required for the additional shares is two (2) years. The first savings period of the programme started on 1 July 2022 and will end on 30 June 2023.

The parent company, Taaleri Plc, will charge the company for the costs of acquiring the additional shares, which will be transferred to Garantia's personnel when the required shares are acquired. In accordance with applicable accounting regulations, Garantia does not recognise a provision for the costs in its financial statements. The company estimates that the share savings accumulated by the personnel during the savings period will entitle them to a maximum of 8,288 additional shares. Calculated at the closing price of Taaleri Plc's share on the balance sheet date, the value of the additional shares would be EUR 74,509 in total. The receipt of additional shares is conditional on the fulfilment of the conditions of the remuneration scheme.

Personnel's equity-based incentive programmes

The Taaleri Group has an equity-based incentive programme in place for the Group' key persons, which includes persons employed by Garantia. The bonuses accruing under the remuneration scheme are paid after the end of predetermined earnings periods partly in Taaleri Plc shares and partly in cash. The Board of Taaleri Plc decides on the earnings criteria applied in the programme and the goals set for each criterion. In the valid earnings periods, the bonuses paid under the programme are based on the compound earnings of Taaleri Plc's share.

The parent company Taaleri Plc charges the costs of the shares under the share-based incentive schemes allocated to Garantia's employees to the company when the share bonuses are paid. In accordance with applicable accounting regulations, Garantia does not recognise a provision for the costs arising from the share-based incentive scheme in its financial statements. Instead, the costs are recognised as an expense at the time of paying the bonuses. The number of outstanding shares allocated to Garantia's personnel under the share-based incentive schemes on the balance sheet date was 81,000. The payment of the bonuses is subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of the incentive scheme.

Pension arrangements

² Independent control functions in the company are the Risk Management, Compliance and Actuarial functions and the Internal



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. The 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 and 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 operations:
- 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 control and supervision methods;
- to assess the efficiency of the Risk Management and Compliance functions;
- to assess the adequacy of management 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;
- 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

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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. Sustainability risks have also been assessed, but their impact has been found to be low.

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 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 guarantees, which results from the default of the reinsurer or the guarantor, 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 of guaranty 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 process of underwriting insurance policies, which is controlled by the credit risk policy (insurance policy), reinsurance policy and decision-making system adopted 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 insurance risk's economic capital is defined on contract basis primarily 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 2023, 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 PD and LGD models used to measure insurance risks and the calibration of the parameters of the concentration risk model of insurance risk.

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.

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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 grew compared with the end of the previous year. The proportion of consumer exposures in the total guaranty insurance exposure grew slightly and the proportion of corporate exposures declined.

The volume of consumer exposures at the end of the financial year was EUR 1,397 (1 343) million and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 80% (72). 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 352 (519) million at the end of the financial year, and their proportion in the total guaranty insurance exposure was 20% (28). 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. In addition to risk selection, reinsurance, counter-collateral and risk-mitigating contractual terms and conditions are also used to hedge against the credit risks of corporate exposures.

The share of investment grade exposures, or exposures rated between AAA and BBB-, made up 31.1% (23.0), while exposures with a rating of at least BB- accounted for 71.4% (67.0) of the rated corporate insurance portfolio. The share of exposures with weak credit ratings of C+ or lower decreased slightly and was 2.8% (2.8). The creditworthiness of the company's corporate counterparties has remained good on average, despite the creditworthiness of some counterparties having been affected by the deteriorating economic outlook.

The principal sectors in the corporate insurance portfolio were trade at 20.6% (15.6), manufacturing 18.9% (23.8) construction at 12.2% (17.2), finance and insurance operations at 11.6% (13.1), and water and waste management at 10.2% (9.4). The proportions of other sectors were less than 10%.

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

Sensitivity analysis of insurance operations, 31 Dec 2023

Risk parameter	Total, EUR thousand	Change in risk parameter	Effect on eq- uity, EUR thousand	Effect on combined ratio, %
Premiums earned	20 294	increases 10 %	1 624	improves 2.7%-p.
Claims incurred	845	increases 10 %	0	worsens 0.4%-p.
Large claim, EUR 10 million	0	EUR 10 mn.	0	worsens 49.3%-p.
Operating expenses	5 143	increases 10 %	-514	worsens 2.5%-p.

Sensitivity analysis of insurance operations, 31 Dec 2022

Risk parameter	Total, EUR thousand	Change in risk parameter	Effect on eq- uity, EUR thousand	Effect on combined ratio, %
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Premiums earned	18 244	increases 10 %	1 785 improves 2.6%-p.
Claims incurred	579	increases 10 %	0 worsens 0.3%-p.
Large claim, EUR 10 million	0	EUR 10 mn.	0 worsens 54.8%-p.
Operating expenses	4 676	increases 10 %	-468 worsens 2.6%-p.

Trend in claims incurred

EUR thousand	Claims paid	Change in provision for outstanding claims	Claims in- curred	% of insur- ance expo- sure	Claims ratio, %
2023	-1 121	276	-845	0.05 %	4.2 %
2022	-1 055	477	-579	0.03 %	3.2 %
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 %

Claims paid includes the share of reinsurers, income from collection of recourse receivables and operating expenses allocated to claims processing. Change in provision for outstanding claims includes the share of reinsurers.

Total insurance exposure by business line

EUR million	2023	2022
Consumer exposure	1 397	1 343
Corporate exposure	352	519
Total	1 749	1 862
Committed undrawn portion	23	0

Consumer exposure includes residential mortgage guaranties and rent guarantees, where insurance risk is attributable to the credit risk of private households. Residential mortgage guaranties included in consumer exposure have second tier collateral rights relating to the residential property collateral of the guaranteed mortgage loan. The risks of the residential mortgage guaranty portfolio are also limited through an excess-of-loss reinsurance arrangement, which covers the majority of the portfolio, covering claims exceeding a certain retention threshold up to a specified insured amount. The rent guaranties are unsecured.

Corporate exposure is made up of corporate loan guaranties, commercial bonds and other business-related guaranties, where insurance risk is attributable to the credit risk of companies and other organisations. The corporate exposure is partly covered by reinsurance and collaterals.

The committed undrawn portion shown in the table is the amount of the guarantee liability committed by Garantia, where the principal debt covered by the guarantee has not yet been drawn. Committed undrawn liability is not presented as part of the guaranty insurance portfolio exposure.

	2023	2022
AAABBB-	103	113
BB+BB-	133	217
B+B-	86	152
C+ or weaker	9	11
Rated exposure total	332	492
Other exposure	20	26
Corporate exposure total	352	519

Corporate insurance exposure by collateral class

EUR million	2023	2022
Reinsured	12	28
Classes 1 & 2	39	64
Classes 3 & 4	91	117
Unsecured	190	283
Rate exposure total	332	492
Other exposure	20	26
Corporate exposure	352	519

Collateral classes: 1 = secure liquid collateral, 2 = real collateral within collateral value, 3 = real collateral within fair value, 4 = other collateral.

Corporate insurance exposure by industry

	2023	2022
Manufacturing	63	117
Machinery and equipment (incl. repair)	33	53
Metals	3	25
Chemicals	16	22
Food	9	13
Other	2	4
Construction	41	85
Wholesale and retail trade	69	77
Water supply and waste management	39	64

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Transport and logistics	34	46
Finance and insurance	22	29
Energy	21	20
Services	15	13
Information and communication	1	11
Other industries	26	30
Rated exposure total	332	492
Other exposure	20	26
Corporate exposure total	352	519

Other exposure consists of exposure where insurance risk is not directly attributable to the creditworthiness or industry risk of the counterparty and therefore 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. 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 (incl. illiquid PE investments), currency risk, interest rate risk and credit risk. 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 activities was kept at a low level. At the end of the year, fixed income investments made up 86.6% (88.2), equity and private equity investments 12.0% (10.4) and real estate investments 1.4% (1.4) 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 68.7% (68.8) of fixed income investments had an investment grade credit rating. The modified duration of the fixed income investments was 2.4 (2.3).

Investments by asset class at fair value

EUR million	2023	%	2022	%
Fixed income investments	142,1	86,6 %	136,3	88,2 %
Equity investments	19,6	12,0 %	16,1	10,4 %
Real estate investments	2,3	1,4 %	2,2	1,4 %
Total	164,0	100,0 %	154,7	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 2023

EUR million	0-1 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total	%
AAAAA-	1,3	17,0	0,0	0,0	18,3	12,9 %
A+A-	0,3	0,0	0,0	8,5	8,7	6,1 %
BBB+BBB-	7,8	21,4	30,0	11,3	70,5	49,6 %
BB+ or weaker	10,0	21,2	13,3	0,0	44,5	31,3 %
Total	19,3	59,7	43,4	19,7	142,1	100,0 %

Fixed-income investments by maturity and credit rating, 31 Dec 2022

EUR million	0-1 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	Over 5 yrs.	Total	%
AAAAA-	0,3	21,8	0,0	0,0	22,1	16,2 %
A+A-	8,8	6,1	2,2	2,0	19,2	14,1 %
BBB+BBB-	3,5	21,7	22,1	5,3	52,6	38,5 %
BB+ or weaker	0,0	26,6	14,3	1,6	42,5	31,2 %
Total	12,7	76,2	38,6	8,9	136,3	100,0 %

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

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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.

Sensitivity analysis of investment activities, 31 Dec 2023

Investment category	Investments at fair value, EUR million	Risk parameter	Change (+/-)	Effect on equity, EUR million (+/-)
Fixed income	142,1	Chg in int. rates	1,0 %	2,8
Equities	14,4	Market value	10,0 %	1,2
Private equity	7,5	Market value	10,0 %	0,6

Sensitivity analysis of investment activities, 31 Dec 2022

Investment category	Investments at fair value, EUR million	Risk parameter	Change (+/-)	Effect on equity, EUR million (+/-)
Fixed income	136,3	Chg in int. rates	1,0 %	2,5
Equities	10,8	Market value	10,0 %	0,9
Private equity	7,6	Market value	10,0 %	0,6

The calculation of the effects of the changes assumes mark-to-market valuation before and after the change.

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. A new tool for monitoring liquidity risk was developed in 2023 and the quantitative monitoring has also improved as a result.

The technical provisions that are based on Garantia's solvency calculations include EUR 4.50 (4.54) million in expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP). The expected profits are allocated in full to the insurance class 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.

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 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 the insurance company. 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 and industries. In addition, Garantia's guaranties and investments are concentrated in Finland. The selection of guaranty insurance and investment targets and the continuous monitoring of changes in the situation of counterparties 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 counterparty-specific risk limits.

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C.6.4 Sustainability risk

Sustainability risk refers to an environmental, social or corporate governance event or condition that, if it occurred, could have a negative impact on the value of the company's investments or technical provisions. At Garantia, sustainability risks may arise to a material degree in the company's investment and guaranty insurance operations. In these functions, sustainability risks are linked in practice to the sustainability of the activities of individual companies and entities that are the credit risk counterparties of investments or guaranty insurance agreements. These risks are assessed as part of the decision making process for underwriting and investment. Sustainability risks are also monitored and assessed with a risk survey prepared in conjunction with the annual planning. 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 associated with larger than usual sustainability issues.

C.7 Other information

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D. VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

D.1 Assets

Garantia calculates its solvency as required by chapter 3 of the Insurance Companies Act (2018/521) (so-called Solvency II capital adequacy). For the solvency calculation, the company prepares a Solvency II balance sheet, which is different from the company's FAS balance sheet. 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 valuation principles.

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

solvency in balance sheet. Plasels and changes in assets, core	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Change
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	53 044	54 603	-1 559
Investments	162 437 688	153 891 014	8 546 675
Bonds	128 464 712	118 583 992	9 880 720
Collective Investments Undertakings	33 972 977	35 307 022	-1 334 045
Deposits other than cash equivalents	0	0	0
Reinsurance recoverables from Non-life and health similar to non-life	-88 708	-149 587	60 879
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	0	0	0
Reinsurance receivables	222 329	377 552	-155 223
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	69	926	-857
Cash and cash equivalents	1 532 951	781 010	751 941
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0	0	0
Total assets	164 157 373	154 955 518	9 201 855

The difference between assets on Solvency II and FAS balance sheets 31.12.2023, euro

	Solvency II	FAS	Difference
Intangible assets	0	89 816	-89 816
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	53 044	53 044	0
Investments	162 437 688	157 325 861	5 111 828
Bonds	128 464 712	127 486 654	978 058
Collective Investments Undertakings	33 972 977	29 839 207	4 133 770
Deposits other than cash equivalents	0	0	0
Reinsurance recoverables	-88 708	0	-88 708

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Total assets	164 157 373	160 866 918	3 290 455
Debtors, other (FAS)	0	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	1 532 951	1 532 951	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	69	69	0
Reinsurance receivables	222 329	222 329	0
Debtors, arising out of direct insurance operations (FAS)	0	1 642 849	-1 642 849

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 Under- takings	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 the 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 duration of the cash flow distribution of technical provisions technical provisions still do not contain significant interest rate risk.

The technical provisions that are based on Garantia's solvency calculations include EUR 4.50 (4.54) million in expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP). The expected profits are allocated in full to the insurance class 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 2023 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. The estimate of expected operating expenses includes an assumption on the impact of inflation on future expenditure levels. In contrast, inflation does not have an impact on the expected claims in guaranty insurance.

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 liability level remained almost at the same level compared to the previous reporting period, due to the guarantee insurance operations that remained stable and the increase in the best-estimate provision for claims outstanding.

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

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Change
Technical provisions – non-life	15 529 687	16 826 967	-1 297 279
Best Estimate	9 583 590	10 503 369	-919 779
Risk margin	5 946 097	6 323 598	-377 501
Deferred tax liabilities	19 706 365	19 741 711	-35 347
Insurance & intermediaries payables	0	0	0
Reinsurance payables	96 386	101 781	-5 395
Payables (trade, not insurance)	4 386 475	2 555 258	1 831 217
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	230 590	405 731	-175 141
Total liabilities	39 949 502	39 631 448	318 055
Excess of assets over liabilities	124 207 871	115 324 071	8 883 800

The difference between liabilities on Solvency II and FAS balance sheets 31.12.2023, euro

Garantia Insurance Company Ltd



	Solvency II	FAS	Difference
Technical provisions – non-life	15 529 687	41 769 444	-26 239 757
Best estimate	9 583 590	0	9 583 590
Risk margin	5 946 097	0	5 946 097
Provisions	0	16 737	-16 737
Reinsurer's share of technical provisions (FAS)	0	-23 502	23 502
Equalisation provision (FAS)	0	69 008 375	-69 008 375
Deferred tax liabilities	19 706 365	0	19 706 365
Creditors, arising out of direct insurance operations (FAS)	0	0	0
Reinsurance payables	96 386	96 386	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	4 386 475	4 386 475	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	230 590	230 590	0
Total liabilities	39 949 502	115 484 506	-75 535 003
Excess of assets over liabilities	124 207 871	45 382 413	78 825 458

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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Garantia is part of the Taaleri Group.

E. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Garantia updates its capital plan at least once a year. 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. The capital plan is based on an annual risk and solvency assessment. In addition to the regular annual updates, 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.

Garantia's basic own funds amounted to EUR 109.2 (105.3) million at the end of the financial year. Basic own funds increased slightly as a result of the negative profit for the financial year and a decline in the value of investment assets. Basic own funds include, as a deduction, foreseeable dividends, the amount of which increased on the previous year.

Own funds

Own funds (Tier 1), euro

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Change
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	10 200 000	10 200 000	0
Reconciliation reserve	99 007 871	95 124 071	3 883 800
of which forseeable dividends, distributions and charges	15 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000
Total	109 207 871	105 324 071	3 883 800

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

	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Change
Own funds (Tier 1)	109 207 871	105 324 071	3 883 800
Solvency Capital requirement (SCR)	44 440 757	45 543 885	-1 103 128
Solvency Capital requirement excl. capital add-on	32 531 504	33 837 345	-1 305 841
Minimum Capital requirement (MCR)	11 110 189	11 385 971	-275 782
Own funds / SCR, %	246 %	231 %	15 pp.
Own funds / MCR, %	983 %	925 %	58 pp.

Garantia's shareholders' equity and reserves presented in the financial statements were EUR 45.4 (36.4) million and the own funds in accordance with the Insurance Companies Act the above-mentioned EUR 109.2 (105.3) 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 69.0 (69.9) million included in the

Garantia Insurance Company Ltd



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 13.8 (14.1) 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

sheet, euro		
	31.12.2023	31.12.2022
Shareholder's equity and reserves (+)	45 382 413	36 357 225
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges (-)	-15 000 000	-10 000 000
Valuation difference of Technical provisions - non-life (+)	26 127 547	26 764 827
Provision for unearned premiums and claims outstanding (net) in financial statements	41 745 943	43 741 380
Technical provisions - non-life in Solvency II	-15 529 687	-16 826 967
Reinsurance recoverables from Non-life in Solvency II	-88 708	-149 587
Items in financial statements included in Solvency II technical provisions	-1 642 849	-914 900
Debtors, arising out of direct insurance operations	-1 642 849	-955 834
Debtors, other	0	0
Creditors, arising out of direct insurance operations	0	40 935
Equalisation provision (+)	69 008 375	69 853 074
Provisions (+)	16 737	17 781
Valuation difference of Investments	5 111 828	3 198 375
Book-value of investments in financial statements	-157 325 861	-150 692 639
Fair value of investments in Solvency II	162 437 688	153 891 014
Intangible assets (-)	-89 816	-210 600
Deferred tax liabilities (-)	-19 706 365	-19 741 711
Own funds	109 207 871	105 324 071

E.2 Solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement

On 31 December 2023 Garantia's solvency capital requirement was EUR 44.4 (45.5) million. The reduction in the solvency capital requirement during the financial year resulted mainly from the continuous decrease in the capital requirement for market risk. The capital requirement for market risk decreased as a result of lower credit spread risks, concentration risks and currency risks. Equity risks, on the other hand, increased slightly on the previous year. The reduction in the amount of market risk was caused by the decline in the value of the investment portfolio and the investment allocation changes that were carried.

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 related to insurance risk 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 9 June 2023, when the amount of the add-on was set at EUR 11.9 (11.7³) million. The updated capital add-on is included in the company's solvency capital requirement as of 30 June 2023. When making the add-on decision, the Financial Supervisory Authority acknowledged the capital requirement for underwriting 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 17 June 2022.

Solvency capital requirement by component, euro

solvency capital requirement by component, euro	31.12.2023	31.12.2022	Change
Basic solvency capital requirement	40 041 409	41 732 999	-1 691 590
Market risk	20 898 843	21 403 333	-504 490
Interest rate risk	4 625 099	5 296 303	-671 204
Equity risk	8 082 963	6 068 183	2 014 780
Property risk	567 239	549 446	17 793
Spread risk	9 986 342	9 708 351	277 991
Currency risk	3 822 682	6 181 599	-2 358 917
Concentration risk	7 569 161	9 743 163	-2 174 002
Diversification benefit	-8 925 001	-16 143 712	7 218 711
Counterparty default risk	313 809	225 852	87 957
Non-life underwriting risk	29 145 722	30 742 941	-1 597 219
Premium and reserve risk	15 337 769	15 962 958	-625 189
Lapse risk	1 536 026	1 379 249	156 777
Catastrophe risk	21 196 928	22 548 591	-1 351 663
Diversification effect	-8 925 001	-9 147 857	222 856
Intangible asset risk	0	0	0
Diversification effect	-10 316 965	-10 639 127	322 162
Operational risk	622 972	563 682	59 290
Adjustment for loss-absorbing capacity	-8 132 876	-8 459 336	326 460
Total excl. capital add-on	32 531 504	33 837 345	-1 305 841
Capital add-on	11 909 253	11 706 540	202 713
Total	44 440 757	45 543 885	-1 103 128

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 $^{^{\}rm 3}$ The capital add-on that was in force as of 30 June 2022 in parentheses.



On 31 December 2023, Garantia's minimum capital requirement was EUR 11.1 (11.4) 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 9.7 (10.7) million and net (with reinsurance contract share deducted) premiums written calculated over the previous 12 months were EUR 18.6 (24.2) million. In 2023 the minimum capital requirement was again at its lower limit, which is 25% of the solvency capital requirement. As a result, the decrease in minimum capital requirement was entirely the result of the decrease in the solvency capital requirement.

The loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes, which amounted to EUR 8.1 (8.5) million on 31 December 2023, 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) 2023/895

S.02.01.02 Balance sheet

		Solvency II
Assets		value C0010
	030	C0010
	040	
	0 4 0	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		F2 044
1 2/1	060 070	53 044 162 437 688
,	080	102 437 000
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	090	0
' <u></u>	100	0
' <u></u>	110	
' <u></u>	120	100 101 710
	130	128 464 712
	140	100 101 710
' <u></u>	150	128 464 712
<u> </u>	160	
	170	00.070.077
ŭ	180	33 972 977
	190	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	200	
	210	
	220	
	230	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	240	
	250	
	260	
	270	-88 708
	280	-88 708
Non-life excluding health R0	290	-88 708
Health similar to non-life R0	300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked R0	310	
·	320	
	330	
	340 350	
· ·	360	
		22222 64
	370	222328,61
	380	69
Own shares (held directly)	390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	400	
Cash and cash equivalents	410	1 532 951
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	420	
Total assets R0	500	164 157 373

			••			
	ia	h	ш	18	10	•
_	ıa	u			16	3

Technical provisions - non-life

Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)

Technical provisions - health (similar to life)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked

TP calculated as a whole

Best Estimate

Risk margin

Contingent liabilities

Provisions other than technical provisions

Pension benefit obligations

Deposits from reinsurers

Deferred tax liabilities

Derivatives

Debts owed to credit institutions

Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions

Insurance & intermediaries payables

Reinsurance payables

Payables (trade, not insurance)

Subordinated liabilities

Subordinated liabilities not in BOF

Subordinated liabilities in BOF

Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown

Total liabilities

Excess of assets over liabilities

	C0010
R0510	15 529 687
R0510	15 529 687
R0520	13 328 007
R0540	9 583 590
R0550	5 946 097
R0560	3 940 097
R0570	
R0580	
R0590	
R0600	
R0610	
R0620	
R0630	
R0640	
R0650	
R0660	
R0670	
R0680	
R0690	
R0700	
R0710	
R0720	
R0740	
R0750	
R0760	
R0770	19 706 365
R0780 R0790	19 700 303
R0800	
R0810	
R0820	
R0830	96 386
R0840	4 386 475
R0850	1 000 110
R0860	
R0870	
R0880	230 590
R0900	39 949 502
R1000	124 207 871

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)	Total
		Credit and suretyship insurance	
		C0090	C0200
Premiums written			
Gross – Direct Business	R0110	19 023 396	19 023 396
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120		
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130		
Reinsurers' share	R0140	448 580	448 580
Net	R0200	18 574 816	18 574 816
Premiums earned			
Gross – Direct Business	R0210	20 765 724	20 765 724
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220		
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230		
Reinsurers' share	R0240	471 348	471 348
Net	R0300	20 294 376	20 294 376
Claims incurred			
Gross – Direct Business	R0310	541 840	541 840
Gross – Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320		
Gross – Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330		
Reinsurers' share	R0340	1 500	1 500
Net	R0400	540 340	540 340
Expenses incurred	R0550	5 662 388	5 662 388
Other expenses	R1200		
Total expenses	R1300		5 662 388

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

\$.17.01.02 Non-life technical provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance Credit and suretyship insurance	Total Non-Life obligation
To destroll an electron relative described.	D0040	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	8 644 730	8 644 730
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0140	-93 891	-93 891
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	R0150	8 738 621	8 738 621
Claims provisions		0 700 021	0 700 021
Gross	R0160	938 860	938 860
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0240	5 183	5 183
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	R0250	933 677	933 677
Total Best estimate – gross	R0260	9 583 590	9 583 590
Total Best estimate – net	R0270	9 672 298	9 672 298
Risk margin	R0280	5 946 097	5 946 097
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	15 529 687	15 529 687
recrifical provisions – total	KU320	15 529 667	15 529 667
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default – total	R0330	-88 708	-88 708
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re – total	R0340		
THIO TO LOCAL		15 618 395	15 618 395

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

PO Box 600, FI-00101 Helsinki

Sum of years (cumulative)

21 March 2024

\$.19.01.21 Non-life insurance claims

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year

Z0010	1- Accident year
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Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) (absolute amount)

Development year

4 10 & + Year 0 2 3 5 6 C0110 C0010 C0020 C0030 C0040 C0050 C0060 C0070 C0080 C0090 C0100 R0100 -49 694 -716 274 -33 978 -46 909 N-9 N-8 N-7 N-6 N-5 N-4 N-3 N-2 N-1 R0160 -48 645 -82 533 -23 138 -39 470 R0170 69 577 -108 264 -43 592 -49 312 -63 958 -84 654 -6 757 -50 587 908 638 -63 701 31 112 -13 411 40 136 R0180 -52 768 -42 313 -49 696 -45 704 -35 102 571 064 -20 955 -29 941 -30 837 165 239 R0190 -44 185 -17 618 R0200 363 238 -20 021 -16 462 -13 094 R0210 816 259 957 338 1 393 156 -18 617 -17 552 623 241 -23 563 544 678 789 866 R0220 -8 047 R0230 -12 758 -30 554 R0240 948 318 -4 817

	C0170	C0180
R0100	-225 193	-2 023 111
R0160	-142 717	-1 040 642
R0170	-46 909	-337 548
R0180	-49 312	659 490
R0190	-45 704	654 716
R0200	165 239	269 413
R0210	-30 837	3 766 431
R0220	623 241	500 462
R0230	-17 552	746 554
R0240	-12 758	943 501
R0250	948 318	1 194 963
R0260	1 175 405	5 334 229

In Current Year

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

(absolute amount)

Year

R0250

1 194 963

Development year

		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100	\times	> <	> <	> <	> <	> <	> <	\times	> <	> <	201 575
N-9	R0160			0	-273 477	0	0	0	0	0	0	
N-8	R0170		193 302	163 163	163 163	0	0	0	0	0		
N-7	R0180	857 194	113 849	142 300	81 343	0	0	0	0			
N-6	R0190	2 191 101	705 880	517 740	517 740	370 305	0	0				
N-5	R0200	880 372	0	0	0	0	0					
N-4	R0210	4 365 385	2 345 857	754 662	0	0						
N-3	R0220	1 509 279	0	0	0							
N-2	R0230	1 282 905	4 882	4 882								
N-1	R0240	1 242 873	2 287									
N	R0250	963 209										

3

Yea	r en	d	
discoun	ted	da	ta

	C0360
R0100	0
R0160	0
R0170	0
R0180	0
R0190	0
R0200	0
R0210	0
R0220	0
R0230	4 723
R0240	2 213
R0250	931 924
R0260	938 860

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E.23.01.01 Own funds					1	
		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		>	\nearrow	\langle	\nearrow	\nearrow
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	10 200 000	10 200 000	\searrow		$\geq \leq$
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030			\sim		\sim
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own – fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040			\rightarrow		\sim
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070			\mathbb{N}		\sim
Preference shares	R0090		$\backslash\!$			
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110		\backslash			
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	99 007 871	99 007 871	\sim	\sim	\sim
Subordinated liabilities	R0140		\sim			
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160 R0180					
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	KU10U	\sim				
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions		><	><	><	><	>>
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					\sim
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	109 207 871	109 207 871			
Ancillary own funds			$\overline{}$	$\overline{}$		$\overline{}$
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300		$\langle \rangle$	$\langle \rangle$		$\langle \rangle$
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual – type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					\nearrow
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320		\sim	\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		
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350		\searrow	\mathbb{N}		
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC Supplementary members calls – other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of	R0360			\searrow		
the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370		>	\sim		
Other ancillary own funds	R0390		\searrow	\searrow		
Total ancillary own funds	R0400		> <	\sim		
Available and eligible own funds		\geq		\sim	\sim	\sim
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500 R0510	109 207 871	109 207 871			
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0540	109 207 871 109 207 871	109 207 871 109 207 871			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	109 207 871	109 207 871			
SCR	R0580	44 440 757	109 207 671			>
MCR	R0600	11 110 189	>	>	>	>
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	245,74 %	>	>	>	>
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	982,95 %				
Reconciliation reserve		C0060		Ī		
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	124 207 871				
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710		> <			
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	15 000 000	> <			
Other basic own fund items Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios	R0730 R0740	10 200 000	\nearrow			
and ring fenced funds Reconciliation reserve	R0760	99 007 871	\longrightarrow			
Expected profits	KU/00	99 007 871	>			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	R0770		><			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-life business	R0780	4 539 450	\sim			
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790	4 539 450	\sim			

Simplifications

21 March 2024

Gross solvency

USP

S.25.01.21 Solvency Capital Requirement – standard formula

		capital requirement		
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk R	20010	20 898 843	> <	
Counterparty default risk R	20020	313 809	> <	\backslash
Life underwriting risk R	20030			
Health underwriting risk R	20040			
Non-life underwriting risk	20050	29 145 722		
Diversification	20060	-10 316 964	> <	$\sqrt{}$
Intangible asset risk R	20070		> <	\bigvee
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement R	20100	40 041 409	> <	$\bigg / \bigg /$
Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100		
Operational risk R	20130	622 972		
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	20140	0		
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	20150	-8 132 876		
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	20160			
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	32 531 504		
Capital add-on already set	20210	11 909 253		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a	R0211	11 909 253		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		11 909 233		
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b	20212			
7 7				
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c	20213			
R	20214			
of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d				
	R0220	44 440 757		
Other information on SCR		><		
	R0400			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	R0410			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	R0420			
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430			

R0440

Approach	to	tax	rate	
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 Yes/No

 C109

 Approach based on average tax rate
 R0590
 No

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304

C0130 LAC DT R0640 -8 132 876 R0650 LAC DT justified by revision of deferred tax liabilities -8 132 876 LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit R0660 LAC DT justified by carry back, current year R0670 LAC DT justified by carry back, future years R0680 Maximum LAC DT R0690 -8 132 876

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LAC DT



\$.28.01.01 Minimum capital requirement

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

 $\mathsf{MCR}_{\mathsf{NL}} \; \mathsf{Result}$

	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

Overall	MCR	calcu	lation
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Linear MCR SCR MCR cap MCR floor Combined MCR Absolute floor of the MCR

Minimum	Capital	Requirement
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	reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	written premiums in the last 12 months
	C0020	C0030
R0020		
R0030		
R0040		
R0050		
R0060		
R0070		
R0080		
R0090		
R0100	9 672 298	18 574 816
R0110		
R0120		
R0130		
R0140		
R0150		
R0160		
R0170		

Net (of

reinsurance/SPV) best

	C0070
R0300	3 810 951
R0310	44 440 757
R0320	19 998 341
R0330	11 110 189
R0340	11 110 189
R0350	3 700 000
	C0070
R0400	11 110 189

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