

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

IDA Insurance Limited

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This Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) has been prepared to allow IDA Insurance Limited ('IDA' or 'the Company') to comply with the Pillar II reporting requirements under Directive 2009/138/EC and Associated Regulations ('the Solvency II Directive').

IDA Insurance Limited maintains a robust system of governance which is commensurate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities and its risk profile. The system of governance revolves around the Board and its Committees the Investment Committee and Risk and Compliance Committee; with key functions outsourced to external service providers in line with the Company's Outsourcing Policy. The mainstay of the system of governance is risk management system: which is designed to ensure that all the material risks are identified; and that policies and procedures are in place to assess their potential impact and to adequately report them, so that they can be managed or mitigated.

This financial period is from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022. During the period under review, the Company registered a loss after tax amounting to €435,366 (loss after tax for the year ended 31 December 2021: €1,148,963. Direct premiums written by the Company during this period amounted to €5,729,013 (31st December 2021 €4,616,609). Claims performance deteriorated with claims incurred net of reinsurance for the period amounted to €2,604,483 compared to €2,099,501 for the year ended 31st December 2021. However, it is important to note that this is a result of an increase in policyholders and premiums when compared to financial year 2021.

The Company's Directors manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. The capital requirement of the Company is maintained in accordance with regulatory solvency and capital requirements of the insurance market in which it operates.

The Company monitors its capital level on a regular basis. The Company complied with the regulatory capital requirement during the years ended 2022 and 2021. No changes were made in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended 31st December 2022.

Going forward, the Company is expected to continue meeting the Solvency II regulatory capital requirements based on the latest audited SCR calculations as at 31st December 2022 and those resulting from the 2022 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.

IDA's internal capital target is to hold 140% of its Pillar 1 Minimum Capital Requirement. As at 31 December 2022 the Minimum Capital Requirement is below the appetite of 140%.

Section A – Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Legal Form

The Company was incorporated in Malta on 8th July 2005 and is a 100% subsidiary of DAN Europe Foundation, a non-profit Emergency Medical Organisation. DAN Europe (Divers Alert Network Europe) is an International non-profit medical and research organisation founded in 1983, dedicated to the health and safety of the global dive community. DAN helps divers and their families by providing emergency medical assistance, promoting dive safety and conducting vital research. DAN also offers education, products and services to beginners, experts and all kinds of explorers in between. The DAN network protects what good divers value most; the ability to explore hidden worlds in safety.



Registered Office and Registered Number

Registered Office: DAN Building, Sir Ugo Mifsud Street, Ta' Xbiex, Malta
 Registration Number: C36602

Regulator

IDA is authorised to carry on business of insurance in in terms of the Insurance Business Act 1998, regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority. The Regulator can be contacted as follows:

Malta Financial Services Authority
 Triq l-Imdina, Zone 1
 Central Business District CBD 1010
 Birkirkara
 Malta

Tel: +356 21441155

www.mfsa.com.mt

Insurance and Pensions Supervision Unit

Auditors

The statutory accounts are audited by Deloitte Audit Limited who can be contacted as follows:

Deloitte Audit Limited
 Deloitte Place,
 Triq L-Intornjatur, Zone 3
 Central Business District, CBD 3050
 Birkirkara
 Malta.

Partner: Mr. Mark Giorgio

Current Risk Profile

IDA is authorised to offer classes of insurance business namely, accident, sickness, fire and natural forces, other damage to property, general liability, legal expenses and assistance. Furthermore, it is authorised to provide insurance under EU's Freedom to provide services in another Member State in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Gibraltar, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, and United Kingdom.

Up to February 2022, the insurance policy was distributed by VING Insurance Brokers Limited ("VING"), a related insurance intermediary incorporated in Malta and authorised by the Malta Financial Services Authority to carry on insurance intermediary activities, on behalf of IDA Insurance Limited. As from March 2022 onward the insurance policy started being directly distributed by the company.

IDA and VING made a valid notification to the Prudential Regulation Authority ('PRA') in the UK, to continue carrying out business in the UK, under the Temporary Permission Regime (TPR).

The Company is also licenced to provide insurance services in Switzerland through a branch, regulated by Swiss authorities, FINMA.

The main line of insurance classes that is currently provided is namely, accident, general liability, legal expenses and assistance. The principal activity is to underwrite scuba diving risk for the leisure and commercial diving industry. The company offers its policies through the group's online portals.

The Company writes insurance for students, recreational and professional divers. This business is accepted within safe practice guidelines issued by the international recognised diving bodies. The Company insure members of DAN Europe Foundation the majority of who are EU residents. The policies issued are in the EU but provide insurance benefits when diving anywhere in the world.

The salient features of the current policies issued are provided hereunder:

- Sport Member (Sport Bronze, Sport Silver and Sport Gold), which are products suitable for recreational divers;
- Pro Member (Pro Bronze, Pro Silver and Pro Gold, products which are designed for Professional Divers and Instructors Student Insurance (First level courses, Advanced courses, Speciality courses and Freediving stage), suitable for diving students;

- Club Member (Club Member and Club Member Plus) products that are designed for dive centres and are intended for both instructors and students Family Plans (Family Sport and Family Mix) products, which are suitable for family members, including both recreational and professional divers.

Significant events in the reporting period

- No significant events in the reporting period.;

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The Company's main products and the ways in which it manages the associated risks are as follows:

Emergency medical, personal accident, repatriation and travel assistance

These policies offer insurance cover for emergency medical, personal accident, repatriation and travel assistance anywhere in the world. As such the claim costs of the insured accident vary depending on the severity of the accident, its location and the quality extent and tariffs of the medical facilities in the accident location.

Civil and professional liability

These policies are occurrence-based wordings. Therefore, the Company is liable to all insured events that occurred during the term of the contract, even if the loss is discovered after the end of the contract terms. These liability claims also take longer to develop than claims submitted under the Company's Accident programme and as a result, the estimation of claims incurred but not reported and claims incurred but not enough reported is generally subject to a greater degree of uncertainty.

Legal defence

These policies offer legal defence benefits when diving anywhere in the world. As a result, the claim costs of the insured accident vary.

The Company manages these risks by implementing its underwriting and claims management strategy after having obtained and considered expert advice approved by the board. The skills available to the Company to manage the insurance claims issues arising from the insured accidents have been built over many years.

During this financial period, the Company reported gross written premiums of €5,729,013. Claims incurred during the financial period amounted to €2,604,483.

This year, the Company closed the financial year with an underwriting profit of €886,035 broken down as follows:

The primary drivers for the results were the following:

1. The Company's Premium increased month on month, however still not in line with pre COVID premiums. However, having said that, the company met its projected GWP;
2. The total claims paid for the year stood at €2,937,245;
3. Total claims outstanding as at year end stood at €2,161,485 whilst the IBNER stood at €26,106 and IBNR at €872,420. There were no further changes to the commission rate.
4. There were no further changes to the RI structure for Liability during the UW year.

	Line of Business for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Total
	Medical expense insurance	General liability insurance	Legal expenses insurance	
Premiums Written				
Gross - Direct Business	3,086,144	1,103,595	241,672	4,431,411
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	111,521	84,742	8,456	204,719
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted				0
Reinsurers' share		975,000		975,000
Net	3,107,665	1,188,377	250,128	4,546,170
Premiums Earned				
Gross - Direct Business	2,931,166	106,824	232,315	3,270,305
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted				0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted				
Reinsurers' share	430,936			430,936
Net	2,500,230	106,824	232,315	2,839,369
Claims Incurred				
Gross - Direct Business	1,252,785	243,894	9,615	1,506,295
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted				
Reinsurers' share	235,554			235,554
Net	1,017,231	243,894	9,615	1,270,740
Change in other technical provisions				
Gross - Direct Business	(14,919)	473,114	42,235	500,430
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted				
Reinsurers' share	319,294	8,966		328,260
Net	304,375	482,080	42,235	828,690
Expenses incurred				
Other expenses	284,866	280,666	61,462	1,126,994
Total expenses				1,126,994

Income Statement – Technical Account

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other
Comprehensive Income – Technical Account

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022	2021
		EUR	EUR
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance			
Gross premiums written	17	5,388,006	4,411,890
Outward reinsurance premiums	17	(621,000)	(975,500)
Inward reinsurance premium	17	341,008	294,719
Net premiums written		5,108,013	3,641,109
Change in gross provision for unearned premiums		(465,456)	(390,324)
Change in provision for unearned premiums, Reinsurer's share		(18)	(430,936)
		(465,474)	(821,260)
Earned premiums net of reinsurance		4,662,539	2,819,849
Profit commission		98	67,061
Allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account	7	(1,844)	2,586
Total technical income		4,660,793	2,889,496
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance			
Claims paid			
- Gross amount		2,937,246	1,506,295
- Reinsurer's share		(919,980)	(235,554)
		2,017,266	1,270,741
Change in the provision for claims			
- Gross amount		(472,771)	500,502
- Reinsurer's share		1,032,608	328,258
		559,832	828,760
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		2,577,102	2,099,501
Net operating expenses	8	1,126,994	1,137,096
Total technical charges		3,704,096	3,236,597
Balance on the technical account for general business (page 9)		946,697	(347,101)

A.3 Investment Performance

7. Investment income and charges

	2022	2021
	EUR	EUR
Investment gains		
Interest income on bank deposits	3,001	15,506
Interest income on financial assets	81,877	78,890
Realised loss on sale of investments	(157,704)	(6,444)
Exchange gain	4,634	7,640
	<u>(68,192)</u>	<u>95,592</u>
Analysed between:		
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	(1,844)	2,586
Investment return included in the non-technical account	(66,348)	93,006
	<u>(68,192)</u>	<u>95,592</u>

A.4 Performance of other activities

Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income – Non-Technical Account

For the Year Ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 EUR	2021 EUR
Balance on technical account for general business (page 8)		946,697	(347,101)
Investment income	7	84,878	94,396
Investment expenses and charges	7	(153,070)	1,196
Allocated investment return transferred to the general business technical account	7	1,844	(2,586)
Other income		236,599	68,097
Net operating expenses	8	(1,550,693)	(1,294,796)
Loss before tax		(433,745)	(1,480,794)
Income tax	12	1,621	331,831
Loss for the year		(435,366)	(1,148,963)
Gain on available-for-sale financial assets, net of deferred tax		(570,224)	897
Total comprehensive loss for the year attributable to ordinary shareholders		(1,005,589)	(1,148,066)

A.5 Events after the reporting period

The geopolitical situation in Eastern Europe intensified in late February 2022, with the commencement of Russia's military action against Ukraine. Political events and sanctions are continually changing and differ across the globe. There is currently no indication that there will be a significant impact on the company's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The situation continues to be closely monitored by management to ensure that the interests of all its stakeholders are safeguarded.

The directors therefore consider that whilst the Company's profitability have been impacted in the year 2022, investments are improving again within the first 3 months of 2023.

A.6 Any other information

None.

Section B – System of Governance

B.1 General information on the system of governance

The Board of Directors has adopted a supervisory structure to suit the requirements of IDA's operational needs. This structure grants the required flexibility that leads to an efficient decentralization of selective decision making while ensuring that responsibility for overall governance rests within the Board. The Board and Committees are comprised of a mix of Non-executive Directors and Executive Directors who meet on a regular basis typically on a quarterly basis.

The Managing Director and the Senior Manager assisted by the Insurance Manager oversee all activities undertaken and escalates material matters to the Board.

IDA simplified organisation and governance chart is illustrated below:



B1.1 Board of Directors

The Board of the Company is of sufficient size and expertise to oversee adequately the operations of the Company. The composition of the Board has been designed to ensure:

- that it can adequately discharge its responsibilities and duties;
- that it has a proper understanding of, and competencies to deal with, the current and emerging issues of the business;
- that it can effectively review and assess the performance of outsourced arrangements.

The following were members of the Board at 31st December 2022:

- Prof Alessandro Marroni (Chairman)
- Dr Iro Cali Corleo (Managing Director)
- Dr Filomena de Angelis (Executive Director)
- Ms Laura Marroni (Executive Director)
- Dr Matthew Bianchi (Independent Non-Executive Director) (resigned effective, 15 January 2023)
- Ray Mercieca (Independent Non-Executive Director)
- Mr. Jaspal Singh Kainth (Non-Executive Director)

The Board of Directors appoint a Chairman of the Board and determine the period for which he will hold office.

The Board of Directors is made up of mix of individuals who have the necessary skills and expertise in the following areas:

- Market knowledge - the awareness and understanding of the wider business, economic and market environment in which the undertaking operates and the knowledge and needs of policy holders;
- Business strategy and Business model - an appropriately detailed understanding of the undertaking's business strategy and model;
- System of governance - this includes risk management and control, which means the awareness and understanding of the risks the undertaking, is facing and the capability of managing them. Furthermore, the ability to assess the effectiveness of the undertaking's arrangements to deliver effective governance, oversight and controls in the business and, if necessary, oversee changes in these areas;
- Financial and actuarial analysis - the ability to interpret the undertaking's financial and actuarial information, identify key issues, put in place appropriate controls and take necessary measures based on this information;
- Regulatory framework and requirements - awareness and understanding of the regulatory framework in which the undertaking operates, and the regulatory requirements and expectations relevant to it and the capacity to adapt to changes which stem from the regulatory framework without delay.

The Board of Directors is made up of a mix of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Non-Executive Directors.

The Roles and Responsibilities of the Board are the following:

- Provide entrepreneurial leadership of IDA within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enable risk to be assessed and managed.
- Set IDA's strategic aims, ensure that the necessary financial resources are in place for the Company to meet its objectives, and review the insurance manager's performance.
- Set IDA's values and standards and ensure that its obligations to its shareholders and others are understood and met.
- Comply with the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company.
- Comply with requirements set out in the Maltese Companies Act and Maltese Insurance Business Act (Cap 403) and comply with the General Good Requirements for all classes of business in each country within which IDA is operating.

- Assume responsibility for the day-to-day conduct of IDA's business. Clearly and appropriately apportion significant responsibilities to the Insurance Manager and other third-party providers.
- Oversee the establishment and maintenance of robust and clearly documented systems and controls in accordance with applicable regulations.
- Review and approve business submitted by the Internal Control Working Group Risk Management & Compliance Committee and the Investment Committee.
- Oversee the process of outsourcing, and monitor the discharge of the Compliance, Risk Management, Internal Audit and Risk Management functions.
- Ensure that assets are invested in line with the Prudence, Persons, Principle and in a manner that is appropriate to the nature and duration of the insurance liabilities
- Oversee the claims process and claims provisions

Information on Remuneration Policies and Practices

The governance framework includes a Remuneration policy for defining the remuneration practices of the Company designed to support the Company's risk appetite, strategy, objectives and values. The Board of Directors is responsible for the Remuneration Policy and the regular review of the Policy.

The Remuneration Policy applies to all levels of the organisation and categories of employees including Directors. It contains specific arrangements that take into consideration the roles of the members of the Board, persons responsible for key functions, senior management, and personal undertakings that involve significant risk taking and other employees. It further extends to the arrangements with any outsourced parties involved in the distribution of the Company's products.

The Remuneration Policy reflects the Company's objectives for good corporate governance as well as sustained and long-term value creation of the shareholders. The Remuneration Policy does not excessively reward short term profits and discourages incentives to take on risks that are not in line with the Company's risk profile. This can undermine the sound and effective risk management framework, exacerbate excessive risk-taking behaviour and the protection of the policy holders. Hence the performance criteria, including non-financial performance factors such as goals and criteria relating to effective risk management practices are considered.

The salary is made up of a fixed component namely salary and benefits. The fixed component represents a significant and sufficiently proportion of the total remuneration and thus avoids that the employees are any way dependent on the variable component.

Variable components are discretionary and fully flexible as opposed to a contractual entitlement. It is based on performance and are capped at a maximum limit set by the Company. The Company has the right to withhold bonuses where its financial objectives have not been met.

Performance based remuneration is aligned to an assessment of the strategic priorities of the Company which promotes sound risk management, the strengthening of long-term customer relations and the value of the business. Non-financial factors are taken into consideration. Persons responsible for a key function are not eligible for performance-based remuneration.

Currently the Company has no arrangements applicable to supplementary persons or early retirement scheme for members of the Board.

1) parameters set out in the Asset Allocation policy

The Investment Committee meets at least every quarter. The Investment Committee meetings may be held via teleconference link and any resolutions or recommendations or decisions of the

Committee in writing signed by all the members of the Investment Committee shall be equivalent

Key Functions

The Company complies with the requirements under Solvency II and the Fitness & Probity Standards to ensure that Key Functions are held by persons with the appropriate knowledge, experience and competence. The following Key Functions are outsourced by the Company:

Risk Management Function

Risk management lies at the heart of the Company's business activities. The adopted risk appetite reflects the articulated risk profile set by the Board through its risk-return profiling of the identified key risks.

The Board is assisted by Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited being the outsourced service provider of this Function in executing the risk management strategy laid down by the Board, in developing a risk management framework of the company's risk appetite, limits and tolerances, in establishing internal risk management structures, and in ensuring that the necessary resources are available and dedicated to achieving the risk management objectives. The Risk Management and Compliance Committee chaired by Mrs Laura Marroni acting as oversight.

Furthermore, Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited also assists the Board and other functions in assessing and defining the risks existing in specific risk areas and from those assessments developing written risk management policies and procedures to manage those risks. It also assists the Board in assessing the company's capacity to absorb risk with due regard to the nature, probability, duration, correlation and potential severity of risks, including looking at risks from different perspectives, such as by territory. It also seeks to identify and assess emerging risks and advise the Board thereon.

Acceptable risk limits for each risk type are determined to facilitate control mechanisms to ensure that limits and procedures are adhered to, and that the company is operating within the risk appetite parameters set by the Board.

As the Company operates in a dynamic business environment it is alert to changes in the Company and in the environment in which it operates and modifies the Risk Management system as necessary.

Compliance Function

The Compliance Function is outsourced to Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited, and the Risk Management & Compliance Committee chaired by Mrs Laura Marroni acting as Board oversight.

The Compliance Officer's role and responsibilities include the following:

1. To identify the legal, regulatory and statutory code requirements, under which the undertaking is authorised and licensed to operate;
2. to establish and oversee the establishment of controls, policies and procedures, and to work with other business areas within the undertaking in embedding these controls and policies, thus ensuring that adequate record-keeping is evident to comply with the regulatory requirements on a continuous basis;
3. to monitor or oversee the monitoring of activities of the firm on a risk basis consistent with the controls and procedures in place and to report to the Board and senior management of the undertaking on same;
4. to advise the Board and senior management of the undertaking of new and impending regulations and standards and of the implication for the firm of compliance with these new requirements;
5. to assist the Board and the senior management of the undertaking in the design and implementation of controls necessary to meet the standards in this Policy;
 - to prepare the Compliance Policy and the Compliance Plan, to implement the Compliance Audit Statement and ensure that they are agreed and approved by the Board on an annual basis;
 - to liaise with the Regulator in relation to regulatory reporting and/or regulatory visits or inspections, also in relation to errors or breaches of requirements;
 - to make representations to the Regulator and to oversee the development of the necessary procedures or alterations to existing procedures to meet any new regulatory obligations or requirements;
 - to report to the Board at each Board meeting/quarterly on the standards of compliance of the Company with its Compliance Obligations and on the findings of the Compliance Audit Statement;

- to ensure that breaches on internal control procedures and systems or conditions of authorisation imposed upon the business of the Company are not permitted and notified to the Board and the persons concerned if identified;
- to notify the MFSA of any breach of the conditions of its authorisation upon becoming aware of such breach;
- to promote a "culture of compliance" by example and by clear and well directed communication within the Company;
- to assess the training needs and agree a training plan with those individuals who require compliance competencies as part of their roles; and
- to review products, procedures and systems on a planned basis from the viewpoint of effective compliance and to advise as to steps necessary to ensure compliance.

Actuarial Function

The Company's Actuarial Function is currently outsourced to Marsh UK Limited with Profs Alessandro Marroni acting as oversight.

The Actuarial Function is carried out by persons who have an appropriate knowledge of actuarial and financial mathematics, commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the Company, and who can demonstrate their relevant experience with applicable professional and other standards in line with the Company's Fitness and Probity Policy and the Malta Financial Services Authority's rules and regulations.

Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit Function is an outsourced service, provided by a third-party audit firm (Mazars Consulting Limited) with Mr Ray Mercieca acting as oversight. The Internal Audit Function's mission is to independently examine and evaluate the functioning effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's internal control system and all other elements of governance.

The activities of the Internal Audit function are designed to provide advice to management in improving the internal control environment, monitoring the implementation of strategic control initiatives and managements remediation activity. The Internal Audit Function provides a formal report to the Board at least annually. The findings of Internal Audit reviews conducted are discussed with and challenged by the Board and an action plan is agreed upon to remediate any issues identified, along with a timeline for completion.

B2. Fit and Proper Requirements

The Company ensures that its Directors and Officers are fit and proper to ensure the sound and prudent management of the undertaking. The Company considers the following as Relevant Persons for the purposes of its Fit and Proper Policy:

1. The Board of Directors of IDA;
2. The Members of the Investment Committee, the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Internal Control Working Group of IDA;
3. any advisor of the Board of Directors of IDA;
4. the persons who effectively run IDA;
5. any person performing a key function of IDA including persons performing the function under an outsourcing arrangement; and
6. any other personnel of IDA for the time being or from time to time prescribed by regulation or identified by the Board as being subject to fitness and propriety requirements.

The Company considers the key functions to be the following:

- Risk Management;
- Compliance;
- Internal Audit;
- Actuarial;
- Insurance Distribution directive responsible as per the Insurance Distribution Directive requirement
- any other key function identified by the Board as important or critical in IDA's system of governance considering the nature, scale and complexity of its business and organisational structure.

The Company's Fit and Proper Policy aims to ensure that no person is appointed to or confirmed in a Relevant Person role unless they have been appropriately assessed by IDA to be fit and proper for the role in accordance with regulatory requirements referenced in the Company's policy. The principles for achieving that objective are:

Fitness:

1. Every Relevant Person must be fit for their role and responsibilities and hold the qualifications, knowledge and experience relevant and necessary to ensure that the role is managed in a professional manner with the necessary degree of management and technical competence.
2. The members of the Board of IDA collectively must possess at least qualification, experience and knowledge:
 - of insurance and financial markets relevant to the operations of the Company;

- of the business strategy and business model of IDA;
 - of IDA's system of governance;
 - to perform required financial and actuarial analysis in respect of IDA;
 - of the regulatory framework and requirements applicable to the Company; and
 - generally to be able to provide for the sound and prudent management of IDA.
3. The appointment and continuing engagement of any Relevant Person must comply with the fitness elements as set out within the applicable MFSA rules and guidelines.

Propriety:

1. The honesty, financial soundness and reputation of every Relevant Person must be assessed by the Company to determine that they are of good repute and integrity, based on relevant evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct including any criminal, financial and supervisory aspects, regardless of location but taking account of any applicable period of limitation in respect of any committed offence.
2. The appointment and continuing engagement of any Relevant Person must comply with the probity elements of the aforementioned MFSA rules and guidelines.

Each Relevant Person shall complete a Fit & Proper Questionnaire and submit to the Compliance officer.

Board

The Board is responsible for:

- The approval and periodic review of this policy;
- overseeing the implementation of this policy;
- establishing the minimum criteria for each Relevant Person, including any minimum qualifications, experience and competencies deemed necessary to fulfil their respective functions.
- establishing who are IDA's Relevant Persons, considering the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business, the nature of the relevant function and its organisational structure.
- assessing (pre-appointment and at least annually thereafter) the fitness and propriety and approving any new or ongoing appointment of each Relevant Person.

- suggesting the removal of any Relevant Person from their key function role if a material issue arises.
- designating a Relevant Person to have overall responsibility for overseeing any outsourced key function's Relevant Persons and to challenge and monitor the performance and results on a regular basis.

Compliance Officer - The Compliance Officer is responsible for:

1. Maintaining a record of IDA's Relevant Persons including evidence of:

- Name;
- key Function;
- date of appointment;
- date of Board approval of appointment;
- date of National Regulator approval of appointment (where required) or date of notification of appointment to National Regulator;
- board approved minimum criteria for the function and the basis on which the Relevant Person satisfies these;
- date and result of last Board fitness and propriety assessment;
- due date of next Board fitness and propriety assessment;
- date of removal from function;
- date of Board approval for removal from function;
- date of notification to National Regulator of removal from function; and any other details considered necessary from time to time to evidence IDA's compliance with this policy and the regulatory requirements;

2. ensuring that all notifications required to be made by IDA to the National Regulator in respect of the appointment or removal of a Relevant Person are submitted in the prescribed manner and within the prescribed time limit;
3. assisting the Board in the performance and documenting of its pre-appointment and ongoing fitness and propriety assessment of Relevant Persons;
4. monitoring and reporting to the Board on the execution and implementation and any identified breaches of this policy;

5. Ensuring the proper implementation of policies and procedures, so that the management person responsible for IDA's insurance distribution activities (the "relevant person") as well as any employee of the Company directly involved in the carrying out of insurance distribution activities (the "relevant employee") perform their duties adequately in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 7 of the Insurance Distribution Rules;
6. Ensuring that the Board of Directors assesses the relevant person's and the relevant employee's knowledge and ability against the requirements set out in Chapter 6 of the Insurance Distribution Rules.

To assist the Board in overseeing the execution and implementation of this policy, the Compliance Officer keeps the report to the Board on the Fitness and Propriety Assessment completed on an annual basis.

The IDA outsourcing model and functional organisation of the Company mean that individuals that head Group functions also have individual accountability for the performance of their functions in respect of services provided to IDA. Accordingly, in addition to Board members, the following individuals had been approved by the MFSA regulatory bodies:

Approved Person	Function
Willis Towers Watson - Insurance Managers	Compliance Officers
Konrad Farrugia	Designated Actuary-Marsh UK Limited
Mazars Consulting Limited	Internal Audit
Willis Towers Watson - Insurance Managers	Risk Management
Claudia Schranz	Person responsible for distribution

B.3 Risk Management System including ORSA

The Company's Risk Management Function is outsourced to Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited, subject to the conditions outlined in the Company's Outsourcing Policy.

The Board reviews the composition of its Risk Management Function at least annually.

The acceptance of risk is fundamental to the Company and a core element of the overall strategic objectives as an insurance company.

IDA therefore recognizes the importance of having an effective risk management system embedded throughout all areas of the Company.

The Company's Risk Management System is comprised of the following elements:

- Risk Register, incorporating all the risks the Company is faced with;
- Risk Appetite Statement ("RAS") incorporating the Company's appetite and tolerance levels;
- System of Governance – Formal Policy Documents for all key risks;
- Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA);
- Formalised Risk Reporting.

The above elements of the Risk Management System contribute to the identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of risks and is intended to work as an integrated system. Therefore, each is considered both in terms of its specific function and its role within the overall system. Furthermore, the elements are embedded within the Company and managed by the Risk Management Function with appropriate oversight from the Board member responsible for the Oversight of the Risk Management Function and the Board of Directors as a whole.

Risk Management Function

The Risk Function of IDA is responsible for the operational coordination and application of all Risk Management activities throughout IDA on an ongoing basis.

The Risk Function reports directly to the Board on a quarterly basis or upon occurrence of an event which could materially impact IDA's risk profile.

The Function is responsible for coordination of all risk management activities throughout IDA. The Function is also responsible for providing the Board with assistance and support in development and implementation of the various risk management arrangements within the Company.

The Function assesses the Company on an ongoing basis and reports to the Board. The Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statements are discussed during the Risk and Compliance meetings chaired by the Director Oversight for the Function and then by the Board of Directors.

Risk Categories and Key Risks

Key risks are considered to be the six risk categories detailed in the Solvency II Directive text together with any other risks evaluated as being key risk through the operation and activity of the Risk Management Function and approved by the Board.

All risks, aside from those which fall within the risk categories prescribed in the Solvency II text, shall be considered to be a key risk if, on a residual basis, a material level of capital is deemed to be required in order to accept the risk, or if particular controls or risk mitigation techniques specific for the risk in question must be employed. Each of the key risks shall be included in the Risk Appetite Statement.

The risk categories and key risks to which IDA is exposed will be reviewed periodically by the Risk Management Function and at least:

- annually
- on occurrence of an event which could materially affect the Company's risk profile
- on the introduction of material new business
- at the discretion or order of the Board

Risk Appetite Statement

The Company has in place a Risk Appetite Statement. The RAS sets out the risk appetite and tolerance levels for all key risks over the planning period of the Company.

The Company considers the RAS to be the primary element of the Risk Management System, directly linking to the overall Company Strategy and determining the levels retained for each key risk and influencing the nature of the controls and mitigation techniques employed to ensure that the risk remains within the tolerable range.

The Board is responsible for setting the Company's RAS. The Board periodically reviews the appropriateness and effectiveness of the RAS and performs a formal review of the RAS at least annually or upon a material change in the Company's risk profile.

The RAS includes both qualitative and quantitative aspects for each key risk and is aligned to the planning period of the Company.

The RAS is included in the decision-making processes of the Company. The Board, before finalising any material decision which could impact the risk profile of the Company, refer to the RAS for guidance as to the likely effect of the decision on the tolerance levels of the Company.

The RAS is also used to track actual performance against the metrics detailed in the RAS to ensure that no breach in the agreed tolerance levels has occurred.

Monitoring of the actual performance against the metrics identified in the RAS is performed periodically by the Risk Management Function and reported to the Board in line with the reporting trigger system included in the RAS.

Risk Appetite Statement

The Company has documented a formal policy for each key risk included in the RAS. The policies for each specific risk are consistent with the details contained in the RAS relating to the risk in question. The controls, reporting triggers and any other relevant aspects of the management of the risk are appropriately reflected in the policy for the risk.

Risk Register

IDA has in place a comprehensive Risk Register to evaluate and assess the risks to which IDA is exposed. The Risk Register initially assesses the risk universe of IDA on an inherent basis. The controls and risk mitigating techniques employed by IDA and as detailed in the individual risk policies which act on the risk allow for an evaluation of the risk on a residual basis.

If the risk on a residual basis is deemed to potentially require a material level of capital to accommodate the risk, this risk should be considered a key risk. Any risk deemed to be a key risk shall be considered for inclusion in the RAS by the Board.

The Risk Management Function is responsible for the ongoing maintenance of the Risk Register. The Risk Register will be updated on at least an annual basis and upon the occurrence of an event which may materially impact the Company's risk profile.

A summary of the results of the Risk Register review shall be distributed to the Board upon completion of each review as soon as is practicable and form part of the Risk Management Function's periodic Risk Reporting.

As part of each update, the Risk Register shall be reviewed by the Risk Management Function to ensure that the Risks included represent all the material risks to which IDA is exposed and that all applicable emerging risks have been appropriately included.

Where an emerging risk has been identified as one which should potentially be included in the Risk Register, the Risk Function will advise the Board of the nature and context of the risk. The Board then shall determine whether the risk in question should be considered as a Key Risk.

ORSA

IDA aims to ensure that the Company is appropriately and prudently capitalized in order to accept the risk to which IDA is exposed. In order to ensure this, IDA will perform an ORSA at least annually and upon the occurrence of an event which may materially impact its risk profile.

ORSA approach

The ORSA process is an important component of the Company's overall Risk Management System. The Company's ORSA approach is based on recognized Enterprise Risk Management principles and considers the Company's risk, controls and capital in a coordinated and holistic manner, building upon the strength of the risk management arrangements in place within the Company which is commensurate with the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's operations.

The insurance undertaking's Board, with the assistance of the insurance Manager have been tasked with ensuring the fulfilment of the ORSA process, including the requirements emanating under the EIOPA Guidelines. The Board has taken a proactive approach in providing guidance to the Risk Management function with regards to the approach taken by being involved in the direction of the ORSA process, including the identification, evaluation and quantification of the risks inherent in the business.

Through a series of discussions and workshops, the Board of Directors provided substantial input, discussed in detailed the various aspects the ORSA, and adjusted as and if considered necessary

Discussing the ORSA elements facilitated a forward-looking assessment of the risks. Each step in the process promoted an appreciation of the relationship of the profile of the risk, the controls IDA has in place and the resultant levels of capital required. The more definite IDA can be in relation to each of these variables, the greater the confidence level of the range within which the risk is likely to materialise in future periods. Furthermore, the greater the confidence level IDA has in relation to the range within which the risk is likely to occur, the greater certainty IDA can have around the capital levels required to accommodate the risk.

The Board and management have a strong understanding of both the risks to which IDA is exposed and the effectiveness of the controls which act upon those risks. IDA is guided by the EIOPA Guideline 9 in explaining its reasoning behind its choice of ORSA approach. The approach outlined allowed this knowledge of the undertaking's risk profile and the strength of the controls in place to be used as the basis of the overall assessment and also facilitated documentation of the Board's (and management's) own view of the risk, which is the primary objective of the exercise.

Own Solvency Needs Assessment

This OSN Assessment identifies the following areas for assessment:

- Maximum Value at Risk per identified key risk of the Company; i.e. what is the maximum possible loss
- The controls and risk management arrangements in place which act upon the risk and reduce the risk to an acceptable level
- The basis for measurement and assessment of the risk over the planning period
- The Capital required to cover the risk

This process involved an assessment of what risks the Company is, or could be, exposed to and how its risk profile translates into regulatory capital requirements and overall solvency needs. The outcome of this process reflects the Board's own view of the undertaking's risk profile and the capital or other means needed to address these risks.

The Company primarily considers whether the risks of the Company are adequately captured by the Standard Formula. In cases where the Standard Formula adequately captures the exposures of the Company, the OSN Capital shall be considered to be equal to the SCR. Where a material difference exists in the underlying risks between the Company's own views and those captured by the Standard Formula, the Company shall consider an alternative approach in determining the OSN by making reference to its Risk Register and Risk Appetite Statement.

Risk Reporting

The Risk Management Function reports to the Board at each Board meeting. The report contains details of the outcome of the Risk Register review, the results of the comparison of the RAS to actual results, an update on emerging risks and the ORSA report.

The report contains both qualitative and quantitative aspects and covers all key risks of IDA.

The Risk Management Function provides a report to the Board based on the occurrence of an event which materially alters the risk profile of IDA or if the tolerance level triggers are breached.

The Risk Management Function advises the Board on the quality of the data used in the review of the Risk Management System, including any deficiencies that may have been identified during the course of the review.

B.4 Internal Control System

IDA utilises the internal control system that comprises three lines of defence, comprising primary risk owners (first line), independent risk management and control functions (second line) and an independent internal audit (third line). This structure is consistent with IDA's risk management structure and the IDA Board considers it appropriate to the management of the IDA risks.

1. Firstline: The majority of IDA's employees comprise the first line of defence.
2. Second line: The insurance managers as the Risk Management and Compliance function holders comprise the second line of defence. The managers provide independent oversight of the activities performed within the first line. The Investment Committee is the second line of defence for investments.
3. Thirdline: The third line of defence comprises the Internal Audit function. Senior managers are attendees of risk governance committees.

The Company is fully committed to compliance with the requirements of the MFSA and all applicable legislation and regulations (collectively known as the Company's "Compliance Obligations"). The Board of Directors is fully committed to ensuring that the Company's activities remain within the boundaries of these "Compliance Obligations".

In order to demonstrate the Company's ongoing commitment to compliance, a submission is made by the appointed Compliance Officer to the Board of Directors at each Board meeting. This reporting activity addresses how the Company is achieving full compliance, if there are any breaches and how such breaches are being rectified.

In terms of the Compliance Policy

1. The Company has appropriate policies and procedures as are required to ensure that it can meet its Compliance Obligations;
2. the Company prepares on an annual basis an appropriate Compliance Plan, in order to set the compliance objectives and detailing the actions to be taken by the Compliance Function;

3. a program of monitoring is implemented to assess the Company's fulfilment of its Compliance Obligations;
4. the Company maintains/retains documentary evidence to support the conclusions reached regarding the status of its Compliance.
In assessing the requirements
5. All the legal, regulatory and statutory code requirements underlying the Compliance Obligations and under which the Company is authorised and licensed to operate are identified on an annual basis as being the Compliance Universe for the Company and included into the annual Compliance Plan of the undertaking;
6. the Compliance Universe of the Company is updated according to any new legislation, regulations, standards or guidelines enacted or introduced during the year;
7. the detailed requirements of the Company's Compliance Obligations are monitored and documented into the Compliance Audit Statement in order to identify the current state/method of compliance and any deficiencies; and
8. any identified deficiencies or breaches are brought to the attention of the Board of Directors and a relevant action plan is prepared, thus identifying the specific actions to be taken, the relevant owner and a reasonable timeframe for completion.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

Internal audit primarily provides an independent and objective opinion to the Board and Management of the Company, and to its supervisory authority as necessary, on the functioning, adequacy, and effectiveness of the company's system of governance, internal controls and risk management framework, and on compliance with the Company's established policies and procedures, internal strategies and reporting requirements. The Internal Audit findings are also of benefit to line management in the audited areas.

Internal Audit is independent of the organisational and operational activities which it audits to ensure that the judgements essential to its proper conduct and impartial advice to management are objective and unbiased. The Company commits itself to ensuring that the Internal Audit Function is not subject to influence from the Board of Directors that can impair its operational independence and impartiality. Given the size of the Company, the Internal Audit Function reports on a regular basis directly to the Board of Directors. It is free to express its opinions and to disclose its findings and appraisals to the whole Board.

Under the authority conferred on it by the Board of Directors, Internal Audit has UNRESTRICTED ACCESS to all records, including management information and Board and Board committees' minutes, assets, third party service providers (TPSP) and their premises and has the authority to obtain such information and explanations as it considers necessary to fulfil its responsibilities, by direct communication with all members of staff of TPSPs.

By order of the Board of Directors all business units are obliged to inform the internal audit function when control deficiencies are recognised, losses are sustained or there is a definite suspicion concerning irregularities.

Internal Audit is required to operate to the standards of the International Institute of Internal Auditors or similar standards. It fulfils its role by systematic review and evaluation of risk management, control and governance which comprises the policies, procedures, and operations that management have put in place to:

1. establish, and monitor the achievement of, the company's objectives;
2. identify, assess and manage the risks to achieving the organisation's objectives;
3. ensure the economical, effective and efficient use of resources;
4. ensure compliance with established policies (including behavioral and ethical expectations), procedures, laws and regulations;
5. safeguard the organisation's assets and interests from losses of all kinds, including those arising from fraud, irregularity or corruption;
6. ensure the integrity and reliability of information, accounts and data, including internal and external reporting and accountability processes.

In order to support this role, the Internal Audit Function is required to maintain an audit strategy in line with the best practice guidance issued by the International Institute of Internal Auditors or any guidance issued by EIOPA or local regulators that is more specific to the internal auditing of insurers.

Reporting

Following an audit, once reports have been agreed and finalised with line managers of the audited unit, a copy of the final report is copied to the following:

- TPSPs responsible for the area in question;
- Members of the Board of Directors.

These written reports are issued regardless of whether material shortcomings have been found. These reports include recommendations on how to remedy inadequacies, including the envisaged period of time to remedy such shortcomings. The Board, supported by the Management, determines what actions are to be taken with respect to each of the internal audit finds and recommendations and ensures that these actions are carried out.

Internal audit periodically reports to the Board on the status of the implementation of findings reported in prior audit reports.

The internal audit function prepares an audit plan setting out the audit work to be undertaken in the upcoming business year(s). The audit plan is based on a methodical risk analysis, taking into account all activities and the complete system of governance, as well as expected developments of activities and innovations. On the basis of the result of this risk analysis, a detailed plan for the upcoming year, with an outline place for the following 3 years, is established.

The plan allows for the review, within a reasonable period of time based on the audit cycle principle, of all significant activities, taking into consideration how often important areas of the company require scrutiny.

During the course of the year the detailed plan is varied as necessary to take account of altered circumstances and new or emerging risks, with the approval of the Board.

The IA can be outsourced to a specialised TPSP or to the Internal Audit function of the Group. The Board will need to ensure that the TPSP or Group have the resources necessary for the delivery of the IA service for the year(s) ahead.

The Board of Directors is entitled to instruct the Internal Audit Function to perform any other special tasks as deemed appropriate.

B.6 Actuarial Function

IDA outsources the Actuarial Function to take advantage of external expertise. This critical operational service is outsourced to Marsh UK Limited. Marsh UK carries out the duties of the Actuarial Function as required by the Solvency II Directive. These services are outlined below as per the Solvency II Directive and are explained in more detail:

1. coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;
2. ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
3. assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
4. compare best estimates against experience;
5. inform the Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
6. oversee the calculation of technical provisions;
7. express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
8. express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements;
9. contribute to the effective implementation of the risk-management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements, and to the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.
10. Review the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") report as set out in Article 45 of the Solvency II Directive including an assessment of the range of risks and stresses considered, and the appropriateness of the financial projections
11. Review the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") and the Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") and Own Funds.
12. Attend Board of Directors meetings as required by the Company
13. Liaise with the Company's auditors as necessary

B6.1 Coordinate the Calculation of Technical Provisions

The frequency of the valuation is quarterly for all reserves and all classes of business.

The scope of Engagement also includes active participation and mediation with the Malta Financial Services Authority for any regulatory matters of the company.

The following duties fall within the scope of the Function:

1. Identification of any sources of deviation from statutory requirements and implementation of any relevant changes in order to ensure that the calculation performed is consistent with those requirements. In particular, BWCI use methodologies that allow a complete analysis regarding those requirements;
2. Validation of the methodologies used to assess the sufficiency of the technical provisions, including back testing against past experience, giving due considerations to changes over time;
3. Development of an understanding of the different drivers of risk that affect the level of technical provisions and its structure of dependencies. Furthermore, we will perform any relevant analysis of the internal data and consult relevant market information in order to improve this understanding;
4. Coordination of the assessment and validation of internal data to determine the level of compliance according to the standards for data quality and, if necessary, recommend the implementation of improvements in the internal procedures that are considered relevant;
5. Comparison and validation of technical provisions based on experience and identification of solutions on how to deal with any material differences detected, which may imply revisions of assumptions and/or methodologies;
6. High level analysis of movement between successive valuations.

As from 2021, Pillar 3 reports are being prepared inhouse and reviewed by Marsh Management Malta Limited.

B6.2 Calculation of SCR and MCR

IDA Insurance Ltd's finance team is responsible for the calculation of the SCR and the MCR, while the review of such workings is carried out by Marsh Management Services Malta Limited together with Marsh UK, the actuarial function. The frequency of the calculation will be quarterly.

A management report on the process and results is prepared at least quarterly by IDA's Insurance Finance Team, covering:

1. The revised balance sheet of the company pinpointing the valuation adjustments to assets and liabilities due to the differences in the valuation principles;

2. Summary of the indicative results of the stress test regarding the calculation of the MCR and the SCR;
 3. Analysis of capital requirement, including capital requirements per type of risk and simulations to assess how capital requirements vary with different strategic options;
 4. Interpretation of results, identifying any particular issues with the EIOPA methodology;
 5. A comparison of results with the ones under the existing solvency capital methodology, highlighting key differences;
 6. Identification of areas for improvement in the process and methodology and suggestions of methods to improve.
7. Prepare the required input into the ORSA if the risk profile and/or the business model of the Company changes during the year, triggering an additional SCR calculation and an exceptional ORSA to be carried out during the same year.

B6.3 Issuing an Opinion on the Underwriting Policy

The opinion on the overall underwriting policy covers the following:

1. whether the underwriting policy is consistent with product pricing;
2. an opinion on the principal risk factors influencing the profitability of business to be written during the next year, including the potential impact on future profitability of external factors such as inflation, legal risk and changes in the market environment;
3. an opinion on the likely financial impact of any material planned changes in products' terms and conditions;
4. the approximate degree of variability surrounding the estimate of expected profitability; and,
5. the consistency of this approximate degree of variability with the risk appetite of the undertaking.

All information is communicated to the senior management of the Company. The opinions on the underwriting policy and reinsurance arrangements include, when necessary, recommendations regarding the most appropriate strategies to be followed by the company in this matter.

B6.4 Issuing an opinion on the reinsurance arrangements

The opinion of the adequacy of the undertaking's reinsurance arrangements includes the following components:

1. the consistency of the company's reinsurance arrangements with its risk appetite;
2. the treatment and effect of reinsurance on the estimation of net technical provisions; and
3. the effect of reinsurance arrangements on the volatility of the company's financial strength.

The opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements will include an assessment of how the reinsurance coverage could respond under a number of stress scenarios. These scenarios may include situations such as the following:

1. exposure of the undertaking's portfolio of business to catastrophic claims experience,
2. aggregations of risks,
3. concentrations of reinsurance security and potential reinsurance exhaustion.

B6.5 Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk-management system

Marsh provides guidance and expertise for the implementation of an effective ERM framework. This service encompasses all critical steps of the framework.

The Actuarial Function works closely with the Risk Management Function (RMF) and makes available to it our expertise and experience. The Actuarial Function supports the RMF in meeting the various requirements of its role and be familiar with what is required of it.

The Actuarial Function contributes to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of both the solvency capital requirement and minimum capital requirement. Depending on the complexity of the risk management system, actuarial methods are applied that call for a detailed understanding of statistical methods and the probabilities of insurance risks, such as claims frequencies and severities, understanding and assessing the use of risk mitigation techniques and understanding volatility and adverse deviation.

The Actuarial Function guides the Company on how to reflect business realities in actuarial models and risk management processes, to ensure that the ORSA output is relevant for the business. The Actuarial Function provides the necessary expertise in order to:

- Understand the detailed requirements regarding the ORSA and identify gaps relative to current risk management processes
- Begin to plan how current risk management, financial reporting and modelling Systems will need to change to create an effective ORSA

As part of the ORSA, the Actuarial Function contributes to the assessment of the compliance with the requirements regarding the technical provisions and the analysis of deviations of the company's risk profile from the assumptions underlying the calculation of the solvency capital requirement with the standard formula.

The Actuarial Function also expresses an opinion on the following parts of the ORSA process:

- Determine the risks to be included in the ORSA and how these will be quantified
- Set up processes in order to notify the Company whenever the risk profile deviates from the assumptions underlying the SCR
- Introduce a formalised and documented capital monitoring and management process.
- Describe the controls and processes needed to ensure that robust & formalised modelling, monitoring and roll forward tools are in place
- Assist the company in preparing and adequately document a risk based business strategy and a process to ensure that the business strategy is reviewed and updated regularly
- Identify and introduce projections of the business risks which are a key part of any undertaking's financial planning, such as projections of the business plan (capital impact), economic balance sheet and profit and loss account
- Provide the resources and the expertise necessary in order to set up the processes to facilitate a regular assessment of the company's solvency needs and compliance.

B.7 Outsourcing

IDA outsources various activities where the Board believes outsourcing can provide access to superior processes and technical skills than it would achieve on a standalone basis. As a result of these arrangements, IDA has transferred its functional risk exposure but accepts counterparty risk exposure.

The objectives and high-level principles of the outsourcing policy are;

1. that the risks associated without sourcing are appropriately managed and that the Company has adequate measures in place to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report these risks in a timely manner as part of the Company's overall risk management system;
2. that outsourced service providers have the appropriate expertise and experience and resources to undertake the outsourced activities to the standards required by the Company;
3. that there is no reduction in the Board of Directors' ("the Board"), and where applicable a relevant sub committee's responsibility for, or influence over, key functions of the Company as a result of outsourcing;
4. that there is no material impairment of the quality of the Company's System of Governance as a result of outsourcing a key activity or function;

5. that the Company's approved policies and procedures are adhered to by the outsourced service provider;
 - that there is no material impairment of the Company's ability to fulfil its obligations to stakeholders, nor impede effective supervision by regulators as a result of outsourcing a key activity or function;
6. that no material conflicts of interest result from outsourcing a key function or activity;
7. that all outsourcing arrangements are supported by appropriately detailed written agreements

The Board is responsible for the approval, application and review of the Outsourcing Policy. The Board is ultimately responsible for the approval of and termination of all outsourcing arrangements of critical or important functions and activities.

The Board may delegate the ongoing monitoring and supervision of outsourcing arrangements to a subcommittee of the Board.

All functions and activities of the Company are eligible to be outsourced provided that each of the objectives detailed above are achieved in each instance.

A service provider may be either an entity from within the Group (Internal Outsourcing) or an entity that is not part of the same (External Outsourcing), provided that the objectives detailed above are achieved in each instance.

Sub outsourcing is allowable on the condition that the sub outsourced service provider satisfies the Service Level Agreements requirements and is subject to approval from the Board. Any sub-outsourcing activities shall be governed by the conditions established in the outsourcing agreements:

- between the Company and the outsourcing provider
- between the outsourcing provider and the sub-outsourcing provider

All outsourcing relationships must be governed by written contracts in accordance with specific Service Level Agreement requirements.

Critical or important functions or activities include key functions of the Company's System of Governance and all functions and activities within the Company that are fundamental to carry out its core business.

The Board decides whether arrangements with third parties are deemed to fall within the scope of this Outsourcing Policy. The provision of services which do not form part of the Company's core activities need not be included within the scope of the policy.

Upon agreement by the Board to outsource a critical or important function, formal 'requests for proposal' ('RFP') should be sent to at least three potential providers where possible. The RFP shall specify the information required to allow the Board to evaluate the service provider based on the evaluation rationale detailed below.

The appointment of a service provider is subject to the following:

- An evaluation process must be undertaken prior to any decision on appointments.
- The evaluation process must include an assessment of the service provider's control framework, covering performance standards, policies, procedures, compliance, reporting, monitoring processes and BCP.
- The evaluation should also address other issues, such as business strategy, reputation, experience with the proposed outsourced activities and potential conflict of interest where the service provider is related to the Company or has arrangements with competitors.
- The Board may delegate the execution of the evaluation process to a subcommittee, function or Company representative provided no material conflict of interest arises from such delegation.
- The risks associated with the outsourcing of the activity or function, shall be considered and included in the evaluation process.
- The evaluation process should be appropriately documented with results presented to the Board for consideration.
- All decisions in relation to approval of outsourcing rest with the Board of Directors only.
- The Board shall ensure prior to appointment of a service provider that the service provider has checked the fitness and propriety of the key persons working on the function or performing the activity.
- The Board shall ensure that the outsourced service provider adheres to the Company's policies and that the effectiveness of the Company's system of governance is not lessened or compromised by the outsourcing arrangements.

This adherence to the Companies policies shall contribute to the evaluation process of the service provider as outlined in the following section.

- The Board shall review the performance of service providers acting in an outsource capacity on a periodic basis and at least annually.
- The Company shall ask each Critical Outsourced Function to complete a questionnaire to assess the continued appropriateness of its outsourcing arrangements.

- The Board may delegate the responsibility for the performance evaluation to a subcommittee, function, Company representative or Group subject to conflict of interest considerations. The Board retains ultimate responsibility for all decisions in relation to outsourcing arrangements.
- The performance of the service provider will be based on a comparison of the actual performance of the service provider in comparison with the required performance as per the agreed Service Level Agreement ('SLA').
- The review shall also consider the requirement for the function or activity to be outsourced for the short, medium and long term.
- The review process shall be adequately documented with results communicated to the Board for consideration.
- All decisions and actions points arising from the Board's considerations of the Company's outsourcing arrangements shall be appropriately actioned and documented.

Outsourcing risk shall be monitored by the Risk Management Function periodically in line with the Company's overall risk management arrangements and procedures, be present in the Company's Risk Appetite and Risk Register as required.

The results of the assessment of the risks associated with outsourcing shall be documented and reported to the Board at least annually.

The following risks and related mitigations available should at least be considered as part of this process:

- The financial, reputational, and operational impact on the Company of the failure of a service provider to adequately perform the activity;
- The financial, reputational, and operational impact on the Company of service provider failure;
- The risk associated with increased considerations in Business Continuity Planning (BCP);

Consideration should be given as to whether all the risks associated with the outsourcing of an activity or functions are included in the Company's Risk Management System.

All outsourcing arrangements deemed within scope of the Company's Outsourcing policy must be undertaken using a written, legally binding Service Level Agreements ("SLA"). The SLA must document all components of the outsourcing arrangement between the parties.

The agreement shall have a termination clause.

The SLA shall specify the content, frequency and format of the service being provided.

The SLA shall specifically cover any subcontracting by the service provider, including any specific rules or limitations to such arrangements. The same terms that apply to the service provider, as outlined in the SLA, should apply to sub-contractors or outsourcing arrangements by the primary service provider.

The SLA shall include clauses enabling the Company to access documentation related to the outsourcing arrangement, and to conduct on-site visits to the service provider. This should include arrangements for the Company to meet directly with the service provider, and for the service provider to cooperate with the Company's requests for information and assistance. The regulatory and supervisory authority and the external auditor of the Company shall also have effective access to all information relating to the outsourced functions and activities, including carrying out on-site inspections at the business premises of the service provider. The regulatory and supervisory authority may also address questions directly to the service provider, to which the service provider shall reply.

The SLA shall require the service provider to disclose any development which may have a material impact on its ability to carry out the outsourced functions and activities effectively and in compliance with applicable laws and regulatory requirements.

With respect to default arrangements, the SLA shall clearly specify what constitutes a default event, identify how these are to be rectified and specify any indemnity provisions.

The circumstances that would lead to a termination of the outsourcing arrangement should be clearly specified in the SLA. It should set out possible reasons for terminating the arrangement and procedures to be followed in the event of termination, including notice periods, the rights and responsibilities of the respective parties and transition arrangements. The latter would address access to, and ownership of, documents, records, software and hardware. Termination clauses should also specify the time period over which the business activity continues to be undertaken by the service provider and its role in transitional arrangements. The service provider can only terminate the SLA with a period sufficiently long to enable the Company to find alternate solutions or service providers and without detriment to the continuity and quality of its provision of service to the policyholders.

The designated subcommittee/function/representative shall report on the performance of the various outsourced service providers against the agreed SLA as appropriate, and the finding will be documented appropriately.

The Risk Management Function shall report at least annually to the Board on the assessment of the risks associated with the outsourcing of the various functions as part of the overall risk monitoring and reporting arrangements of the Company.

B.8 Any other information

There is no other information to report on.

Section C – Risk Profile

The Company operates a low-risk business model that is supported by a robust risk management framework that ensures risks are well understood and controlled. This is facilitated by daily systematic quantification of all risks and a culture that promotes the importance of risk management. Integral to this is a thorough understanding and articulation of the Company's risk exposures. Determining the prevailing risk landscape within the Company allows Management, the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Board to assess the appetite for each emerging risk and to ensure that all are quantifiable and managed consistently with our appetite to risk.

An overview of the principal risks associated with the business including an outline of how they are each managed is provided below.

C.1 Underwriting Risk

The risk under any one insurance contract is the possibility that the insured event occurs and the uncertainty of the amount of the resulting claim. By the very nature of an insurance contract, this risk is random, unknown and unpredictable.

As its primary insurance activity the Company assumes risks relating to underwater diving activity. The Company is therefore exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing and severity of claims under the insurance contract. The terms and conditions of the insurance contracts it issues set out the basis for the determination of the company's liability should the insured event occur. Through its insurance and investment activity the Company also has exposure to market and financial risk.

The Company also faces risks that the actual claims are significantly different to the amounts included within the technical provisions. This could occur because the frequency or severity of claims is greater or lower than estimated. The insurance risks are further mitigated through strict underwriting criteria, the utilising of actuarial review and the use of reinsurance. In monitoring the effectiveness of its mitigation techniques, the company holds regular internal discussions through various committees in ensuring that risk exposures are being mitigated in the best possible manner reflecting business realities.

The Company manages its insurance risk through underwriting limits, approval procedures for transactions that involve new products or that exceed set limits, pricing guidelines, centralised management of reinsurance and monitoring of emerging issues.

Since its establishment, the Company has developed its own underwriting criteria and strategy which have evolved in line with the technical underwriting discipline of its international treaty reinsurers. The Company reinsures part of the risks it underwrites in order to control its exposures to losses and protect capital resources. The Company buys non-proportionate reinsurance treaties to reduce the Company's net exposure.

Ceded reinsurance contains credit risk, and such reinsurance recoverable are reported after deductions, if any, for known insolvencies and uncollectible items. The Company monitors the financial condition of reinsurers' on an ongoing basis and reviews its reinsurance arrangements annually. The Company utilises a reinsurance agreement with non-affiliated reinsurers to control its exposure to losses resulting from one occurrence and for the accumulation of net losses arising out of one occurrence.

Experience shows that the larger the portfolio of similar insurance contracts, the smaller the relative variability about the expected outcome will be. In addition, a more diversified portfolio is less likely to be affected across the board by a change in any subset of the portfolio.

Factors that aggravate insurance risk include lack of risk diversification in terms of type and amount of risk and geographical location spread. To date, the company is underwriting risks which spread across various geographical regions. By writing risks which already fall within its suite of ongoing schemes, the company is allowing for the degree of relative variability to remain within an expected outcome.

For the 2022 ORSA process, IDA considered stress and scenario analysis including risk sensitivities. These looked into the events such as lower premiums written resulting in higher loss ratios, a large loss on the diving portfolio and its impact on future IBNR, reinsurance credit quality downgrade and its effect in capital charges, increase in reinsurance costs, a one time large loss of €4 million, a cyber attack restricting the company to write no premiums, a drop in its investment holdings, an adverse event to the Swiss Branch, the UK branch failing to get approved by the PRA/FCA and an aggregate event capturing many of the above incidents happening all at once.

Results of these scenarios and their effect on the company's solvency position are being reproduced below. Details of the respective scenarios can be referred to in the ORSA document.

Central projections				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,899,299	6,246,884	6,636,779	6,128,981
Tier 3 Assets	330,326	-	-	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,659,973	6,246,884	6,636,779	6,128,981
SCR	3,422,610	4,767,041	5,792,442	7,394,917
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,467,689	3,489,843	2,764,336	1,734,064
Solvency Ratio	201%	173%	168%	123%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,659,973	4,246,884	4,636,779	6,128,981
Solvency Ratio	164%	206%	212%	228%

Scenario 1				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,391,478	6,088,171	6,402,588	7,283,064
Tier 3 Assets	402,547	426,068	107,608	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,988,931	6,662,308	6,204,977	7,283,064
SCR	2,683,648	3,808,032	6,352,677	7,200,879
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,707,829	3,281,139	1,049,909	82,185
Solvency Ratio	238%	160%	120%	101%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	1,988,931	1,662,308	2,204,977	3,283,064
Solvency Ratio	160%	142%	156%	162%

Scenario 2				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,899,299	7,099,326	7,527,628	9,916,338
Tier 3 Assets	330,326	-	-	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,659,973	7,099,326	7,527,628	9,916,338
SCR	3,422,610	6,107,872	6,137,966	7,486,379
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,467,689	1,991,453	1,389,672	2,429,959
Solvency Ratio	201%	139%	123%	132%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,659,973	3,099,326	3,527,628	6,916,338
Solvency Ratio	164%	177%	168%	248%

Scenario 3				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,899,299	6,146,728	6,618,111	7,741,461
Tier 3 Assets	339,326	352,003	-	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,659,973	6,797,126	6,618,111	7,741,461
SCR	3,422,610	4,666,040	6,904,660	7,361,744
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,467,689	1,493,688	613,651	379,717
Solvency Ratio	201%	132%	110%	108%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,659,973	1,797,126	2,618,111	3,741,461
Solvency Ratio	164%	146%	163%	194%

Scenario 4				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,890,299	6,683,051	6,280,370	7,539,848
Tier 3 Assets	339,326	-	90,265	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,550,973	6,683,051	6,160,110	7,539,848
SCR	3,422,610	3,438,034	4,902,800	6,799,460
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,467,689	3,219,017	1,347,569	744,388
Solvency Ratio	201%	194%	127%	111%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,550,973	2,683,051	2,160,110	3,539,848
Solvency Ratio	164%	166%	164%	188%

Scenario 5				
	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,890,299	7,500,558	6,832,306	6,199,306
Tier 3 Assets	339,326	-	-	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,550,973	7,500,558	6,832,306	6,199,306
SCR	3,422,610	4,356,838	6,307,829	8,103,722
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,467,689	3,149,719	1,624,377	88,604
Solvency Ratio	201%	172%	131%	102%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	2,550,973	3,606,558	2,932,306	2,199,306
Solvency Ratio	164%	189%	173%	155%

Reverse Stress Test

	2022	2023	2024	2025
Eligible Own Funds to Meet SCR	6,391,478	5,987,761	4,421,867	4,952,437
Tier 3 Assets	402,547	30,800	-	-
Eligible Own Funds to Meet MCR	6,988,931	3,958,561	4,421,867	4,952,437
SCR	2,883,049	4,090,733	4,939,932	6,727,467
Surplus/(Deficit)	3,707,829	(602,982)	(517,865)	(1,775,030)
Solvency Ratio	238%	87%	90%	74%
MCR	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Surplus/(Deficit)	1,988,931	(43,049)	421,867	952,437
Solvency Ratio	160%	89%	111%	124%

C.2 Market Risk

C 2.1 Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to cash flow interest rate risk on debts instruments carrying a floating interest rate and to fair value interest rate risk on debt instruments carrying a fixed interest rate. Investments in equity instruments are not exposed to interest rate risk. Approximately 99% (2020: 97%) of the Company's debt instruments and cash and cash equivalents bear fixed interest rates.

Management monitors the movement in interest rates and, where possible, reacts to material movements in such rates by restructuring its financing structure and by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings.

Should market prices at the end of the reporting period increase/decrease by 10%, with all other variables held constant, the impact on the Company's other comprehensive income would be +/- EUR278,774 in 2022 (2021: +/-EUR383,066).

C2.2 Counterparty Default Risk

The Group utilises reinsurance to manage efficiently insurance risk. The Group is therefore exposed to the failure of these counterparties. The exposure is reduced as the counterparties are diversified and also their credit riskiness is managed by ensuring A+ or above credit rating.

C.3 Credit Risk

The company has exposure to credit risk, which is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where the company is exposed to credit risk are:

1. Cash and cash equivalents
2. Reinsurer's share of technical provisions
3. Insurance and Other Receivables
4. Loans and receivables
5. Available-for-sale investments

The Company cedes insurance risk to limit exposure to underwriting losses under various agreements. These reinsurance agreements spread the risk and minimise the effect of losses. The amount of each risk retained depends on the Company's evaluation of the specific risk subject in certain circumstances, to maximum limits based on characteristics of coverage. Under the terms of the reinsurance agreements, the reinsurer agrees to reimburse the ceded amount in the event the claim is paid. However the Company remains liable to its policyholders with respect to ceded insurance if any reinsurer fails to meet the obligations it assumes. The Company manages its credit risk arising through its reinsurance arrangements by using "A" rated reinsurers or reinsurers that are part of an "A" rated group. When selecting a reinsurer the Company considers their relative security. The security of the reinsurer is assessed from public rating information and from internal investigations.

The Company is exposed to contract holders and insurance intermediaries for insurance premium due. Insurance receivables are presented net of any allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts is made where there is an identified loss event which, based on previous experience, is evidence of a reduction in the recoverability of the cash flows. Credit risk with respect to insurance receivables is limited as insurance receivables are due from related parties.

The Company's investments are managed through an investment committee which operates within investment parameters set and approved by the Board of Directors. The procedures consider a recommended portfolio structure, asset and counterparty limits as well as currency restrictions.

Loans and receivables are term deposits held with quality financial institutions.

Available-for-sale investments comprise locally and foreign quoted bonds, locally and foreign quoted equities as well as an exchange traded fund. Quoted investments are acquired after assessing the quality of the relevant investments.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

A lack of liquidity within the business may both prevent the Company from being able to pay its obligations as amounts fall due. Such outcomes will clearly limit the ability of IDA to continue as a going concern and write new business.

The Company has to meet daily calls on its cash resources, notably from claims arising on its insurance contracts. There is therefore a risk that cash will not be available to settle liabilities when due. The Company manages this risk by adhering to its investment policy ensuring that an adequate amount of funds are invested in highly liquid investments.

Furthermore, the Company's Liquidity Policy requires sufficiently liquid assets to be held in order to meet outflows in extreme market. The liquidity buffer exists; ongoing monitoring also allows mitigating actions to be taken at an early stage if required.

C.5 Operational Risk

The Company is exposed to operational risk, which is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. In particular, this includes the failure of key outsourcing arrangements, business disruption, fraud and loss of key management.

This definition also includes legal risk and reputational risk, as the Company considers reputational risk critical and therefore has adopted this broad definition of operational risk.

The process through which the Company's operational risk universe is determined and subsequent estimates of frequency and severity are assessed is captured in the Operational Risk Policy document. This process safeguards the ongoing improvement of the control environment and ensures that operational risk is identifiable and mitigated.

The Company is reliant on the use of external parties to provide some services, and thus is therefore exposed to the potential failure of these outsourcing partners. All high value functions are managed in-house in order to mitigate this risk and to ensure direct oversight so that should an outsourced partner fail, the service can be shifted with applicable continuity.

C.6 Other material risks

C6.1 Regulatory Risks

A change in the regulatory, legal or political environment may have consequences on the Company's Business Model, operations and financials. The Company is subject to financial regulation in Malta and is required to comply with capital adequacy requirements.

Although the Solvency 11 regime has now been implemented, it remains subject to future amendments to improve its operation and to better align approaches across Europe. The Company maintains ongoing dialogue with the Regulator in order to ensure ongoing compliance and the ability to react quickly to any unanticipated changes.

Investment of Assets in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle

The Company invests its assets in a manner to ensure the quality of security, performance and its convertibility into cash for its life and non-life portfolio of investments.

The Investment Committee takes investment decisions based on Prudent Person Principle in the interest of policyholders and shareholders. The Committee manages the investments through an investment policy approved by the Board. The strategy allows instruments, within the tolerance levels, that can be identifiable, measured and monitored. The Committee ensures that the assets of the Company are held with a Custodian of good repute.

In particular, the Company invests in a prudent manner, in securities

1. In countries with a stable outlook
2. Which are sufficiently liquid
3. Of high and good quality
4. Not subordinate; and
5. Not in government securities in countries included in the 'blacklist' of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)

C.7 Any other information

Emerging Risks

IDA is operating in an always-changing environment, which makes it challenging to anticipate all the risks the Company could face. The company is and will continue to face risks such as inflation risks and increases in interest rates. However, the company work on responding in an agile way to appropriately protect the company against the next significant emerging risk. The Risk Management Function provides assistance to the Board in the identification and assessment of new and emerging risks. This is done together with the Risk Register review and whenever the need arises, such as when a new risk emerges which may impact IDA.

There are no other information to report on.

Section D – Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1 Valuation of Assets

The valuation and measurement bases of assets under the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as adopted by the EU and Solvency II Directive with the valuation and recognition for material classes is as follows:

D.1.1 Investments

IFRS

The Company's investments are classified into the following categories – loans and receivables and available-for-sale financial assets and investment in subsidiary. The classification depends on the purpose for which the investments were acquired.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than those that are held for trading or are designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss or as available-for-sale financial assets or those for which the Company may not recover substantially all of its initial investment other than because of credit deterioration. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category by the Company or not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at their fair value.

Solvency II

All investments must be measured at fair value on the Solvency II balance sheet, regardless of the accounting portfolio under which they are classified. As the assets are reported on a fair value basis for IFRS and Solvency II, the only difference is the inclusion of the accrued interest received in the investments in bonds as required for Solvency II purposes.

D.1.2. Property Plant & Equipment

The amount of Property includes the right of use asset for the property leased by the company.

IFRS

The right of use asset is valued at the present value of lease payments payable over the term of the contract and is subsequently amortised over the lease term.

Solvency II

There are no differences between the recognition and valuation for right of use asset for Solvency II and IFRS balance sheet.

D.1.3 Deferred acquisition costs

IFRS

Acquisition costs comprise all direct and indirect costs arising from entering into general insurance contracts. Acquisition costs are accrued over an equivalent period to that over which the underlying business is written and charged to the accounting periods in which the related premiums are earned. Deferred acquisition costs represent those acquisition costs incurred in respect of unearned premiums existing at the end of each reporting period.

Solvency II

There is no concept of Deferred acquisition costs in Solvency II hence the account has nil value per Solvency II balance sheet.

D.1.4 Deferred tax asset

IFRS

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the current and deferred tax is also dealt with in other comprehensive income or in equity, as appropriate.

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets, are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off its current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Solvency II

Assets and liabilities are measured on an economic basis under Solvency II. This creates a difference in valuation as compared with IFRS. As a consequence a further profit/ loss can arise as compared with the accounting basis, with an associated deferred tax liability/ deferred tax asset.

EUR 435,715 deferred tax asset is expected to be utilised with reference to probable future taxable profit. As at 31 December 2022 there are no deferred tax liabilities.

The net deferred tax assets are available as basic own-fund items classified as Tier 3 in accordance with Article 76(a)(iii) of the Delegated Regulations. EUR 435,715 is recognised as eligible own funds after applying the eligibility limits set out in Article 82 of the Delegated Regulations. However, as at 31 December 2022 the MCR is greater than the SCR. The solvency of the Company is therefore driven by the relationship between the MCR and the total eligible own funds to meet the MCR. Tier 3 own funds items, such as deferred tax assets, do not contribute to total eligible own funds to meet the MCR and as such do not currently affect the solvency of the Company. Future taxable profit has been projected based on the Company's ORSA, which based on a 3 year budgeting exercise that projects income statements and balance sheets. Future levels of new business, claims, expenses, reserves and investment income are predicted. The process currently assumes a continuation of the IFRS 4 approach for the calculation of taxable profits.

D.1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

IFRS

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash balances and term deposits with an originating maturity of three months or less.

Solvency II

There are no differences between the recognition and valuation for cash and cash equivalent for Solvency II and IFRS balance sheet.

D.1.6 Reinsurance recoverable

IFRS

Reinsurance assets consist of receivables that are dependent on the expected claims and benefits arising under the related reinsured insurance contracts. Amounts recoverable from or due to reinsurers are measured consistently with the amounts associated with the reinsured insurance contracts and in accordance with the terms of each reinsurance contract. Reinsurance liabilities are primarily premiums payable for reinsurance contracts and are recognised as an expense when due.

Amounts recoverable under reinsurance contracts are assessed for impairment at each reporting period. Such assets are deemed as being impaired if objective evidence exists, as a result of an event that occurred after its initial recognition, that the Company may not recover all amounts due and that the event has a reliably measurable impact on the amounts that the Company will receive from the insurer.

Solvency II

On a Solvency II valuation, these reinsurance recoverable are valued on a best estimate basis.

D.1.7 Receivables

IFRS

Receivables are stated at their nominal value unless the effect of discounting is material, in which case receivables measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Solvency II

There are no differences between the recognition and valuation for receivables for Solvency II, and IFRS balance sheet except for the accrued interest receivable which are reported as part of the investments for Solvency II purposes.

D.1.8 Investment in Subsidiary

IFRS

Investment in Subsidiary is stated at the cost value within the IFRS Balance sheet.

Solvency II

Within the Solvency II Balance sheet this is recognised at the adjusted net asset value less intangible assets and classified under participations and related undertakings.

Summary of Differences between IFRS and Solvency II Valuation

IDA Insurance Limited Assets (EUR)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Goodwill		
Deferred Acquisition Costs	7,890	
Intangible Assets		-
Deferred Tax Assets	370,000	435,715
Pension benefit surplus		
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	535,495	535,495
Investments	4,056,086	3,819,534
Property (Other than Own Use)		
Participations and related undertakings	1,000,000	739,269
Equities (Other than Participations)	204,492	204,492
Equities (Other than Participations) - Listed	204,492	204,492
Equities (Other than Participations) - Unlisted		
Bonds	2,786,183	2,810,362
Government and Multilateral Banks		
Corporate	2,786,183	2,810,362
Structured Notes		
Collateralised Securities		
Collective Investments Undertakings	65,411	65,411
Derivatives		
Deposits other than cash equivalents	-	-
Other Investments		
Mortgages and Loans Made	-	-
Mortgages & loans to individuals		
Other Mortgages & loans		
Loans on Policies		
Reinsurance recoverables	295,383	247,301
Reinsurance share of TP - non-life excluding health	226,360	179,569
Reinsurance share of TP - health similar to non-life	69,023	67,732
Deposits to cedants		
Insurance & Intermediaries Receivables	1,724,860	1,724,860
Reinsurance Receivables	1,597,862	1,597,862
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	2,364,803	2,364,803
Own Shares		
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in		
Cash & Cash Equivalents	2,247,757	2,247,757
Any Other Assets, Not Elsewhere Shown	24,179	24,179
Total assets	13,224,315	12,997,506

Differences exist for Reinsurance Recoverable, Deferred Acquisition Costs, Deferred Tax Asset, Investments, and Participations and related undertakings as described below:

1. **Reinsurance recoverable** – these represent the amounts expected to be received from reinsurers in respect of outstanding, incurred but not reported and future claims in respect of existing policies. They are calculated as the difference between Gross and Net provisions. On a Solvency II valuation, these are valued on a best estimate basis.
2. **Deferred Acquisition Cost (DAC)** – There is no concept of DAC in solvency II. The premium provision only allows for future expense cashflows. For these policies already in-force, initial expenses such as up-front commission occurred in the past and so not been allowed in the premium provision.
3. **Investments** – Within IFRS, the accrued interest is not taken into consideration as part of the value of investments. Whereas within Solvency II figures it is being taken into consideration as part of bonds. Investment in subsidiary which is classified as participations and related undertakings in solvency II is measured at cost in IFRS Balance Sheet whereas at adjusted net asset value in the Solvency II Balance Sheet.
4. **Deferred Tax Asset** - Under IFRS, deferred tax assets are recognized as assets on the balance sheet when it is probable that they will generate future tax benefits. The valuation of deferred tax assets is based on the expected future tax rates at the time when the asset is expected to be realized or settled. In contrast, Solvency II requires that deferred tax assets are subject to a risk margin calculation, which reflects the present value of the future cost of capital. The risk margin calculation takes into account the uncertainty surrounding the realization of the deferred tax asset and the risk of default by the counterparty.
5. **Participations and related undertakings** – Under IFRS, participation in related undertaking is taken at cost of the investment in subsidiary while under solvency II, this is valued as the net asset value less any intangible assets is taken.

D.2 Valuation of Technical Provisions

This section includes discussion of the technical provision valuations using Solvency II criterion including qualitative explanations for the main differences arising from their valuations using Solvency II and IFRS accounting.

Under IFRS accounting technical provisions are considered to be current in nature. The technical provisions are based on case by case estimates supplemented with additional provisions for incurred but not reported reserves ("IBNR") incurred but not enough reported ("IBNER"). In those instances where the ultimate cost determined by the estimation techniques is higher.

In addition, allowance is made for unexpired risks. The process used to calculate the 'ultimate cost' is by a continuous review and updating of its estimates arising from reported and unreported losses and establishes resulting provisions and adequate amounts recoverable under reinsurance. Adjustments from this review are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income. The process relies on the basic assumption that past experience, adjusted for the effect of current developments and likely trends, is an appropriate basis for developing expectations of future events that are deemed to be reasonable in the circumstances.

The presence of claims which have been incurred but not reported is inherently uncertain, as is the outcome of claims notified and outstanding. Accordingly the directors have made estimates of the company's ultimate liabilities based on their knowledge and understanding of the business. The ultimate liability will vary because of subsequent events and may result in significant adjustments to the amounts recognised. A key variable in the estimation methodology applied is the initial loss ratio estimate.

The table below shows the IFRS results compared to Solvency II.

ies (EUR)	Current Accounting Bases	SI Valuation Principles
Gross Technical Provisions – Non-Life (Excluding Health)	3,087,169	3,033,084
<i>TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)</i>	3,087,169	
<i>Best Estimate</i>		2,942,204
<i>Risk Margin</i>		90,880
Gross Technical Provisions - Health (Similar to Non-Life)	2,946,497	2,895,815
<i>TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)</i>	2,946,497	
<i>Best Estimate</i>		2,816,165
<i>Risk margin</i>		79,650

D.2.1 Methodology Assumptions used in the Valuation of Technical Provision for Solvency II Purposes

The calculation of Technical Provision under Solvency II includes changes to the calculation of provisions for claims outstanding and premium provisions. It also introduced the calculation of a risk margin that is not considered under IFRS.

D.2.1.1 Premium Provision

The calculation of the best estimate premium provision relates to all future claim payments expected to arise from future events (post the valuation date) that are insured under the insurer's existing policies that have not yet expired and to all expenses associated with these policies.

The premium provision is determined on a prospective basis taking into account the expected cash-in and cash-out flows and time value of money. The expected cash flows for claims were determined by applying an appropriate claims ratio to the Unearned Premium Reserve ("UPR"). An overall expense provision has been calculated separately and apportioned between the premium provision and claims provision.

On the basis of the data analysis, this methodology and its underlying model and assumptions are deemed to be realistic for each line of business. The conditions rendering this method valid are met, namely:

1. It can be expected that the claims ratio, remains stable over the run-off period of the premium provision,
2. A reliable estimate of the claims ratio can be made,
3. The unearned premium provision is an adequate exposure measure for estimating future claims during the unexpired risk period.

For the purpose of this valuation we have assumed that "Expenses", under the Premium Provision, include all expense items, except acquisition costs which are allocated to each line of business by the company.

The difference between the Premium Provision and the current UPR represents an expected source of profits (losses if negative) that are expected to emerge during the remaining duration of unexpired policies. (The cost of commission is not taken into account).

D.2.1.2 Claims Provision

The provision for claims outstanding relates to claim events that have already occurred, regardless of whether the claims arising from those events have been reported or not. Thus, the components of the Claims Provision are the Case by Case Estimates (OSLR), the IBNR, the IBNER and the reserve for associated expenses. Under Solvency II, the reserves are discounted to allow for the time value of money.

D.2.1.2a Incurred But Not Reported Claims (IBNR) and Incurred but not enough Reported (IBNER)

IBNR claims include an estimate for claims that have not yet been reported but have been incurred (i.e. "pure" IBNR claims) while IBNER is an estimate for future movements on claims that have already been reported. A combination of the Chain Ladder, Bornheutter-Ferguson method and Average Cost Per Claim (ACPC) methods, have been used to project the gross incurred claims to ultimate. The ultimate position is the incurred position plus the Incurred But Not Reported claims plus the Incurred But Not Enough Reported claims.

The chain ladder method involves deriving loss development factors from the claims history at different points in time. From these incremental movement in total loss costs, an average development pattern is calculated. This pattern is used to develop the latest claims position for each underwriting year to its ultimate position – i.e. the cost at which the claims are likely to settle.

The Bornhuetter-Ferguson method combines the chain ladder projection method with an exposure-based method. The exposure based method looks at the trends in cost per unit of exposure over the historical years to establish a suitable rate loss ratio to be applied to the relevant year.

In addition to the above methods an Average Cost per Claim method has been used for classes and segmentations which had limited claims data (i.e. for Legal Expenses and for claims above €150k for the General Liability). The ACPC method is one that is usually adopted for more immature years or where there is limited data when the chain ladder technique is less reliable.

Policies are written on an annual and short term basis throughout the year. Therefore, in any one underwriting year, there will be an earned and unearned portion of the policy period which will spill over into the following year. Earned ultimate claims is calculated by multiplying the earned premium to the earned loss ratios. The Earned IBNR is then calculated by subtracting the total claims incurred to date from the earned ultimate claims.

D.2.1.2b Large Losses

Large losses usually exhibit a development pattern different to that of attritional claims. The threshold for large claims in the valuation of 31 December 2022 was €150k for the General Liability Solvency II line of business which was determined following a claims analysis as part of the review of reserves.

Projections for Medical Expenses were not split into attritional and large losses, given that there is only one claim to date which is above the €150k large loss threshold.

The Legal Expenses class has not seen any claims to date above the €150k large loss threshold and therefore the projection of ultimate claims for this class was not split by attritional and large losses.

D.2.1.3 Risk Margin

The Risk Margin is designed to ensure that the value of technical provisions is equivalent to the amount that insurance and reinsurance undertakings would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the Company's insurance obligations. The risk margin is calculated by determining the cost of providing an amount of eligible own funds equal to the SCR necessary to support the Company's reinsurance obligations over the lifetime thereof. This rate, called the Cost-of-Capital, is prescribed by EIOPA and currently stands at 6%.

Article 58 of the Commission Delegated Regulations allows insurance and reinsurance undertakings to use simplified methods when they calculate the risk margin. Guideline 61 of the the EIOPA guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions lists a hierarchy of methods for the calculation of the risk margin. IDA adopted method 1. This method approximates the individual risks or sub-risks within some or all modules and sub-modules to be used for the calculation of future Solvency Capital Requirement. The total risk margin is allocated to the three Solvency II lines of business on the basis of each line of business reference SCR in proportion to the total reference SCR. The reference SCR represents the SCR that would be borne by a third party should they accept IDA's insurance obligations. The reference SCR used to calculate the risk margin is comprised of:

- 1) Non-life risk capital requirement
- 2) Health underwriting risk capital requirement;
- 3) Counterparty default risk capital requirement in respect of reinsurer default risk.

The market risk and counterparty default risk in respect of non-reinsurance counterparties capital requirements have been excluded from the reference SCR, as these are risks that would not be borne by a third party, should IDA's insurance obligations be transferred to another insurer.

D.2.1.4 Gross-to-Net Adjustment

Reinsurance recoverable represents the amount of the company's losses from claims that can be recovered from reinsurance companies. They are calculated as the difference between Gross and Net provisions.

The Company had proportional reinsurance arrangements for the Medical Expense line of business until the 30th September 2020. The Net provisions for Medical Expenses was determined by apply the incurred net to gross ratio to the gross IBNR.

The General Liability line of business has non-proportional reinsurance arrangements. The Net IBNR for this class was calculated by carrying out an ACPC approach to the Net large loss claims data to calculate the large loss IBNR for the 2022 underwriting year. The attritional claims are not expected to have a reinsurance recovery as it does not breach the reinsurance limit. An additional IBNER loading was included for this class given its long-tailed nature, future movements on claims that have been reported is expected.

There is no reinsurance in place for the Legal Expenses line of business.

D.2.1.5 Discounting

The reserve payment pattern for each line of business has been derived using the historical payment pattern as derived by the paid claims triangles. The euro risk free curve (with no volatility adjustment) as at the valuation date, published by EIOPA, has been used for discounting. As expected, the impact of discounting was not material due to the relatively short-term nature of the business and the low interest rates.

D.2.2 Level of Uncertainty Associated with the Value of Technical Provisions

Management is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are continually evaluated and reviewed and are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. As a result, for any given period the actual technical provisions may be different from the expected technical provisions.

The Solvency II technical provisions are calculated on a best estimate basis. The key assumption concerning the future, and other key sources of estimation uncertainty, at the end of each reporting period, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of insurance liabilities within the next financial year, is discussed below:

The ultimate claims, when fully settled, may turn out to be different from the best estimates. This uncertainty results from a number of sources and is normal for any actuarial investigation. Some of the sources contributing to uncertainty include:

- The inherent uncertainty in the process of statistical estimation
- The extent to which emerging experience is different to that of past experience as for example, claims development patterns have been determined by reliance on historical data.
- Uncertainty in the level of future claims inflation
- Uncertainty with regard to claim propensity, severity and frequency
- Premium provision loss ratios higher than expected
- The impact of climate change on the diving industry such as global warming and the increased frequency of natural catastrophes
- The emerging trends from the COVID-19 pandemic
- Uncertainty around the variability of claims for the General Liability class since the changes in the compensation tables in Italy.

The uncertainty of reserve estimates for all three lines of business was estimated using a bootstrapping approach. This is a simulation technique to analyse the uncertainty of the results. It determines the variability between the expected results and those at different confidence levels. This approach calculates the uncertainty using the company's own data and is therefore specific to the company.

D.2.3 Additional Disclosures

Solvency II requires insurers to consider all possible future cash-flows in their assessment of Best Estimate Liabilities. Some events may not appear either within the data of the insurer at all or at a frequency or severity that represents the underlying risks. These events are described as events not in data (ENIDs).

The Solvency II technical provisions should allow for all possible outcomes, not just those that have occurred historically. An allowance should therefore be made for events that have not historically occurred but could occur in the future. This allowance called Events Not in Data ("ENID"). An explicit ENID allowance has been included for the three lines of business as outline in the table below:

LoB	ENID
Medical Expenses	1.2%
General Liability	2.5%
Legal Expenses	1.8%

The Company does not use the matching adjustment, the volatility adjustment, extrapolation of the risk-free rate, the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure or the transitional deduction in calculating its technical provisions. No economic scenario generators are used in the calculation of the technical provisions.

The euro risk free curve (with no volatility adjustment) as at the valuation date, published by EIOPA, has been used for discounting future cash flows to the valuation date.

D.2.4 Summary of Differences between Solvency II Valuation and IFRS Valuation

The main valuation principles of Solvency II leading to differences from reserves shown in the IFRS financial statements are:

- Removal of any implicit or explicit margin for prudence. For the 2022 review, we highlight no margin was held for prudence.
- Allowance for time value of money through the discounting of future cash flows
- In the calculation of the Premium Provision under Solvency II, an insurer may take credit for profits embedded in unexpired policies. Under IFRS valuation basis this is disallowed, and any profits embedded in the UPR may not be recognised until the expiry of these contracts. An Additional Unexpired Risk Reserve (AURR) is mandatory only where it is positive but not when it is negative
- The UPR/URR only allows for policies in force at the valuation date. The Premium Provision needs to include all policies that the insurer is obligated to, at the valuation date, including policies that have not yet incepted.

- There is no concept of risk margin under the current IFRS 4 valuation
- Increase in overhead expense reserves under Solvency II to fully allow for duration of the reserves. No such reserves exist under IFRS.

In addition to differences stemming from requirements to value in line with gross liabilities, there are also differences in requirements specific to the valuation of reinsurance. These include the requirement to allow for expected non-payment due to default or dispute.

D.3 Valuation of Other Liabilities

The valuation of other liabilities of the Company other than technical provision for Solvency II and IFRS balance sheets are described as follows:

D.3.1 Bank overdrafts

IFRS

Bank overdrafts are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company's cash management.

Solvency II

There are no differences between the recognition and valuation for bank overdrafts for Solvency II and IFRS balance sheet.

D.3.2 Payables

IFRS

Trade payables are classified with current liabilities and are stated at their nominal value. Current liabilities approximated their fair values due to the short term maturities of liabilities. Payables comprise (a) Insurance and intermediaries payable, and (b) Payables (trade, not insurance).

Solvency II

The only difference between the Insurance & Intermediaries payables SII figures and IFRS figures is due to the netting off of intercompany balances. There are no differences between the recognition and valuation for payables for Solvency II and IFRS balance sheet.

D.3.3 Deferred Tax Liabilities

Under IFRS this balance is taken as Nil as this balance is solely based on the Solvency II assets and liabilities.

D.3.4 Any Other Liabilities, not elsewhere shown

This includes the property lease liability.

IFRS

The property lease liability is valued at the present value of lease payments payable over the term of the contract. The liability is subsequently increased with the unwinding of the discounted and decreases with any lease payments made. The balance due in respect of these liabilities amount to €556,884.

Solvency II

There are no differences between the Solvency II valuation and IFRS valuation.

D.4 Alternative Methods of Valuation

The Company does not make use of an internal model, or undertaking specific parameters to calculate the SCR. No matching adjustment is applied to the relevant risk free interest term structure.

D.5 Any Other Material Information

There is no other material information that has not already been disclosed in the sections above.

Other Technical Provisions		
Contingent Liabilities		
Provisions Other Than Technical Provisions		
Pension Benefit Obligations		
Deposits from Reinsurers		
Deferred Tax Liabilities		-
Derivatives		
Debts owed to credit institutions	382,498	382,498
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions		
Insurance & intermediaries payables	997,909	997,909
Reinsurance payables		-
Payables (trade, not insurance)	545,703	545,703
Subordinated liabilities		-
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF		
Subordinated liabilities in BOF		
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	556,884	556,884
Total liabilities	8,516,660	8,411,892

Section E - Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

IDA has three components of own funds, two of which are tier 1 basic own funds; ordinary share capital, capital contribution and retained earnings. One of which is tier 3 own funds; Deferred tax asset.

IDA's ordinary shares have full voting, dividend and capital distribution (including on winding up) rights; they do not confer any rights of redemption.

E.1.1 Analysis of Significant Changes of each Tier over the Reporting Period

Basic Own Funds movement

Own Funds	Share Capital (Tier 1)	Capital Contributions (Tier 2)	Surplus Fund/Ret Res (Tier 3)	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above (Tier 1)	Deferred Tax asset (Tier 3)	Total
Basic own funds at 31 December 2021	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000	€000
Movement in Surplus Fund	1,800	155	1,404	25	482	5,506
Movement in Deferred tax asset					49	49
Movement in other fund				570		570
Basic own funds at 31 December 2022	1,800	155	1,404	595	431	4,585

The movement of the reconciliation reserve during the year is as follows:

Reconciliation reserve	€000
Balance as at 31 December 2021	- 1,404
Movement during the year	- 301
Balance as at 31 December 2022	- 1,705

E.1.2 Material Differences between Equity as shown in the IFRS financial statements and the Excess of Assets over Liabilities under Solvency Purposes

The following table shows the comparisons and movement in IFRS and Solvency II valuation of assets, liabilities and own funds.

Reconciliation between IFRS and Solvency II Valuations	€000
Excess assets over liabilities as per Solvency II	4,586
- Difference in valuation of assets	227
- Difference in valuation of technical provisions & liabilities	105
Equity as per IFRS	4,708

The movement in the valuation of assets and liabilities, as explained in Section D, arises from the difference between the IFRS and Solvency II principles as explained below:

1. DAC is only included under IFRS
2. Net Technical provision including risk margin making allowance of the time value of money
3. Deferred Tax asset is adjusted depending on differences between net assets under IFRS and SII.
4. Participations and related undertakings difference

E.1.3 Eligible Amount of Own Funds to Cover the SCR and MCR

The MCR and SCR were calculated using the standard formula, and the eligible own funds are shown in the table below:

Eligible Own Funds €000	Total	Tier 3			Tier 2	Tier 1
		Unrestricted	Restricted			
Total eligible own funds to meet SCR	8,501	4,150	-	-	-	351
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-
SCR	7,356	-	-	-	-	-
MCR	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ratio of eligible funds to the SCR	232%					
Ratio of eligible funds to the MCR	104%					

E.2 Capital Objectives and Policies

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

1. To comply with the obligations to maintain positive solvency position based on the regulatory requirements of the insurance market where the Company operates;
2. To safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders; and
3. To provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing insurance contracts commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company's Directors manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. The capital requirement of the Company is maintained in accordance with regulatory solvency and capital requirements of the insurance market in which it operates.

The Company is financed by shareholders' total equity. The capital structure is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Based on recommendations of the Directors, the Company balances its overall capital structure through the payments of dividends, new share issues as well as the issue of new debt.

As of 1 January 2016, the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC) came into force, introducing new risk-based, regulatory requirements that ascertain the level of the required regulatory capital to be held on the basis of the risks that the Company is or can be exposed to. Solvency II also sets out the approach to be undertaken in order to establish the amount of Solvency II own funds, namely by converting the statement of Financial Position from an IFRS perspective to one where assets and liabilities are measured in line with their underlying economic value.

The Company's internal capital target is to hold the higher of 1.4 times the pillar 1 requirement or the requirement identified during the ORSA process plus a board approved buffer. On an annual basis, and having regard to the results of stress tests applied to projections over the three year planning period, the Board will consider whether a dividend should be paid to remit any surplus capital above this target to the Foundation.

The Company's Directors manage the Company's capital structure and make adjustments to it, in the light of changes in economic conditions. The capital requirement of the Company is maintained in accordance with regulatory solvency and capital requirements of the insurance market in which it operates. Regular monitoring of the Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR') and the Minimum Capital Requirement ('MCR') is considered crucial. To this effect, a Capital Management Policy, outlining the main drivers of the SCR, was put in place to address the procedures and controls in this regard. In the case of any identified breaches with the SCR and MCR, the Directors have put in place a capital plan aimed at ensuring that the Company will restore its level of own funds to one which covers both the SCR and MCR.

IDA Insurance Ltd directors are actively pursuing external investors to strengthen its capital base and improve the solvency ratio of the company.

The Company's actuaries have conducted a review of the company's insurance premium and have recommended that premiums be increased. The directors of the company have followed this recommendation and have increased the prices as of February 2023. The purpose of this is to increase the profit figures which would ultimately lead to an increase in own funds.

In addition to these measures, the company has undertaken a comprehensive cost-cutting exercise aimed at optimising operational efficiency and reducing expenses. This initiative is expected to contribute positively to the company's overall financial health.

It is crucial to emphasise that the organisation has implemented stringent monitoring protocols for its financial assets, which significantly impacted the company's financial health during the fiscal year. These measures encompass comprehensive investment performance assessments and the deployment of robust risk management strategies to safeguard the company's interests.

In pursuit of long-term stability and growth, the Board of IDA Insurance Ltd is also considering alternative investment avenues, such as investment properties. This strategy could potentially diversify the company's investment portfolio and generate additional revenue streams.

E.3 SCR and MCR

E.3.1 Solvency Capital Requirements Split by Risk Modules

The table below sets out the risk modules making up the solvency capital requirement of the Company.

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	719,494
SCR	R0310	2,393,150
MCR cap	R0320	1,076,918
MCR floor	R0330	598,288
Combined MCR	R0340	719,494
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,000,000
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	4,000,000

	Value
	C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	
Operational risk	172,751
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	0
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	2,368,327
Capital add-on already set	
Solvency capital requirement	2,368,327
Other information on SCR	
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	
Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP nSCR aggregation	
Net future discretionary benefits	

E.3.2 Input used for MCR calculation and material changes to MCR and SCR

The MCR was calculated based in the standard formula.

In addition to the above, the table below shows a comparison between SCR as at 31st December 2022 and 31st December 2021:

Solvency Capital requirement	2022 €'000	2021 €'000
Market risk	757	1,059
Counterparty risk	801	758
Life underwriting risk	-	-
Health underwriting risk	614	487
Non life underwriting risk	1,066	714
Diversification effects	1,055	966
Basic SCR	2,184	2,052
Operational risk	173	179
Adjustments	-	-
SCR	2,356	2,231
MCR	4,000	3,700
Basic Own Funds (Assets-Liabilities)	4,586	5,503
Own Funds in excess of Solvency Capital requirement	2,230	3,272
Solvency Ratio	191%	240%

The level of the absolute MCR changed from EUR 3,700,000 to EUR 4,000,000.

The most material movements are listed below:

-The decrease in market risk (i.e from €1,059 in 2021 to €757 in 2022) is mainly as a result of the withdrawal of investments made during the year together with the adverse impact of fair value movement on investments and the decrease in NAV of the investment in subsidiary.

-The increase in the Health underwriting risk and Non-Life underwriting risk in 2022 is mainly attributed to the increase in the respective premium and reserve risk sub-modules, which in turn are due to higher premium and reserve volume measures for the majority of lines of business when compared to prior year.

E.4 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR

Duration-based equity risk sub-module is not used in the Company's SCR calculation.

E.5 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used

As at 31st December 2022, the Company used solely the standard formula for its SCR calculation.

E.6 Non-Compliance with MCR and SCR during the period

The Company was compliant at all times with the MCR and SCR requirements during the reporting period.

E.7 Any Other Material Information

The Company currently makes no allowance for LACDT within the calculation of the SCR.

IDA Insurance Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

31 December
2022

(Monetary amounts in EUR thousands)

Undertaking name	IDA Insurance Limited
Undertaking identification code	213800ACYSJG3BM7N69
Type of code of undertaking	LEI
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of authorisation	MT
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31/12/2022
Regular/Ad-hoc submission	Regular reporting
Currency used for reporting	EUR
Accounting standards	IFRS
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Use of undertaking specific parameters	Don't use undertaking specific parameters
Ring-fenced funds	Not reporting activity by RFF
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

- S.02.01.02 - Balance Sheet
- S.05.01.02 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business
- S.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country
- S.17.01.02 - Non - Life Technical Provisions
- S. 19.01.21 - Non-Life Insurance claims
- S 23.01.01 - Own Funds
- S.25.01.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula
- S. 28.01.01 Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

SE.02.01.16.01 Balance sheet

			Balance sheet value C015	Statutory accounts value C026	
Assets	Cash	90010			
	Deferred acquisition costs	90020		7 880	
	Intangible assets	90030			
	General tax assets	90040	435 710	370 000	
	Reinsurer benefit reserve	90050			
	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	90060	325 498	325 498	
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	90070	1 815 514	1 825 084	
	Equity (other than for own use)	90080			
	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	90090	735 269	1 000 000	
	Equities	90100	204 492	204 492	
	- listed	90110	204 492	204 492	
	- unlisted	90120			
	Bonds	90130	1 810 803	2 785 180	
	Government Bonds	90140			
	Corporate Bonds	90150	2 810 362	2 785 180	
	Structured notes	90160			
	Collateralised securities	90170			
	Collective investments Undertakings	90180	85 411	85 411	
	Derivatives	90190			
	Deposits other than cash equivalents	90200			
	Other investments	90210			
	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	90220			
	Loans and mortgages	90230			
	Loans to policyholders	90240			
	Loans and mortgages to individuals	90250			
	Other loans and mortgages	90260			
	Reinsurance recoverables from	90270	315 351	325 285	
	Non-life and health similar to non-life	90280	315 351	295 340	
	Non-life excluding health	90290	175 508	228 360	
	Health similar to non-life	90300	47 710	64 220	
	Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	90310			
	Health similar to life	90320			
	Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	90330			
	Life index-linked and unit-linked	90340			
	Deposits to creditors	90350			
	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	90360	1 724 860	1 724 860	
	Reinsurance recoverables	90370	1 587 862	1 587 862	
	Reinsurances (credit not insurance)	90380	2 364 600	2 364 600	
	Over-shares (held directly)	90390			
	Amounts due in respect of own fund loans or other fund called up but not yet paid in	90400			
	Cash and cash equivalents	90410	2 247 267	2 247 267	
	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	90420	24 179	24 179	
	Total assets	90500	12,187,628	11,125,122	
	Liabilities	Technical provisions - non-life	90510	3,405,425	3,533,960
		Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	90520	3,405,425	3,587,160
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		90530			
Best Estimate		90540	2,842,224		
Risk margin		90550	563,201		
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)		90560	3,405,425	2,546,800	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		90570			
Best Estimate		90580	2,818,185		
Risk margin		90590	587,240		
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)		90600			
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)		90610			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		90620			
Best Estimate		90630			
Risk margin		90640			
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)		90650			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		90660			
Best Estimate		90670			
Risk margin		90680			
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked		90690			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole		90700			
Best Estimate		90710			
Risk margin		90720			
Other technical provisions		90730			
Contingent liabilities		90740			
Provisions other than technical provisions		90750			
Pension benefit obligations		90760			
Deposits from reinsurers		90770			
Deferred tax liabilities		90780			
Derivatives		90790			
Credits owed to credit institutions		90800	382,498	382,498	
Debts owed to credit institutions resident domestically		90801			
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic		90802	382,498		
Debts owed to credit institutions resident in rest of the world		90803			
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions		90810			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions		90811			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident domestically		90812			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in the euro area other than domestic		90813			
Debts owed to non-credit institutions resident in rest of the world		90814			
Other financial liabilities (held derivative financial)		90815			
Insurance & reinsurance payables		90820	597,900	597,900	
Reinsurance payables		90830			
Payables (trade, not insurance)		90840	545,700	545,700	
Subordinated liabilities		90850			
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds		90860			
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds		90870			
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	90880	598,854	598,854		
Total liabilities	90900	8,411,897	8,516,600		
Excess of assets over liabilities	91000	3,775,731	2,608,522		

3.05.02.01.02 Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations
Z Axis

		Other (in home country)					
		Country (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations					
		BELGIUM	FRANCE	ITALY	SPAIN	UNITED KINGDOM (AFTER BREXIT)	
		CO000_20	CO000_21	CO000_22	CO000_23	CO000_24	
Premiums written	Gross - Direct Business	40110	421,890	458,050	1,021,480	420,300	458,240
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	40120					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	40130					
	Reinsurers' share	40140	41,763	47,818	136,880	61,880	47,880
	Net	40200	359,127	410,232	884,600	358,420	410,360
Premiums earned	Gross - Direct Business	40210	108,720	208,820	301,870	211,371	211,371
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	40220					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	40230					
	Reinsurers' share	40240	41,763	47,818	136,880	61,880	47,880
	Net	40300	66,957	161,002	164,990	149,491	163,491
Claims incurred	Gross - Direct Business	40310	86,178	118,350	1,120,580	428,470	428,470
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	40320					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	40330					
	Reinsurers' share	40340	6,317	832	888,848	0	0
	Net	40400	79,861	117,518	231,732	428,470	428,470
Change in other technical provisions	Gross - Direct Business	40410	143,500	47,380	116,420	123,280	143,280
	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	40420					
	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	40430					
	Reinsurers' share	40440	68,811	88,104	118,790	180,752	180,752
	Net	40500	74,689	59,276	3,630	42,528	62,528
Expenses incurred	40550	0	0	0	0	0	
Other expenses	41200	35,304	36,118	136,210	35,170	35,170	
Total expenses	41300	35,304	36,118	136,210	35,170	35,170	

3.17.21.01 Non-Life Technical Provisions

					Short business and accepted proportional reinsurance			Total benefits adjustment
					Medical expense insurance	General liability insurance	Legal expense insurance	
				2022	2021	2020	2019	
Technical provisions considered as a whole	Short business							
	Accepted proportional reinsurance business							
	Reinsured non-proportional reinsurance							
	Total Reinsurances from reinsurers (SPV and PFA) for after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default assessments is if calculated as a whole							
Technical provisions considered as a sum of MC and BA	Best estimate	Non-life provisions	Claims - Total	30000				
			Claims - short business	30070	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	
			Claims - accepted proportional reinsurance business	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	
			Claims - reinsured non-proportional reinsurance business	30000				
			Total reinsurances from reinsurers (SPV and PFA) before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	30000				
			Reinsurances from reinsurers (group SPV and PFA) Reinsurances before adjustment for expected losses	30000				
			Reinsurances from PFA Reinsurances before adjustment for expected losses	30000				
			Total reinsurances from reinsurers (SPV and PFA) for after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	30000				
			Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	
			Claims - Total	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	
			Claims - short business	30070	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	
			Claims - accepted proportional reinsurance business	30000	200,000	20,000	2,000	
	Claims - reinsured non-proportional reinsurance business	30000						
	Total reinsurances from reinsurers (SPV and PFA) before the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	30000						
	Reinsurances from reinsurers (group SPV and PFA) Reinsurances before adjustment for expected losses	30000						
	Reinsurances from PFA Reinsurances before adjustment for expected losses	30000						
	Total reinsurances from reinsurers (SPV and PFA) for after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	30000						
	Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000			
	Total Best estimate - group	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000			
	Total Best estimate - net	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000			
	Adjust of the conditional on Technical Provisions	If as a whole	Best estimate	30000				
			Best margin	30000				
	Technical provisions - total	Technical provisions - total	Reinsurances from reinsurers (group SPV and PFA) for after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000	
			Technical provisions total Reinsurances from reinsurers (SPV and PFA) for total	30000				
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions			30000	1,000,000	100,000	10,000		
Cap of Business Sector exposures (homogeneous risk groups)	Policy provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups	Policy provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups	30000					
		Policy provisions - Total number of homogeneous risk groups	30000					
Cash flows of the Best estimate of Premium Provisions (gross)	Cash-in-flows	Future benefits and claims	30070					
		Future expenses and other cash-out flows	30000					
	Cash-out-flows	Future premiums	30000					
	Cash-out-flows	Other cash-in-flows (net Reinsurances from cedantes and subcedants)	30000					
Cash-flows of the Best estimate of Claims Provisions (gross)	Cash-in-flows	Future benefits and claims	30070					
		Future expenses and other cash-out flows	30000					
	Cash-out-flows	Future premiums	30000					
	Cash-out-flows	Other cash-in-flows (net Reinsurances from cedantes and subcedants)	30000					
Percentage of gross Best Estimate calculated using approximations								
Best estimate subject to treatment of the interest rate								
Technical provisions without treatment on interest rate								
Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment								
Technical provisions without volatility adjustment and without other financial measures								

5.19.01.01.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount)

Z Axis - General liability insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
2004																				
2005																				
2006																				
2007																				
2008																				
2009																				
2010																				
2011																				
2012																				
2013																				
2014																				
2015																				
2016																				
2017																				
2018																				
2019																				
2020																				
2021																				
2022																				
Total																				

5.19.01.01.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z Axis - General liability insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		
2019		
2020		
2021		
2022		
Total		

5.19.01.01.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount)

Z Axis - Legal expenses insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
2004																				
2005																				
2006																				
2007																				
2008																				
2009																				
2010																				
2011																				
2012																				
2013																				
2014																				
2015																				
2016																				
2017																				
2018																				
2019																				
2020																				
2021																				
2022																				
Total																				

5.19.01.01.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z Axis - Legal expenses insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180
2004		
2005		
2006		
2007		
2008		
2009		
2010		
2011		
2012		
2013		
2014		
2015		
2016		
2017		
2018		
2019		
2020		
2021		
2022		
Total		

5.19.01.01.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount)

Z Axis - Medical expenses insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	
2004																				
2005																				
2006																				
2007																				
2008																				
2009																				
2010																				
2011																				
2012																				
2013																				
2014																				
2015																				
2016																				
2017																				
2018																				
2019																				
2020																				
2021																				
2022																				
Total																				

5.19.01.01.02 Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z Axis, Medical expense insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	Year end (discounted data) C0000	
	In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180
0100		
0110		
0120		
0130		1,821,238
0140		1,821,238
0150		1,821,238
0160		2,078,720
0170		2,447,186
0180		2,426,189
0190		2,145,410
0200		2,473,358
0210	8,818	2,226,267
0220	8,789	2,226,328
0230	15,267	2,625,124
0240	72,814	1,413,858
0250	862,841	1,748,210
0260	752,278	712,278
Total	1,699,011	39,758,848

5.19.01.01.03 Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)
Z Axis, General liability insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0100															
0110															
0120															
0130															
0140															
0150															
0160															
0170															
0180															
0190															
0200															
0210															
0220															
0230															
0240															
0250															
0260															
Total		27,128	33,008	31,827	30,228	28,718	26,881	25,222	23,228	21,028	18,828	16,828	14,828	12,828	11,828

5.19.01.01.04 Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Mis, General liability insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	Year end (discounted data) C0000	
	In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180
0100		
0110		
0120		
0130		
0140		
0150		1,307
0160		8,820
0170		2,020
0180		274,848
0190		75,432
0200		58,787
0210		124,820
0220		295,718
0230		212,816
0240		165,207
0250		414,848
0260		477,142
Total		2,138,820

5.19.01.01.05 Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount)
Z Axis, Legal expenses insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
0100															
0110															
0120															
0130															
0140															
0150															
0160															
0170															
0180															
0190															
0200															
0210															
0220															
0230															
0240															
0250															
0260															
Total		8,128	1,028	11,828	12,828	13,828	14,828	15,828	16,828	17,828	18,828	19,828	20,828	21,828	22,828

5.19.01.01.04 Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z Axis, Legal expenses insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	Year end (discounted data) C0000	
	In Current year C0170	Sum of years (cumulative) C0180
0100		
0110		
0120		
0130		
0140		
0150		
0160		
0170		1,710
0180		
0190		
0200		820
0210		17,820
0220		20,310
0230		11,420
0240		11,820
0250		8,210
0260		73,010
Total		73,010

5.18.01.04 Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (previous amount)

Z Axis: Medical expense insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
2016															
2017															
2018															
2019															
2020															
2021															
2022															
2023															
2024															
2025															
2026															
2027															
2028															
2029															
2030															
Total															

5.18.01.04 Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative)

Z Axis: Medical expense insurance (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance), Accident year (AY), EUR, Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency

	Year end disclosed data COMO
2016	202100
2017	202110
2018	202120
2019	202130
2020	202140
2021	202150
2022	202160
2023	202170
2024	202180
2025	202190
2026	202200
2027	202210
2028	202220
2029	202230
2030	202240
Total	202250

S.23.01.01 Own funds
Z Axis: 010

		Total C0010	Tier 1 - assessed C0020	Tier 1 - restricted C0030	Tier 2 C0040	Tier 3 C0050
Basic own funds before deductions for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 85 of Delegated Regulation 2015/23	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	8,600,000			
	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	2,200,000			
	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040				
	Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050				
	Equity funds	R0070				
	Preference shares	R0090				
	Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110				
	Reconciliation reserve	R0130	(1,705,107)			
	Subordinated liabilities	R0140				
	Adjustment equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0180				405,710
	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0190	8,000	8,000		
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	R0230					
Deductions for participations in financial and small insurance	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0240	9,985,443	4,140,808			405,710
Auxiliary own funds	Unpaid and unearned ordinary share capital payable on demand	R0300				
	Unpaid and unearned initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, payable on demand	R0310				
	Unpaid and unearned preference shares payable on demand	R0320				
	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330				
	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340				
	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350				
	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360				
	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370				
	Other auxiliary own funds	R0380				
	Total auxiliary own funds	R0390				
Available and eligible own funds	R0400	9,985,443	4,140,808			405,710
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	9,985,443	4,140,808			405,710
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	9,985,443	4,140,808			405,440
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0550	9,985,443	4,140,808			405,440
SCR	R0560	2,338,124				
SCR	R0570	4,000,000				
Ratio of eligible own funds to SCR	R0610	107%				
Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR	R0620	124%				

S.23.01.01.02 Reconciliation reserve

Z Axis:

			C0060
Reconciliation reserve	Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	4,585,613
	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	
	Other basic own fund items	R0730	6,290,720
	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
	Reconciliation reserve	R0760	(1,705,107)
Expected profits	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	R0790		

S.25.01.01.01 Basic Solvency Capital Requirement

Z Axis: No

		Net solvency capital requirement	Gross solvency capital requirement
		C0030	C0040
Market risk	R0010	757,398	757,398
Counterparty default risk	R0020	800,812	800,812
Life underwriting risk	R0030	0	0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	614,345	614,345
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	1,066,003	1,066,003
Diversification	R0060	(1,054,982)	(1,055,019)
Intangible asset risk	R0070		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	2,183,576	2,183,576

S.25.01.01.02 Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

Z Axis: No

		Value
		C0100
Adjustment due to RFF/MAP: nSCR aggregation		
Operational risk		172,751
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions		
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes		0
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC		
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on		2,356,327
Capital add-on already set		
Solvency capital requirement		2,356,327
Other information on SCR:	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	
	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	
	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	
	Method used to calculate the adjustment due to RFF/MAP: nSCR aggregation	
	Net future discretionary benefits	

S.25.01.01.03 Approach to tax rate

Z Axis: No

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	Null value

S.25.01.01.04 Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

Z Axis, No

		Solvency II	
		Before the shock C0110	After the shock C0120
DTA	R0600		
DTA carry forward	R0610		
DTA due to deductible temporary differences	R0620		
DTL	R0630		

S.25.01.01.05 Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

Z Axis, No

		Solvency II	
		LAC DT C0130	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	LAC DT	R0640	
	LAC DT justified by revision of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	
	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	

S.28.01.01.01 Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		MCR components C0010	
Solvency II	MCRNL Result	R0010	719,494

S.28.01.01.02 Background information

Z Axis:

Background information			
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0020	2,748,433	4,070,969
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0	0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	0	0
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	0	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	0	0
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	2,681,531	729,407
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	0	0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	81,103	273,747
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130		
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160		
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170		

S.28.01.01.05 Overall MCR calculation

Z Axis:

	C0070
Linear MCR	719,494
SCR	2,356,327
MCR cap	1,060,347
MCR floor	589,082
Combined MCR	719,494
Absolute floor of the MCR	4,000,000
Minimum Capital Requirement	4,000,000

Independent auditor's report

to the directors of
IDA Insurance Limited

Opinion

We have audited the following relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") prepared by IDA Insurance Limited (the Company) as at 31 December 2022:

- the 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the SFCR of the Company as at 31 December 2022, ('the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit'); and
- Company templates SE.02.01.16, S.17.01.01, S.23.01.01, S.25.01.21, S.28.01.01 ('the Templates subject to audit')

The Narrative Disclosures subject to audit and the Templates subject to audit are collectively referred to as the 'relevant elements of the SFCR'.

We are not required to audit, nor have we audited, and as a consequence do not express an opinion on the Other Information which comprises:

- the 'Executive summary', 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' elements of the SFCR; and
- Company templates S.05.01.01, S.05.02.01, S.19.01.21.

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the SFCR of the Company as at 31 December 2022 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403) and the Insurance Rules issued thereunder, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452 (hereafter referred to as "the relevant legislation").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' *International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants including International Independence Standards* (IESBA Code) together with the *Accountancy Profession (Code of Ethics for Warrant Holders) Directive* (Maltese Code) that are relevant to our audit of the relevant elements of the SFCR in Malta, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Maltese Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter – Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the SFCR, which describe the basis of accounting. The SFCR is prepared in compliance with the financial reporting provisions of the Solvency II regulations, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. As a result, the SFCR may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the directors of
IDA Insurance Limited

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the relevant elements of the SFCR does not cover the Other Information and, we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the SFCR, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the SFCR, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the relevant elements of the SFCR or a material misstatement of the Other Information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in relation to these matters.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the SFCR in accordance with the financial reporting provisions contained in the relevant legislation referred to above. In accordance with section 8.9 of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules, the Directors are responsible for having in place appropriate systems and structures to meet the Company's public disclosure requirements in relation to the SFCR and for the approval of the SFCR.

The Directors are also responsible to have the necessary internal controls to enable the preparation of the SFCR which is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

The Directors satisfy themselves that, throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the relevant legislation as applicable to the Company. The Directors are also required to sign a Declaration Form, in accordance with paragraph 8.6.2 of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules and Annex IV to the said Chapter, for submission with the SFCR to the competent authority.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion on the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit that the Company shall disclose and on the Templates subject to audit, in accordance with paragraph 8.10.2 of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules and Annex V to the said Chapter, opining on whether the said relevant elements of the SFCR have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the relevant legislation. Such audit is to be made in accordance with paragraph 8.10.2 and Annex V of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules and with International Standards on Auditing.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the SFCR are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decision making or the judgement of the users taken on the basis of the SFCR.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the directors of
IDA Insurance Limited

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (continued)

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the relevant elements of the SFCR, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the relevant elements of the SFCR or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the relevant elements of the SFCR, including the disclosures, and whether the relevant elements of the SFCR represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Independent auditor's report (continued)

to the directors of
IDA Insurance Limited

Restriction on use and distribution of our Report

This report is made solely for the exclusive use of the Directors of the Company in accordance with our engagement letter dated 28 October 2022. However, we acknowledge that a copy of our report will be provided to the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA") for the use of the MFSA solely for the purposes set down by Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules issued under the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403). Except for the MFSA's obligations under its Memoranda of Understanding for regulatory collaboration and co-operation, our Report is not to be used for any other purpose, recited or referred to in any document, copied or made available (in whole or in part) to any other person without our prior written express consent. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's Directors those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report on the relevant elements of the SFCR and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume any duty of care, or any other responsibility and/or liability to anyone other than the Company, for our audit work, for this report or for the opinions we have formed.



Mark Giorgio as Director
in the name and on behalf of
Deloitte Audit Limited
Registered auditor
Central Business District, Birkirkara, Malta.

10 April 2023