Sirius

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Single SFCR for Sirius International Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ)
and Sirius International UK Holdings Group
for the year ending 31 December 2019

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Executive Summary

This 2019 single Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) provides public qualitative and quantitative Solvency II disclosures for Sirius International Insurance Corporation ("SINT") and the Sirius International UK Holdings Group ("SIUK" or the "Group").

All amounts disclosed in this SFCR report are in millions of Swedish Crowns (MSEK), unless stated otherwise.

Section A contains a description of the company's and the Group's business and performance.

In December 2019, Sirius Group executed an internal Optimisation Plan to (1) simplify the group's legal and operating structure to create better alignment with business objectives, and (2) enhance its regulatory capital position and operational efficiency.

For details on the system of governance refer to section B. No material changes during 2019.

The description of the risk profile is presented in section C. No material changes during 2019.

The valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities under Solvency II, and the differences to IFRS, are described in section D. No material changes during 2019.

SINT has available and eligible own funds of MSEK 14,745 (prior year MSEK 15,145) and a solvency capital requirement of MSEK 8,951 (MSEK 7,282). The change in Solvency Capital Requirement is described under section E.2, Solo.

The SIUK Group has available and eligible own funds of MSEK 13,345 (prior year MSEK 10,710) and a solvency capital requirement of MSEK 8,860 (MSEK 8,637). Refer to section E.2, Group.

The ratio of eligible own funds to the SCR for SINT has decreased to 165% (208%).

The ratio of eligible own funds to the Group SCR for SIUK has increased to 151% (124%).

SINT and SIUK Group are required to submit Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs) to the Swedish Financial Supervisory Agency (SFSA), Finansinspektionen.

A subset of QRTs is presented in the appendix to this single SFCR. Amounts in QRTs are in thousands of Swedish Crowns (SEK '000).

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business

Solo

Name and legal form of the undertaking

This report covers the business of Sirius International Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ), ("SINT"), Corporate Identity Number 516401-8136.

Financial supervisor

Financial supervisor is the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority:
Finansinspektionen
Box 7821, 103 97 Stockholm, Sweden
+46 8 408 980 00
finansinspektionen@fi.se

External auditors

Ernst & Young AB
Jakobsbergsgatan 24, Box 7850, Stockholm SE-103 99, Sweden
+46 8 520 590 00

Qualifying owners

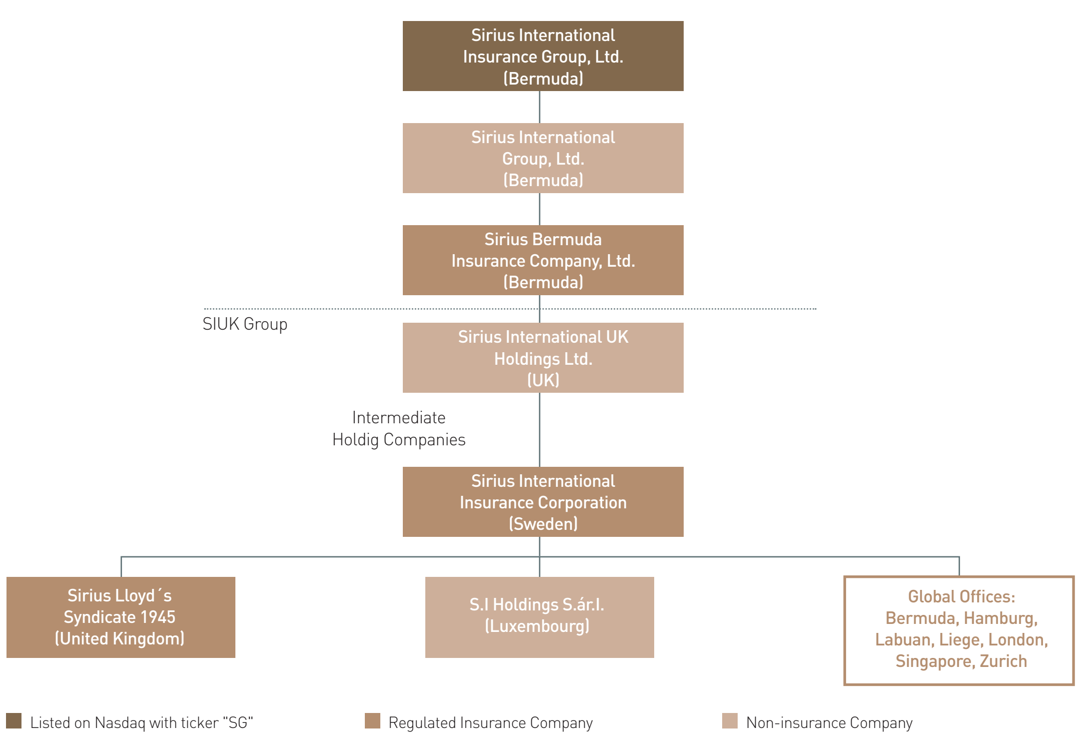
At 31 December 2019, Sirius International Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ) was 100% owned by Fund American Holdings AB (Sweden), which was 100% owned by Sirius Insurance Holdings Sweden AB (Sweden), which was 100% owned by Sirius Group International S.à r.l, in turn 100% owned by Sirius International UK Holdings Ltd.

Sirius International UK Holdings Ltd. ("SIUK") was 100% owned by Sirius Bermuda Insurance Company Ltd. (Bermuda) ("SBDA"), which in turn was 100% owned by Sirius International Group Ltd. (Bermuda).

Sirius International Insurance Group Ltd. ("SIIG") is majority owned by CM Bermuda Ltd. (Bermuda). Effective as of November 2018, SIIG is publicly listed on The Nasdaq Global Select Market. As of December 31, 2019, CM Bermuda Ltd. owns 96% of the Company's issued and outstanding Common Shares. CM Bermuda Ltd. (Bermuda) is 100% owned by CM International Holdings Pte. Ltd. (Singapore) which in turn is owned to 81.8% by China Minsheng Investment Group Corp. Ltd. ("CMIG") (P.R. China) and to less than 10% each by three minority shareholders.

CMIG is owned to 14,9% by Horgos Guoxin Baotai Venture Capital Co., Ltd (P.R. China) and by 60 Corporate Shareholders, each owning less than 10%.

Simplified legal structure:



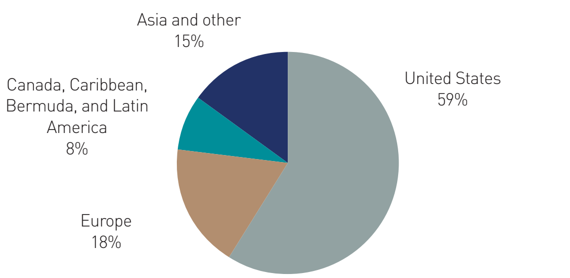
Material lines of business and geographical areas

SINT is a global (re)insurer domiciled in Sweden, focused on property and other short-tail lines of business.

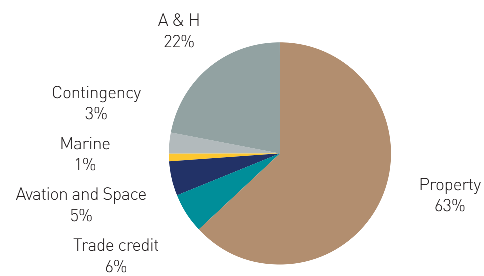
The business is well-diversified, both in regard of lines of business and geographical presence.

The major lines of business are Property; Life, Accident & Health; Casualty; Aviation & Space; Marine & Energy; and Credit & Bond. Property represents more than half the portfolio. The major part of the business is reinsurance.

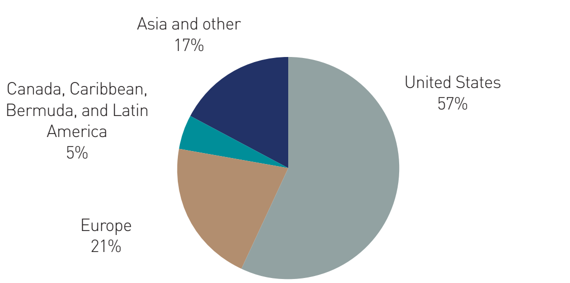
Net Premiums by continent 2018



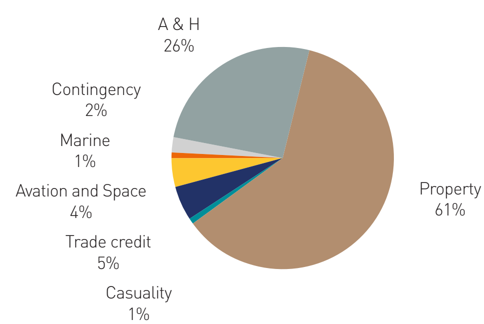
Net Premiums by class 2018



Net Premiums by continent 2019



Net Premiums by class 2019



Group

The sections of this report that cover the Group relate to the business of the Sirius International UK Holdings Group ("SIUK Group" or the "Group"), which is headed by the holding company Sirius International UK Holdings Ltd ("SIUK"), corporate identity number 10624541. In this Group, Sirius International Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ), Corporate Identity Number 516401-8136, is the only company being subject to the Solvency II regulations on a solo basis.

Group supervisor is the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority:
Finansinspektionen
Box 7821, 103 97 Stockholm, Sweden
+46 8 408 980 00
finansinspektionen@fi.se

The SIUK Group is also included in the scope of group supervision carried out by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) over the Bermuda-based SIIG Group. Because of this, Solvency II *equivalent* group supervision is exercised at a higher level for the broader SIIG Group, and the Solvency II Group supervision within the European Economic Area (EEA) is capped at SIUK.

External auditors
PWC
113 97 Stockholm, Sweden
+46 10 212 4000

For SIUK and other companies in the SIUK Group, external audit is carried out by local PWC offices.
For an overview of related undertakings, see section A.6 below

Significant events during the financial year

In December 2019, Sirius Group executed an internal Optimisation Plan to:
(1) simplify Sirius Group's legal and operating structure to create better alignment with business objectives, and
(2) enhance its regulatory capital position and operational efficiency.

Key Relevant Aspects of the Optimisation Plan:

- Sirius America Insurance Company (SIAM) was transferred out of the European Solvency II Group.
- Sirius International Insurance Corporation (SINT) becomes the primary writer of reinsurance within Sirius Group.
- Sirius Bermuda Insurance Company Ltd (SBDA) maintains its role as top operating company with business oversight, Sirius Group regulatory reporting and corporate governance over all legal entities.
- SIAM is transformed predominantly into a US specialty insurance company.
- Lloyd's Syndicate 1945 is transformed to be the primary writer of non-US specialty insurance.

The new organization:

- Reduces inefficiencies and administration by better aligning entities with businesses and jurisdictions.
- More client-centric, efficient and nimble.
- Emphasizes business segments and lines of business rather than specific legal entities.
- Simplifies the global operating structure.
- Simplifies the Group's regulatory capital and tax structures.
- Intragroup reinsurance – risk pooling to optimise available capital:
  - o Underwriting year 2020:
    - ◦ 25% Quota Share from SINT to SBDA, mainly non-US business.
    - ◦ 25% Quota Share SINT to SIAM, mainly US business.
  - o Reserve Reinsurance Contract: Year-end 2019 about $260 million of SINT reserves were transferred to SBDA in a Reserve Reinsurance Contract transaction.
  - o Prior year's Quota Shares have been commuted.

Regulatory perspectives have been a critical consideration when restructuring the organisation and in particular to setup an organisation where the SINT Safety Reserve can be used to offset adverse underwriting results in practice as well as getting recognition in the regulatory Group (SIUK and SIIG) perspectives.

Significant events since the close of the financial year

On March 27, 2020, SIIG issued a press release announcing that the group has launched a sales process in collaboration with its majority shareholder, CM Bermuda Ltd. Refer to the investor relations section on siriusgroup.com.

For an update on Brexit refer to *A.5 Any other material information.*

Early March 2020 AM Best downgraded Sirius Financial Strength Ratings from A with negative outlook to A- with negative outlook and Standard and Poor´s have downgraded the outlook from A- stable to negative. This as a consequence of CMIGs financial hardships and their block of the SIIG Board right to independently issue new shares. SIIG are now in discussions with CMIG to conclusive resolve the situation.

Since the World Health Organization declared the outbreak of the new coronavirus to be a pandemic, the world has been in a state of emergency and the Company has been monitoring the developments with concern. We describe our risk across three main dimensions: (re)insurance risk; investments; and, operational concerns.

Our top priority has been our operational concern, the protection of our staff and our business partners. We have therefore taken strict measures throughout our organization to keep the risk of infection as low as possible, including working from home and a moratorium on business trips as well as office visits.

Regarding the (re)insurance risk, property reinsurance could have exposure if the underlying insurance policies offer business interruption insurance due to pandemics or via contingent business interruption coverage if the pandemic spreads and supply chains are globally disrupted. It has however been common market practice to exclude the risk of a pandemic outbreak from insurance cover. We expect the corona virus to result in (re)insurance claims pertaining to cancelled or postponed major events. Furthermore, losses are also likely to occur in other lines of business as a consequence of the economic downturn.

Our investment portfolio is naturally exposed to global equity and bond market volatility which would be reflected in our results as nearly all of our investments are marked to fair value. We are currently observing a decline in interest rates, a sharp decline in equity markets and a widening of credit risk spreads for bonds.

Although the exact effects of the situation cannot yet be predicted, the company presently meets and exceeds its regulatory capital requirements.

During the ongoing pandemic, the SFSA has asked Swedish insurance companies for weekly updates on solvency ratios. SINT complies with this requirement.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

The natural catastrophe losses in 2019 had a significant impact on the global insurance industry. Whilst the majority of the global insured losses for the industry as a whole occurred in the USA, once again for the second year running, two of the largest individual events occurred in Japan. The typhoons Faxai and Hagibis struck Japan just a month apart (September and October respectively) bringing widespread damage in the densely populated area around Tokyo and the prefecture Chiba, south east of Tokyo. According to preliminary assessments these two typhoons may result in total losses amounting to USD 15 billion for the insurance industry, not dissimilar to the losses emanating from typhoon Jebi in 2018. Other noticeable global insured losses during the year are hurricane Dorian which struck Bahamas and Florida, tropical storm Imelda in Texas, typhoon Lekima that impacted the Zhejiang province in eastern China as well as heavy floods in the US, India and China. In November, Chile was affected by extensive riots resulting in large material losses. Despite the comprehensive global catastrophe losses during the year, 2019 is estimated to be slightly below the average for the period since year 2000 expressed in terms of global economic losses, whilst slightly above average for the same period in terms of global insured losses for the industry. The previous decade, year 2010-2019, can be summarized as being the costliest in history, both in terms of economic and global insured losses.

Sirius International's insurance portfolio has also been affected by the losses above, but the extent varies depending on geographical exposure and net market shares. The major claims events for Sirius International are summarized below.

The largest (re)insurance losses for Sirius International during 2019 emanate from typhoons Faxai and Hagibis, hurricane Dorian and typhoon Lekima respectively. These events combined are estimated to have resulted in claims of approximately MSEK 1,520. The Company's globally diversified insurance portfolio has a dampening effect on the result despite significant losses from specific risks or regions.

The claims reserve from previous accident years had an unfavorable development during the year, mainly because of late reported claims and negative loss development from the Japanese typhoons in 2018. This resulted in a negative run-off result from the underlying portfolio in 2019. The price levels of the insurance portfolio have been satisfactory during the year for multiple markets and insurance classes, while some segments in the portfolio struggle with profitability. An overview of specific portfolio segments has been initiated during the year. The portion of the insurance portfolio, which was renewed at the beginning of 2020, has noted an increased volume with stable risk adjusted price levels. For the overall portfolio, the pricing and renewal volume for 2020 is deemed to be satisfactory and in line with expectations.

Gross premium income amounted to MSEK 10,119 (9,376). The premium income for own account amounted to MSEK 3,889 (5,301). The premium volume was 8 % higher than the previous year. The increase in gross premium income is noted mainly in the lines Accident & Health and Aviation, while other insurance lines only show a smaller variation compared to the previous year. The reduced premium income for own account is explained mainly by a reinsurance contract the Company has entered with an affiliated company within Sirius Group. This reinsurance contract protects the Company from loss development from reinsurance contracts derived from previous periods.

The operating loss from insurance operations amounted to MSEK -479 (-5). The combined ratio was 113% (101%). The deterioration in insurance operating result is due to the above mentioned catastrophe claims from Japan. The company's globally diversified insurance portfolio has a dampening effect on the result despite significant losses from one region, like Japan.

The table below summarizes the company's underwriting performance by major line of business, split by direct insurance and assumed reinsurance. The table is excluding allocated investment return transferred from the non-technical account and non-recurring costs.

The Personal Accident & Health line, direct as well as assumed reinsurance, is mainly written out of the company's London office. This combined line produced a profit of MSEK 17 during 2019 (prior year: 51). The Marine, Aviation and Transport lines are written from all branch offices, with the exception of the Zürich office which exclusively writes Aviation on a direct and reinsurance basis. All in all, Marine, Aviation and Transport produced a combined loss of MSEK -134 (profit of 14). The line Fire and Other Property damage is by far the largest line of business and is written from all locations with the exception of the Zürich office mentioned above. This line is mostly written on an assumed reinsurance basis. On a combined basis including direct insurance as well as assumed reinsurance, this line represents approximately 63% of the total gross premium income and produced underwriting losses for 2019 of MSEK -392 (-214) due to the catastrophe losses mentioned above. The line assumed Credit reinsurance is predominately written out of the Liège office and the book produced an underwriting profit of MSEK 43 (60) for the year.

The gross premium income for 2019 is in line with plan. The underwriting results are however below plan, due to the reasons mentioned above.

Class Analysis:[1]

2019
SOLO – CLASS ANALYSIS

MSEK	Personal Accident & Health	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Other Property damage	Credit	Other	**Total Direct insurance**	Personal Accident & Health	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Other Property damage	Credit	Other	**Total Assumed Reinsurance**	**TOTAL**
Premium income, gross	1 591	47	0	0	197	**1 835**	400	981	6 359	504	40	**8 284**	**10 119**
Premiums earned, gross	1 530	42	10	0	72	**1 654**	394	909	7 174	465	53	**8 996**	**10 650**
Incurred Claims, gross	-814	-66	-13	0	-84	**-977**	-224	-999	-5 941	-272	-50	**-7 486**	**-8 463**
Operating expenses, gross	-708	-6	-14	0	-28	**-755**	-131	-219	-1 806	-161	-38	**-2 354**	**-3 109**
Result, ceded reinsurance	65	7	0	0	2	**74**	-95	196	197	-2	17	**314**	**387**
Equalization provision						**0**				13		**13**	**13**
UNDERWRITING RESULT	**73**	**-23**	**-16**	**0**	**-38**	**-3**	**-56**	**-111**	**-376**	**43**	**-17**	**-518**	**-521**

2018
SOLO – CLASS ANALYSIS

MSEK	Personal Accident & Health	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Other Property damage	Credit	Other	**Total Direct insurance**	Personal Accident & Health	Marine, Aviation and Transport	Other Property damage	Credit	Other	**Total Assumed Reinsurance**	**TOTAL**
Premium income, gross	1 255	18	17	0	104	**1 394**	242	685	6 611	393	51	**7 982**	**9 376**
Premiums earned, gross	1 253	31	22	0	31	**1 337**	342	738	6 296	396	55	**7 827**	**9 164**
Incurred Claims, gross	-510	-34	-22	0	-20	**-586**	-174	-395	-4 292	-205	11	**-5 055**	**-5 641**
Operating expenses, gross	-640	-11	-23	0	-12	**-685**	-127	-192	-1 700	-129	-24	**-2 172**	**-2 858**
Result, ceded reinsurance	-43	-6	-18	0	0	**-67**	-50	-118	-476	-18	-8	**-670**	**-737**
Equalization provision	0	0	0	0	0	**0**	0	0	0	16	0	**16**	**16**
UNDERWRITING RESULT	**60**	**-20**	**-42**	**0**	**-1**	**-2**	**-9**	**34**	**-172**	**60**	**33**	**-54**	**-56**

[1] At year-end 2019, all underwriting in the Solvency II Group was done in the solo company SINT.

The expected future profitability in the insurance operations is deemed satisfactory, despite increased competition in the market. However, the fierce competition requires stringent pricing and underwriting, continued efficiency improvements and sound balancing of risks in order to ensure long-term profitability. The company's underwriting performance target for 2020 is to achieve a combined ratio of 92%.

A.3 Investment Performance

Ensuring policyholder security for the policyholders of SINT is fundamental to all company endeavours. SIIG Group's investment mission is to maximize long-term total returns (after tax) without assuming risk in an amount which might jeopardize the viability of the Group's insurance franchise. SINT's and the SIUK Group's investment missions are aligned with the SIIG Group's.

Notably, a number of SINT's investment portfolios are constrained by regulatory requirements, liquidity needs or other unique considerations. Such requirements must always be met.

1. Primary Objective: support Policyholder Liabilities (existing and future) and maintain compliance with regulatory and other requirements.

2. Secondary Objective: maximize long-term total returns on an after-tax basis.

An underlying principle of the SIIG Group is to manage all risks on an enterprise wide basis. Further, as a conceptual framework to simplify and facilitate investment deployment, guidelines provide that the SIIG Group ensures that high quality assets support the Policyholder Liabilities of its Group companies. Investments in excess of this amount, Owners' Funds, may be invested across asset classes to maximize long-term total returns (after tax) based on the owners' capital and liquidity requirements and risk appetite.

Return overview	SINT		SIUK Group	
	2018	2019	2018	2019
Equities	1,022	2,642	1,798	3,341
Government Bonds	978	1,918	2,757	2,405
Corporate Bonds	3,618	7,198	6,146	7,500
Collateralized Securities	790	598	6,184	1,170
Collective Investment Undertakings	621	78	3,328	We offer 1,248
Cash & Cash Equivalents	892	1,151	1,022	1,269
Duration	1.7 years	1.6 years	1.9 years	1.5 years
Return	–3,7%	5,06%	–1.1%	4,99%
Credit Quality	AA	AA	AA	A+

As described above, SINT has made organizational changes. This has had some material effects on the security type split of the investment portfolio. The main theme is a reduction of securitizations in favour of corporate bonds, equities and cash.

On December 31, 2019 (2018) the SIUK Group held securitised assets to the value of SEK 615,441,465 (2,713,917,692) and US Agency holdings of SEK 558,934,720 (2,040,344,830).

Sirius International held securitised assets to the value of SEK 8,456,041 (9,437,781) and US Agency holdings of SEK 554,664,737 (775,573,944) on December 31, 2019 (2018).

The securitisation assets in SINT are vetted at purchase to make sure they are allowable securitisations under Solvency II. The assets for all entities are monitored closely for any change in risk.

A.4 Performance of other activities

There are no other activities to comment.

A.5 Any other material information

Brexit: Following the British parliament ratification of a withdrawal agreement, the UK left the EU on 31 January 2020. This began a transition period that is set to end on 31 December 2020, if not prolonged, during which the UK and EU will negotiate their future relationship. The UK remains subject to EU law and remains part of the EU customs union and single market during the transition, but is no longer part of the EU's political bodies or institutions. During the transition period, SINT's business can still be written through the UK branch utilizing passporting rights. During 2019, SINT applied for inclusion in the Prudential Regulation Authority's (PRA) Temporary Permissions Regime on behalf of its UK branch, to prepare for a no-deal situation, and submitted an application for a so called Third Country Branch to the PRA. The political situation as well as different business alternatives are being evaluated.

SINT considers all other material information on the business and performance of the company to have been discussed above and/or in other sections.

A.6 Group legal and organisational structure

For the Group legal and organisational structure, refer to Appendix 1. The ownership of the undertakings is 100% unless otherwise stated in the organisational chart.

Material (Re) Insurance Undertakings and significant branches

Sirius International Insurance Corporation (SINT)

SINT is an international (re)insurer headquartered in Stockholm Sweden, focused on property and other short-tail lines of business. Sirius International is the largest reinsurance company in Scandinavia and a leading reinsurer in the European markets. SINT is licensed to write all classes of non-life Insurance, except class 10 (motor liability insurance), and all classes of reinsurance.

Major offices:

- SINT's *Belgian Branch Office, Liège* office actively writes Property, Marine, Miscellaneous and Agriculture treaties in Benelux, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Mediterranean area, Israel, Africa, Latin America including Mexico, Central and South America, as well as Life, Accident and Health treaties in the above-mentioned European countries. Liège is also the centre of expertise for Credit & Bond reinsurance worldwide. The branch is licensed to write all classes of reinsurance. The branch has the license to write the same direct insurance and reinsurance as SINT. In addition, it has the license to sell cross-border direct insurance in the same classes as SINT.

- *Hamburg:* A SINT sole agent underwriting business from the Central European markets, including Germany, Austria and Switzerland as well as selected Southeastern European countries, i. e. Romania, Bulgaria and all former Yugoslavian Countries. The office offers both Treaty and Facultative reinsurance solutions for all lines of business with a strong focus on Property.

- *Asia Branch Office:* A SINT branch office in Singapore has established a strong foothold in underwriting treaty business in Asia with prominent presence in China, focused mainly on property. The company offers reinsurance solutions attuned to clients' needs and provide lead capacity for excess of loss programs as well as facultative support in property and engineering classes emanating from Asia. The branch is licensed to write all classes of reinsurance.

- *United Kingdom Branch Office, London:* A SINT branch office specialising in insurance, with a complimentary reinsurance offering. The branch writes across a multitude of lines in global markets. Classes of business include Accident & Health, Property Direct, Facultative and Binders, Contingency, Casualty and Energy Insurance. The branch has the license to write the same direct insurance and reinsurance as SINT. In addition, it has the license to sell cross-border direct insurance in the same classes as SINT.

- *Zürich Branch Office:* A SINT branch office writing reinsurance business worldwide, focusing on Aviation and Space. The branch is licensed to write all classes of reinsurance.

Sirius International Managing Agency / Lloyd's Syndicate 1945

The Managing Agency obtained regulatory approval July 1st, 2014 and is 100% owned by SINT. The Managing Agency is responsible for the Syndicate.

Established in 2011 Sirius Syndicate 1945 is authorized to write a multitude of classes on both insurance and reinsurance basis while benefiting from Lloyd's extensive licenses and A+ security. Classes of business include Accident & Health, Property Direct Facultative and Binders, Contingency, Casualty and Energy Insurance.

A.7 Group transactions information

During 2019 SIAM was moved out of the Solvency II group, still remaining within the SIIG Group. See also A1; Significant events during the financial year.

The capital maintenance agreement from SINT to Sirius America was terminated in 2019.

Photo: Lisa Tanzi

B. System of Governance

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

Solo

The AMSB and other key persons

The SINT Board of Directors (Board) has the ultimate responsibility for operations of the business and the compliance with the laws and regulations. The Board adopts all policies, the statement of risk tolerance and other matters required by the regulator at least annually, including for example approval of the ORSA and supervisory reporting. Further details on the obligations and authorities of the Board are outlined in a Board Authority and the Board Rules of Procedures.

The Managing Director (MD) of SINT manages the company's organisation, under the supervision of the Board, and ensures satisfactory organisation of the operations. Further details on the obligations and authorities of the MD are given in an Instruction for the MD.

The Management Team is a forum in which the management supports the MD by providing information and advice in the decision making process. Generally, overall Group related decisions are made by the MD. Each member of the Management Group is responsible for a function or a department within which the Manager has a decision-making mandate.

The Chief Underwriting Officer is responsible for the development and monitoring of adherence with global underwriting guidelines. The CEO and CUO perform annual underwriting reviews at the various legal entity and branches to assess adherence with the global underwriting guidelines.

The Outward Reinsurance manager is responsible for the development and monitoring of global retrocessional guidelines. The Security Committee regularly reviews and assesses the credit worthiness of existing and potential retrocessional partners. The Outward Reinsurance manager is also responsible for the coordination and placement of all retrocessional covers.

The Chief Financial Officer (CFO) is responsible for the control environment and reasonableness of amounts reported in the SINT legal entity financial statements. The CFO approves a chart of accounts and participates in the coordinated close calendar and reporting process throughout the Group.

The General Counsel is responsible for SINT's Legal function (including the Syndicate) and Legal policy as well as for working with the SIIG Group General Counsel in monitoring, assessing and mitigating legal risks as they exist and may emerge. Country specific legal risk monitoring, assessment and mitigation activities are the responsibility of local management.

The Chief Operating Officer (COO) supports management and the organisation in respect of risk management, investments and strategic projects.

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is responsible for the overall IT Strategy and oversees the people, processes and technology within the company's IT organisation to ensure they deliver outcomes that support the goals of the business.

In order for the Board and the MD to make strategic and overall decisions based on relevant information, committees are established to assist the Board and the MD. The following Board committees have been established: The Risk Management Committee (RMC), The Investment Committee and The Audit Committee. The following MD Committee has been established: The Security Committee. The Remuneration Committee is placed at SIIG Board level. The **committees** are established to consider, analyse and act on certain matters and provide advice and recommendations to the Board and the MD ahead of decision making. After the committees have given their advice, decisions related to the overall business and strategies are generally made by the Board and the MD. Decision-making can be delegated according to the mandates described in the Rules of Procedures of each committee. At least one Board member, or a member of the Management Group, is always represented in a committee.

The four key functions, Actuarial, Compliance, Risk Management and Internal Audit are described below separately and in chapter B.5 - Internal control system.

Changes in the system of governance during 2019

There were no material changes in the system of governance in 2019.

Remuneration policy and practices

The Remuneration Policy aims at mitigating the risk that the remuneration structure could promote excessive risk-taking, which could have a major impact on SINT's financial stability. The policy thereby contributes to the mitigation of operational and compliance risks. The overriding principle for compensation to SINT employees is that salaries and other remuneration are in line with the market level in the reinsurance industry. There are both fixed and variable components in the remuneration guidelines. The variable remuneration component is based on a combination of the assessment of the individual and the collective performance, such as business area and the overall results of the undertaking or Group. The variable remuneration program contains a flexible, deferred component that considers the nature and time horizon of the undertaking's business in order to align the remuneration practices with the long term interest of shareholders.

SINT applies the basic principle for occupational pension plans that are common for each different jurisdiction within which SINT operates. The MD has a defined contribution based executive pension plan. Certain members of management can be offered to subscribe to a special premium based pension plan. Both plans are safeguarded by insurance.

Material transactions during the reporting period

As part of the 2019 execution of the Sirius group Optimisation Plan, see Significant events during the financial year in section A.1 Business, a dividend and capital repayment of 2,158 MSEK was made from S.I. Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. to Sirius International Försäkrings AB.

Group

The SIIG Group, headed by the Bermuda-based holding company SIIG has been subject to Solvency II equivalent group supervision by the Bermuda Monetary Authority (BMA) since 2016. The ultimate insurance undertaking within SIIG, Sirius Bermuda Insurance Company Ltd, is classified as the designated insurer of the SIIG Group.

As a consequence of the BMA group requirements, a group governance structure was established at SIIG level in 2016. Four group key functions (Actuarial, Compliance, Internal Audit and Risk management) have been established at SIIG level in order to set up common processes and procedures as applicable, taking different regulatory frameworks into account. In addition, managers have been appointed with a SIIG Group responsibility for coordination of finance, underwriting, tax, legal and IT issues. See also below on changes in the system of governance in 2019.

Different committees (Audit & Risk Management, Compensation, Finance, and Nominating & Corporate Governance) have also been established by the SIIG Board of Directors (SIIG Board) to assist in monitoring of performance, risks and governance of the group. Quarterly reports are presented to the SIIG Board.

Group solvency is calculated both at SIIG Group level and SIUK Group level.

SINT is subject to Solvency II Group supervision by the Swedish FSA with SIUK as the ultimate holding company of the European (sub-) Group. SINT has established sound processes and procedures to comply with the group reporting requirements and produces an annual SIUK Group ORSA. Group solvency is calculated annually and intra-group transactions are monitored continuously in order to capture any transaction above the threshold set by the Swedish FSA. The SIUK Board and the Swedish FSA have approved that SINT is responsible for the Solvency II Group reporting package to the Swedish FSA.

The BMA initiated a group supervisory college in 2016 including supervisors from Bermuda, Sweden, New York and UK. In 2018 the college became operational with the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding. The BMA group supervisory reporting includes information such as group statutory financial returns, capital and solvency return, financial statements, solvency self-assessment and intra-group transactions, retrocession and risk exposures.

Changes in the system of governance during 2019

In 2019, a reorganisation was carried out to simplify Sirius Group's legal and operating structure to create better alignment with business objectives, and to enhance the regulatory capital position and operational efficiency. Along with the legal organizational changes, business segment leadership has been established to support the group long-term business objectives and to coordinate global client relationships and exposures. To increase cooperation and coordination across the group, functional leadership has also been established. This "matrix-management" structure has been introduced with respect to the legal entity independence to secure the legal entity reporting and regulatory compliance requirements.

B.2 Fit and proper requirements

Solo

Fit and proper policy

SINT has a Fit and Proper Policy in place to ensure that identified Key persons and employees directly involved in insurance distribution have appropriate managerial and technical skills, experience and knowledge so that SINT is managed and overseen in a professional manner and that each person acts with honesty and integrity as their actions could place SINT at risk. Key persons are the Board, Managing Director (MD), Management team, branch managers and the four key functions (Actuarial, Compliance, Risk Management and Internal Audit). The fit and proper procedures are to ensure that all Key persons and employees directly involved in insurance distribution at all times fulfil the requirements of adequate professional qualifications, knowledge and experience to enable sound and prudent management (fit), and honesty, good reputation and integrity (proper).

Process for assessing fitness and proprietary

The HR Manager is responsible for the Fit & Proper process. The HR Manager shall when appropriate liaise with the Legal and Compliance functions. The HR Manager registers the Fit & Proper assessments. Key persons and employees directly involved in insurance distribution are assessed prior to their initial appointment; and reassessed annually or every third year depending on category of personnel. The assessment is based on a CV, a questionnaire, extract from criminal record and credit reference.

Group

The SINT Solvency II fit and proper procedures are described in the SFCR solo section above. For other insurance companies in the SIUK Group, local legislations apply. Board directors/members of SINT's owner companies are fit and proper tested by the Swedish FSA.

B.3 Risk management system

Solo

Risk management is an ongoing process with the objective of creating a risk management culture that starts from top management and spreads throughout the entire organisation. The risk management system within SINT and its subsidiaries is built upon the three lines of control concept (as detailed in section B.5 - Internal control system). The Board is ultimately responsible for the company's risk management strategy, risk tolerances and policies.

The Board deploys the responsibility through different risk committees. One such committee is the Risk Management Committee, which is a committee to the SINT Board. The Risk Management Committee formalizes the corporate management of critical risks across the Group, consistent with the overall risk appetite. The Risk Management Committee meets quarterly.

The Board approved Statement of Risk Tolerance (SoRT) sets SINT's overall approach and attitude towards risk, based on current market conditions and strategic opportunities to deploy capital. It provides the framework for risk guidelines and risk limits governing the day-to-day business operations. The SoRT aims at ensuring that SINT controls its risk taking to acceptable tolerance levels when implementing strategies to yield shareholder return. For risk quantification, SINT utilizes various internal aggregate exposure systems, and regulatory and rating agency capital models.

The Risk Management function is responsible for assisting the Board and the Risk Management Committee in the effective operation of the risk management system. The function assists with identification, measurement, monitoring, management and reporting of SINT risk exposure and analysis of the development of the risk profile. The Risk Management function is headed by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO). The CRO, the Risk Control Officer (RCO) and Risk Managers effectuate the responsibilities of the Risk Management function.

Group

The Risk management system in SINT, the operating insurance company in the SIUK Group, is described in the solo section above. The SINT Risk Management function is also calculating Group SCR, managing the Group ORSA and monitoring risk at the SIUK Group-wide level, and reporting an independent and comprehensive view of these risks.

The SINT Risk Management function assists the SIIG level Risk Management key function in coordination of risk management activities in the wider Group.

B.4 ORSA

Solo

The objective of the ORSA is to assess the overall short-term and long-term solvency needs of SINT, consistent with the financial planning period.

An ORSA policy describes the governance and the scope of the ORSA. The Board approves the ORSA policy and ensures that the ORSA process is appropriately designed, implemented and documented. The ORSA report is reviewed, challenged and approved at least yearly before the submission to the regulator. The Board can also request a non-regular ORSA, which will be considered by the Board following any significant change in the risk profile or in the company legal structure.

The ORSA process is based on risk assessments, business reviews and risk monitoring processes both in the first and the second line of control. These activities are integrated in the normal business cycle of the organisation, and the risk management and ORSA process is therefore continuous. The Risk Management function works closely with capital management, the planning function, and the Board to identify scenarios to use in the multi-year ORSA analysis of solvency needs. The scenario selection and projection analysis is part of the company's planning process. Multiple capital requirement perspectives are analysed to determine the own solvency needs. The risk profile, approved risk tolerances and the business strategy are considered. The risk profile is analysed and projected with the Solvency II standard formula and the internal Economic Risk Capital model. The own solvency need is based on the internal Economic Risk Capital model. Insight from the ORSA is used by the Board to assess the feasibility of the Business Plan.

The Risk Management function manages the ORSA report. The assumptions and the conclusions in the ORSA report are challenged and approved in multiple steps; by the CRO, by the Risk Management Committee and ultimately by the Board. The Board approved ORSA report is sent to supervisory authorities and it provides a comprehensive view of the ORSA process, highlights key observations from the analysis performed during the ORSA period, and focuses on the multi-year solvency. The finalization of the ORSA report is undertaken as part of the annual planning cycle, or as part of an evaluation of strategic initiatives, and the ORSA is input to the Board's approval of the business plan.

Group

The SIUK Group ORSA process is integrated with the SINT Solo ORSA process, and focuses on group specific risks. The SINT Risk Management function manages the Group ORSA process.

The SINT Risk Management function assists the SIIG level Risk Management key function in coordination of ORSA activities in the wider Group for the corresponding BMA requirement of undertaking a Group Insurer's Solvency Self-Assessment (GISSA).

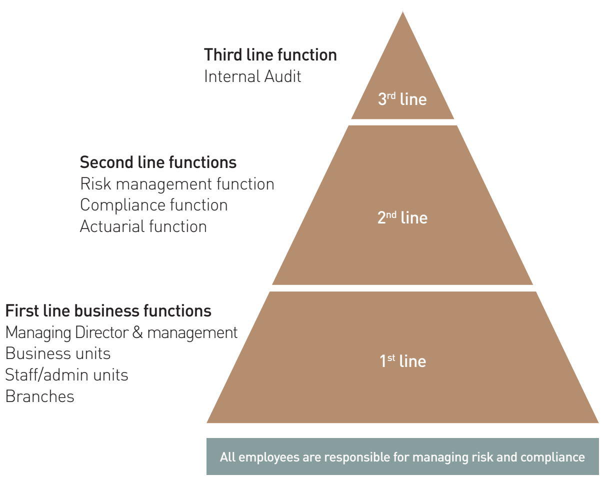
B.5 Internal control system

Solo

Internal control is a process within SINT defined to assure effectiveness and efficiency of operations, reliability of financial reporting and compliance with laws and regulations. The Board is ultimately responsible for the internal control system, which consists of the three lines of control structure and various internal control procedures.

Three lines of control

The three lines of control ensure that roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and separated:



The 1st line of control consists of the management, the business units and branches, the accounting and control functions as well as the support and administrative functions. This is where the risks are identified and managed and where the major responsibility for internal control and compliance lies. A clear control structure has been established including regular reviews of underwriting, claims, financial and insurance accounting.

The 2nd line of control consists of the Risk Management, Compliance and Actuarial functions performing operationally independent risk and compliance monitoring. These functions report directly to the CEO and the Board and do not take part in operational decision making. They are entitled to have access to all information, records and meetings relevant to carrying out their duties and controls. The Actuarial function is established to monitor and coordinate the calculation of technical provisions.

The 3rd line of control is the Internal Audit function which performs fully independent reviews of all areas, including the Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Management functions. Independence is secured by a straight reporting line to the SINT Audit Committee and Board.

Strengthened internal control over the financial reporting procedures

SINT has identified a number of key processes with a material impact on the result of the financial reporting. These processes have clearly defined narratives and flowcharts, from which the internal control procedures can be derived, per Sarbanes Oxley (SOX) regulation. The controls are regularly being tested by the internal audit department and external audit to ensure effectiveness and efficiency. The result of the testing is reported to the Audit Committee and the Board.

Internal Framework

In order to ensure clear and well-structured governing documents, SINT has set up an internal framework. The governing documents set out the principles, roles and responsibilities, main processes and procedures as well as reporting to Board and management for different areas of the business. The framework is managed by the Compliance function.

Management meetings

Important parts of SINT governance are the underwriting reviews, business planning, reserve meetings and the result meetings, as well as the reviews and other regular information meetings performed throughout the organisation.

Compliance function

The operationally independent Compliance function is headed by the Chief Compliance Officer (CCO), who is responsible for assisting the Board in assuring that a proper written framework is in place as required by laws and regulations and adopted to the business conditions. The Compliance function supports the Board and business in identifying, measuring, monitoring and managing regulatory risks that may occur. The CCO reports on the compliance status to the Board, CEO and management. Compliance coordinators are appointed in the subsidiaries and branches to support the CCO and to take specific account of applicable local requirements. There is a risk-based annual compliance plan outlining the major activities of the function. The Compliance function's work is governed by a Compliance Policy and Compliance Function Guideline, which has been adopted by the Board and CEO respectively. The Compliance function has continued its focus on GDPR and IDD compliance in 2019 and has been involved in the restructuring of the group organisational structure.

Group

Every insurance undertaking of the SIUK Group has an internal control system that is fit for each business and which is in compliance with local legislations. These systems include Boards of Directors (Boards), management, control functions, administrative and accounting procedures, and an internal control framework and appropriate reporting arrangements at all levels of the undertakings.

Strengthened internal control over the financial reporting procedures

The major insurance companies throughout the SIIG Group apply the same SOX internal control over the financial reporting procedures as described above. Major deficiencies are reported to the SIIG Audit and Risk Management Committee.

Management meetings

Management meetings as described above are carried out in the insurance companies and coordinated at SIIG Group level as appropriate.

Compliance

During 2019 the Sirius Group compliance team has initiated common projects to harmonise certain compliance processes and procedures throughout the group. These include for example sanctions screening procedures and certain harmonised policies.

B.6 Internal audit function

Internal Audit assists Management and the Board in achieving corporate objectives and discharging their duties and responsibilities by bringing a systematic and disciplined approach to evaluating and improving the effectiveness of the Company's risk management activities, internal controls, and governance processes. Internal Audit functions as an independent, objective assurance and advisory activity designed to add value and assist in improving operations. Internal Audit provides the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors (Audit Committee) and the Company with an independent appraisal function to assess the Company's internal control and operating environment.

Internal Audit has the responsibility to:

- Develop a flexible annual audit plan using appropriate risk-based methodology, including any risks or control concerns identified by management, and submit that plan to the Audit Committee for review and confirmation. The plan shall be developed in consultation with the Group Head of Internal Audit (GHIA) as part of the annual SIIG Internal Audit plan.

- Implement the annual audit plan, as approved, including, and as appropriate, any special tasks or projects requested by Management, the GHIA and the Audit Committee.

- Maintain a professional audit staff with sufficient knowledge, skills, experience, and professional certifications to meet the requirements of this charter.

- Implement a quality assurance program by which the GHIA assures the operation of internal auditing activities and report the results to the Audit Committee.

- Perform advisory services, beyond Internal Audit's assurance services, to assist Management or the Audit Committee in meeting its objectives.

- Evaluate and assess significant merging/consolidating functions and new or changing services, processes, operations, and control processes coincident with their development, implementation, and/or expansion so as to ensure that the resulting control environment is appropriate as to design and operating effectiveness.

- Issue written reports at the conclusion of each internal audit engagement and distribute such reports to appropriate members of operating and Executive Management, as well as the GHIA. Internal Audit reports will include management's response and corrective action to be taken in regard to specific observations and recommendations.

- Follow up on management's corrective action to ensure that issues arising from recommendations arising from internal audits have been appropriately resolved.

- Issue periodic reports to the Audit Committee, the GHIA and Management summarizing results of audit activities.

- Keep the Audit Committee informed of emerging trends and best practices in internal auditing.

- Provide a list of significant measurement goals and results to the Audit Committee and GHIA.

- Assist in the investigation of significant suspected fraudulent activities within the Company and notify the Audit Committee, and the GHIA of the results.

- Coordinate activities with the other members of the SIIG IA function, as well as external auditors and provide assistance as deemed necessary so as to best ensure an efficient audit and to allow for the maximum level of reliance on IA's work.

- Conduct, support and/or review investigations of potential violations of the Company's Code of Conduct

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B.7 Actuarial function

General

The activities of the Actuarial Departments in SINT and the SIUK Group are split between those involved in performing analyses regarding premium calculation, profitability, and sufficiency of the company's reserve provisions, and the Actuarial function that provides independent oversight and validation. The reserve provisions (often referred to as technical provisions) are calculated by reserving specialists using mathematical methods. The Actuarial function is responsible for independent reviews of the work of the reserving specialists, and performs a yearly control of the technical provision calculation.

The Actuarial function's control contains an independent assessment of the reserving needs, but also a check that the calculation is performed consistent with the Solvency II regulation. The control will thus cover not just the results, but also the information used in the calculation together with assumptions, approximations, and used methods. In addition, the Actuarial function explains the results, and material changes in the reporting period, compares these changes to the predicted development, and shares its view on the uncertainties embedded in the calculation. The Actuarial function also performs a yearly review of the underwriting performance, and the SIUK Group's own reinsurance protection (retrocession).

Furthermore, the Actuarial function is responsible for parts of the yearly qualitative reporting to the financial supervisory authority, and contributes to the company's risk control.

The recommendations of the Actuarial function are presented yearly in the Actuarial Function Report to the SINT and SIUK Group Board.

Independence of the actuarial function

The calculation of the reserve provisions is carried out by the actuarial reserving team. The Actuarial function is not involved in any of the steps, but carries out an independent review of the results, at least once a year.

The Actuarial function is not involved in the decision processes for the underwriting policy or the retrocession strategy.

B.8 Outsourcing

Solo

SINT has an Outsourcing Policy to ensure that the development and implementation of any outsourcing activity is carried out in a rigorous and transparent way that maintains the interests of the company and sound internal control. The policy aims at governing the way SINT enters into outsourcing agreements and how these shall be monitored. The objective is to maintain the same internal control over the outsourced operations as if the operations were still performed in-house. SINT has a conservative approach to outsourcing of critical or important functions or activities and only outsources operations after a careful and objective analysis. All potential outsourcing is assessed to assure that important or critical outsourcing complies with the Outsourcing Policy and that relevant contracts are notified to the supervisory authority.

SINT has outsourced parts of the IT operations to an external data center. Investment management is outsourced to four external providers (of which three are based in the US) who operate under the oversight of the Investment Committee as well as in accordance with the SINT Investment Guidelines. SINT has an external provider of a system for accounting and analysis of investments, also based in the US. Underwriting and claims authority for direct accident and health insurance, medical short term travel and health insurance for risks located is outsourced to International Medical Group, Inc. (IMG), which is a managing agent within the SIIG Group. At the end of 2019 as part of the reorganisation within the SIIG group, SINT outsourced reinsurance underwriting world-wide in relation to Property, Casualty, Marine and Accident & Health to Sirius Bermuda Insurance Company, Ltd and to Sirius International Managers LLC.

Group

The outsourcing policy and procedures of SINT are described in the solo section above. The policy applies to both external and internal outsourcing agreements.

There are outsourcing arrangements in place between SINT and the Sirius International Managing Agency, where SINT supplies the agency with certain services. There are also outsourcing arrangements in place covering IT system and maintenance supplied by SINT to subsidiaries. Various companies in the SIIG Group either provide or receive services, resources or other support (the "services") pursuant to intercompany service agreements. For example, under these service agreements, Sirius Global Services provides certain bookkeeping, accounting, financial reporting, actuarial support, risk management, legal and IT services to various affiliated companies. Sirius America Insurance Company provides certain catastrophe modelling, human resources support, network support and facilities usage. Certain claims management is also outsourced among affiliates. Some legal and administrative issues of the Luxembourg holding companies within the SIUK Group are outsourced to a corporate service provider.

B.9 Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance

SINT is assessed to have an efficient system of governance that provides for sound and prudent management of the business. The system of governance is adapted to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in its business. The Board of Directors and management are well aware of and handle both risks inherent in the business and regulatory requirements. Key functions are sufficiently equipped in terms of their role in the organisation, resources and competence. Processes are in place for fit and proper assessments and management of outsourcing. The risk management system is well developed and the ORSA is an integral part of the strategic business cycle. The internal control system promotes segregation of responsibilities and effective transmission of information within the business. Segregation of responsibilities has been implemented in the operations in order to avoid conflicts of interest.

B.10 Any other material information

There is no other material information on the system of governance apart from what is described in the sections above.

Photo: Lars Nelson

Photo: Robin Davis

C. Risk Profile

C.1 Underwriting risk

Measures used to assess the risks, including risk mitigation

Underwriting risk is the risk of loss, resulting from fluctuations in the frequency and severity of insured events, including uncertain or inadequate pricing assumptions and extreme or exceptional events (catastrophe risk).

The guiding principles for SINT underwriters are profitability, professionalism, consistency and prudence – with the purpose of maximizing the profit at a given level of risk.

- Every underwriting decision shall be taken with the purpose of improving the overall profit, while using the latest under writing techniques and tools and balancing with experience and common sense.
- Diversification, strong accumulation controls and an active use of reinsurance are important to adjust risks to acceptable tolerance levels.
- Development and maintenance of long-term relationships with brokers and other counterparties is paramount.
- All agreements shall be honoured and claims shall be settled promptly and fairly.
- Underwriters should take advantage of opportunities that arise, provided that such opportunities fall within underwriting guidelines.

SINT writes a variety of classes of business in accordance with its license and focuses on business within the following areas:
- Property
- Life, Accident & Health
- Credit & Bond
- Aviation & Space
- Marine & Energy
- Casualty

Catastrophe risks (losses caused by natural perils or terrorism) within property insurance constitute SINT's largest underwriting risks.

The overall limits and aggregate limits for an event are specified in the Underwriting Guidelines. Specific risk or treaty limits are specified in the detailed guidelines for each class or type of business.

In order to ensure consistency and quality in the underwriting process, all underwriting within SINT shall comply with specific routines. One of the cornerstones of the underwriting process is the four eyes system. This means that the vast majority of the business shall be written by at least two underwriters (usually a Market Underwriter and a Technical Underwriter) who agree to the price and conditions of a potential business before it is signed. By this process, the risk of misjudgements and/or errors is mitigated.

<u>Risk mitigation</u>
Underwriting risk, and thereby result volatility, is mitigated by diversification when it comes to inter alia territories and lines of business. SINT has cedants globally and writes most classes of non-life reinsurance in order to diversify the portfolio and mitigate risk concentration.

Result volatility is further mitigated by retrocession programs. The implementation of retrocession purchases is based on the strategic direction of the inwards portfolio, overall risk tolerances and the search for an optimal portfolio mix.

There are several levels of control functions as well as technical systems, which are in place to monitor and control that underwriting guidelines, policies and procedures are followed. At SINT, there is an underwriting control unit reporting to the Chief Underwriting Officer. This group focuses in detail on how the business is underwritten and that the underwriters follow issued policies and procedures. This is primarily carried out by means of annual Underwriting Reviews. Another group controls the underwriting system and ensures it is used correctly and that input data is accurate. Finally, Risk Control, Compliance and Internal Audit also monitor these control groups, carrying out random inspections/tests, in detail ensuring they use sufficient control.

<u>Reserve risk</u>
The reserve risk, i.e. the risk that insurance technical provisions will be insufficient to meet incurred claims, is mainly handled by actuarial methods and a careful continuous review of reported claims.

Provisions are made to obtain a correct balance sheet and match revenues and costs with the period in which they emerged. The amount of the provisions shall correspond to the amount that is required to fulfil all expected obligations and reflect the best knowledge available to SINT. Acknowledged and appropriate methods are used in these estimations.

Material risks

Catastrophe (re)insurance is one of SINT's core businesses and its largest risk. The catastrophe portfolio and any (known) interdependencies and correlations in its total portfolio are captured in the monitoring.

In Non-catastrophe underwriting, SINT continues to focus on short-tailed lines, and diversification of the Property Catastrophe book with the relatively uncorrelated lines of business of Life, Accident & Health, Credit & Bond, Aviation & Space, Marine & Energy, and Casualty.

As SINT is a Non-Life (re)insurer, lapse risk is not a significant risk for the company.

Concentrations and sensitivity analysis

In underwriting, natural perils exposure (wind, flooding and earthquakes) constitutes the company's largest risk. Through the use of simulation models, the company obtains an estimation of catastrophe risk, both prior to and after retro-cession. For an example on how the company and the Group analyse catastrophe risks refer to the SINT annual report, Note 2, Underwriting Risk.

Also refer to section C.7 - Risk Sensitivity.

C.2 Market Risk

Measures used to assess the risks

The Investment Guidelines state that the overall investment objective of SINT is to maximise long-term total returns (after-tax,) without assuming risk to an amount that might jeopardise the viability of the Group's insurance franchise. The compositions of the investment portfolio must at all times comply with supervisory authorities' regulations and approved investments guidelines.

The structure of SINT's technical provisions, risk bearing capac-ities, regulatory requirements, rating targets and risk tolerance are taken into account when defining asset allocation decisions and limits and setting return and liquidity targets.

SINT outsources the investment management to Sirius Investment Advisors (SIA), the Investment Manager, who acts as a discretionary advisor. Investment decisions are overseen by the Investment Committee.

SINT, as well as the Investment Manager, are obliged to ensure compliance with the Investment Management Agreement, the investment strategy as described above, the Investment Guidelines and any local regulatory requirements.

The Investment Manager manages the market risks defined in the Investment Guidelines on a day-to-day basis, whereas the Investment and Accounting function is responsible for the day-to-day operative handling of currency exposures according to the Market Risk Policy. The SINT Investment Committee reviews the investment portfolio, compliance with investment guidelines and regulatory restrictions and cash flows. It also reviews and provides feedback on Investment risks in line with the SoRT on a regular basis. The SINT Investment Committee reports their work to the SINT Board at the regular Board meetings. The SINT Investment Committee reports to the SINT Board and other relevant organisational units any major items or breaches in accordance with the Investment Policy. Further, the SINT RMC monitors compliance with the SoRT and reviews the outcome of a number of predefined stress- and scenario-tests on a quarterly basis.

Material risks

Under Solvency II's standard formula, market risk can be divided between the following sub-risks:

- Interest Rate risk – market risk from changes in the term structure of interest rates, or in the volatility of interest rates
- Property risk – market risk from changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices of real estate
- Equity Risk – market risk from changes in the level or in the volatility of market prices of equities
- Spread risk – market risk from changes in the level or in the volatility of credit spreads over the risk-free interest rate term structure
- Currency risk – market risk from changes in the level or in the volatility of currency exchange rates
- Concentration risk – market risk from either the lack of diversification in the asset portfolio or from large exposure to default risk by a single issuer.

All market risks are monitored on an ongoing basis by the SINT Investment Committee and Risk Management Committee.

Prudent person principle

The SINT investment process is set up to support the prudent person principle. This includes, but is not limited to, the management and committees being staffed to ensure that SINT has the appropriate skills and resources, continuous indepen-dent control, appropriate procedures and appropriate reporting procedures to manage the SINT investment portfolio.

The Company forecasts the cash needed based on existing insurance contracts. The bond portfolio is invested in combina-tion with the cash and cash equivalents to align the nature and duration of the insurance liabilities.

Risk concentration

a) The Investment Committee reviews the investment portfolio and assesses the concentration risk that the Company is exposed to in order to ensure that it is within the risk tolerance and in accordance with the investment policy.

b) The risk concentration in the bond portfolio is mitigated by limiting exposure to any one single name in the investment portfolio as set out in the investment policy. Ongoing monitoring of the concentration risk is undertaken by the Investment Committee which monitors investment holdings against the Investment Policy, which is reviewed at least annually.

Risk mitigation

The Investment Committee and the Risk Management Committee assess the different market risks and review the effectiveness of the mitigating measures in accordance with the Investment Policy.

Risk sensitivity

For exhibits on the portfolio's risk sensitivity refer to the SINT annual report, Note 2, market risk.

Also refer to section C.7 - Risk Sensitivity

C.3 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of incurring a financial loss due to counterparties failing to meet their financial obligations.

Material sources of credit risk stem from business ceded to reinsurers and from investment assets, further described below. Other minor sources of credit risk arise from amounts that are due (receivables) related to direct insurance, assumed and ceded reinsurance and from intermediaries.

Retrocession Credit Risk

Reinsurance/retrocession is used as a tool to actively mitigate insurance risk. This transfer of insurance risk brings credit risk exposures, which are carefully managed.

SINT and the SIUK Group do not strive to take on credit risk and therefore the tolerance for reinsurance/retrocession credit risk is low.

The implementation of the reinsurance purchase is based on the strategic direction of the inwards portfolio, overall risk tolerance and the search for an optimal portfolio mix.

SINT's Security Committee is responsible for managing the risk of reinsurer insolvency. To mitigate this risk, the financial condition of the Company's retrocessionaires is reviewed semi-annually, and periodically monitored.

The Security Committee uses an internal SINT rating scale that assigns an internal counterparty rating for each insurance/reinsurance company, based on internal credit analysis. External information, such as rating agencies, is used as input.

Counterparty ratings and changes are continuously updated for all retrocessionaires.

Twice a year, the liability per reinsurer is reviewed by the Outwards Reinsurance Department against the rating and limits approved by the Security Committee. The report is reviewed by the manager of the Outwards Reinsurance Department and signed off by the company's CEO.

For exhibits on the credit rating distribution of the reinsurers' share of technical provisions, refer to the SINT annual report, Note 2, credit risk.

Credit Risk in Investments

SINT places its investments in securities with high credit quality. SINT's investment policy stipulates that 90% of the Policyholders Funds shall be rated no less than Investment Grade. It further stipulates limits for concentration to single issuers. The Investment Manager and the Investment Accounting and Control function monitor limits and exposures on a day-to-day basis. These are reported regularly to the Investment Committee.

For exhibits on the credit rating distribution of fixed income investments, refer to the SINT annual report, Note 2, credit risk.

C.4 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that cash may not be available to pay the obligations of the company when they are due.

Liquidity is assessed centrally on a daily basis within SINT, ensuring that there are sufficient funds to cover immediate, foreseeable and unexpected cash flow requirements.

Reviews of bank accounts are made on a daily basis assuring that SINT can comply with their obligations on a day-to-day basis.

Bank accounts and investment accounts are reviewed weekly to ensure that there are sufficient funds in cash and invested in easily accessible investments should there be any need for unexpected payments to cover large claims.

All balances are reviewed on a monthly basis by the Investment Committee to ensure that all cash balances are kept at a sufficient, but not excessive, level to comply with the Company's policies and to ensure that all investments are held according to the Investment Committee Rules of Procedure with regards to risk and duration.

Banks and institutions are a counterparty risk and all banks and institutions that SINT has any dealings with must be approved by the Investment Committee before any relations are initiated.

SINT does not deem Liquidity Risk as a major risk as it maintains a high level of liquid assets to meet its liabilities.

Total amount of expected profit in future premiums

Expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP) as at 2019 Q4 and 2018 Q4 in MSEK:

SINT – 2019		SINT – 2018	
EPIFP Gross	1 444	EPIFP Gross	675
EPIFP Ceded	628	EPIFP Ceded	323
EPIFP Net	816	EPIFP Net	352

The net EPIFP for SINT has increased significantly from 2018 Q4, which is both a result of a method change and significant changes to the business portfolio. The major explanations are:

1. We now include expected profit in unearned premium for already incepted business in the calculation. This increased the net EPIFP estimate by 175 MSEK.

2. The estimated EPIFP for business previously underwritten by SIAM, but now moved to SINT is 120 MSEK.

3. Exchange rate changes have a 30 MSEK increasing effect on the net EPIFP.

4. The yearly update of the profitability and expense assumption are the main reasons for the remaining part of the increase together with changes in the internal retrocession programs.

The relatively high ceded-to-gross relation is mostly explained by the fact that the administration and most of the claims handling expenses are not ceded, and not fully compensated by the overriding commission in the retrocession contracts.

C.5 Operational risk

Measures used to assess risks

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events. It is inherent in all business operations.

As the risk tolerance for operational risks is low, there are systems, processes and procedures in place to identify, analyse and report on operational risks. Preventive and detective controls are in place to reduce operational risk exposure. Mitigating actions are continuously followed up by the organisation and by risk management, and reported to the RMC who decides on further actions, if required.

As part of the company's enterprise risk management (ERM), operational risks are identified, measured and assessed by the organisation through a self-assessment process. Possible operational risks in the daily operations are identified and summarised into a risk register. The organisation also rates the identified risks on an impact and likelihood scale and creates an operational risk heat map showing the severity of all identified risks.

The risk register and the heat map are reviewed by risk management and further reported to the Operational Risk Committee (ORC). The outcome from ORC is reported to the Risk Management Committee and to top management on a quarterly basis.

Risk Mitigation

Risk mitigation is an outcome from the continued self-assessment processes performed by the organisation. Both the organisation, the RMC and management place a strong focus on risk mitigation.

The organisation uses incident reporting to collect information about incidents and near misses. This information is used for statistical reasons - but it is also a preventive measure for the organisation to adopt new controls in the operation and to set KRIs.

Furthermore, a Business Continuity Policy, including a Business Continuity Plan and Disaster Recovery Plan are well implemented.

Risk Sensitivity

Stress tests are performed to validate material risks and events that could have a material effect on the operations and viability of the company.

The current pandemic situation in the world, the spread of the new corona virus, has put the company in a real situation where the company´s Business Continuity Plan has been put into action. This event has given proof that the company´s Business Continuity Plan is working as intended.

Also refer to section C.7 - Risk Sensitivity.

C.6 Other material risks

Other material risks the company faces are Shareholder Risk and Model Risk. They have been graded High by the RMC in the annual risk identification and risk ranking.

C.7 Risk Sensitivity

Additional Risk Sensitivity and Stress Testing of the most material risk categories in the aggregated perspective for the Solo and Group perspective is undertaken as part of the ORSA process.

C.8 Any other material information

There is no other material information regarding the risk profile.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1 Assets

The valuation principles applied to the assets are consistent with those used for IFRS with the following exceptions:

Goodwill - Goodwill is not considered an identifiable and separable asset in the market place. Furthermore, the consequence of inclusion of goodwill would be that two undertakings with similar tangible assets and liabilities could have different basic own funds. The reason is that one of them has grown through business combinations and the other through organic growth, without any business combination. It would be inappropriate if these two undertakings were treated differently for regulatory purposes. The economic value of goodwill for solvency purposes is nil.

Property - Property, plant and equipment that are not measured at economic values should be re-measured at fair value for solvency purposes. The revaluation model under the IFRS on Property, Plant and Equipment could be considered as a reasonable proxy for solvency purposes.

Participations – Participations are valued at cost in IFRS for SINT. This is adjusted to Solvency II valuation for participations. For the SIUK Group, the adjustment for this category mainly represents the deconsolidation of the Lloyd's Syndicate S1945. Syndicates at Lloyd's are not considered insurance companies but the fair value of the Corporate Member holding the Lloyd's Syndicate is included as a strategic holding, according to EIOPA guidance

No valuation adjustment has been made to Other Assets (typically receivables and deposits to cedants) with an expected duration of one year or shorter; hence the valuation for Solvency II purpose equals the valuation used in the financial statements. Other Assets with an expected duration longer than one year are valued based on discounting of future expected cash flows, which is deemed to approximate fair value. Discounting is made with the EIPOA official interest rate curves.

Total adjustments before tax per main asset category are summarized in the table below (in MSEK). Please refer to section D.2 for details related to the adjustments for technical provisions.

	SOLO		GROUP	
ADJUSTMENT TO ASSETS	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
removal of Goodwill	0	–4	0	0
removal of DAC	-637	–614	-761	–901
revaluation of reinsurance recoverables	-6,675	–6,084	-7,274	–7,879
revaluation of property	84	78	86	80
revaluation of intangible assets	0	0	0	10
revaluation of participations	331	303	-188	–210
discounting of deposits	-170	–79	-170	–124
total adjustments before tax	**-7,067**	**–6,399**	**-8,307**	**–9,023**

D.2 Technical provisions

a) Valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions

Valuation of the SINT solo and SIUK Group technical provisions used for solvency purposes (as at December 31, 2019)

SINT Solo/SIUK Group

Code	SII Line of Buiness	Best Estimate	Risk Margin	Technical Provision
1	Medical Expenses Insurance	370	16	385
2	Income Protection Insurance	0	1	2
3	Workers Compensation Insurance	-	-	-
4	Motor Vehicle Liability Insurance	-	-	-
5	Other Motor Insurance	-	-	-
6	Marine, Aviation and Transport Insurance	18	9	27
7	Fire and Other Damage to Property Insurance	22	4	26
8	General Liability Insurance	146	29	176
9	Credit and Suretyship Insurance	-	-	-
10	Legal Expenses Insurance	-	-	-
11	Assistance Insurance	11	2	12
12	Miscellaneous Financial Loss Insurance	2	1	3
13	Medical Expenses Proportional Reinsurance	425	18	442
14	Income Protection Proportional Reinsurance	5	0	5
15	Workers Compensation Proportional Reinsurance	-	-	-
16	Motor Vehicle Liability Proportional Reinsurance	0	0	0
17	Other Motor Proportional Reinsurance	-	-	-
18	Marine, Aviation and Transport Proportional Reinsurance	13	9	4
19	Fire and Other Damage to Property Proportional Reinsurance	294	66	360
20	General Liability Proportional Reinsurance	21	6	27
21	Credit and Suretyship Proportional Reinsurance	290	48	338
22	Legal Expenses Proportional Reinsurance	-	-	-
23	Assistance Proportional Reinsurance	5	1	6
24	Miscellaneous Financial Loss Proportional Reinsurance	16	1	15
25	Non-Proportional Health Reinsurance	41	39	80
26	Non-Proportional Casualty Reinsurance	144	33	177
27	Non-Proportional Marine, Aviation and Transport Reinsurance	215	76	291
28	Non-Proportional Property Reinsurance	1,353	253	1,606
29	Health Insurance	-	-	-
30	Insurance with Profit Participation	-	-	-
31	Index-Linked and Unit-Linked Insurance-	-	-	-
32	Other Life Insurance	-	-	-
33	Annuities Stemming from Non-Life Insurance and Relating to Health Insurance	-	-	-
34	Annuities Stemming from Non-Life Insurance and Relating to Non-Health Insurance	-	-	-
35	Health Insurance	-	-	-
36	Life Reinsurance	15	0	15
	Total	**3,338**	**612**	**3,950**

Methods and bases used in the valuation of the technical provisions used for solvency purposes

Technical provisions are estimated as part of the calculation of the company book closing result and liability statements. This estimate (referred to below as the IFRS reserves) is not consistent with the requirements for the valuation used for solvency purposes. A series of adjustments needs to be added in order to assess the provision used for solvency calculations.

The IFRS technical reserves consist of reserves for losses and expenses already incurred, but not necessarily reported yet, estimated by claims and reserving specialists. There are also provisions booked for future losses and related expenses from active contracts (premium reserves). These provisions are booked by not releasing any profit from the premium income relating to the future coverage.

Incoming business: The IFRS reserves for the incoming business are calculated using premium and claims information as registered by the SIUK Group underwriting and claims handling teams. Premium reserves are calculated in an automated process from information for each contract provided by underwriters and accountants. The claims specialists decide on reserves for individual claims (case reserves), but these reserves need to be adjusted for additional expected development of reported claims, and for claims not yet reported (but incurred). This adjustment is normally referred to as IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported) and is estimated by reserving specialists. Reserves for very large claims are regarded as exceptions. The development of these claims is normally assessed by the underwriters and the claims specialists.

The adjustment estimated by the reserving specialists is calculated using standard actuarial reserving and estimation techniques. The valuation of the IBNR reserves is based on underwriting year and development quarter information, with the segmentation considering individual regional and insurance class and type differences, with sometimes data separated by claims causes. The reserves for the very large claims are reviewed regularly by the reserving specialists. Reserves for future claims administration (referred to as ULAE, "Unallocated Loss Adjustment Expenses") are booked in proportion to case reserves and IBNR using factors set by the reserving specialists.

The premium reserves are checked by the reserving specialists. The process is regulated and described in the Reserving policy document and the more detailed documentation referred to in this document. The process and results for the IFRS technical reserves are subject to internal and external audits, on at least an annual basis.

Retrocession: The process for the retrocession is similar to that of the incoming business, but with some differences:

1. The retrocession team is responsible for the registration of retrocession premiums, and claims amounts, including the IBNR for very large claims.
2. For proportional retrocession agreements (where the reinsurer pays a pre-agreed percentage of the losses, and pays for this by offering the same pre-agreed percentage of the premium), the retrocession IBNR is calculated from the incoming business IBNR using premium proportions.
3. For non-proportional retrocession agreements (all other types of agreements, normally the reinsurer pays a part of a large claim or disaster loss), IBNR is only booked in relation to reported individual losses.

Reserve adjustments for solvency purposes:

According to the regulation, the technical provisions used for solvency purposes shall be equal to the sum of a best estimate and a risk margin. The best estimate shall correspond to the average of all future cash-flows (premiums, claim payments, expenses), discounted for the expected time to the payment, relating to business where the insurance company has a legal obligation at the time of the book closing. The risk margin should be the additional amount that a potential buyer (of the insurance company) would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the insurance obligations. It is allocated in accordance with rules specified in the solvency regulation.

Not all types of future premium, loss and expenses development are represented in the IFRS reserves, which together with the discounting of the reserves and the risk margin is why the adjustments are necessary. The reserve adjustments are set in order to remove provisions in excess of average cash flows, and makes allowance for future cash flows not accounted for in the calculation of the IFRS reserves. The reporting of the reserves for solvency purposes requires detailed estimation on currency and country level. Since SINT accepts premium and pay claims in many different countries and currencies, and in order to avoid unnecessary approximations and simplification, the adjustments are calculated separately for each contract. For the other companies in the SIUK Group, adjustments are calculated by a combination of homogeneous risk groups (reserving classes) and underwriting year. The adjustments can be categorized as follows:

1. Removal of excess reserves
2. Allocation of bulk reserves (SINT only)
3. Inclusion of future cash flows not accounted for in the IFRS reserves
4. Accounting for discounting because of payment delay
   - Discounting of reserves
5. Adding the risk margin
   - Inclusion of Solvency II risk margin

Assumptions used in the valuation for technical provisions for solvency purposes

Since decisions about used methods and data segmentation are necessary for the analysis, there are several underlying assumptions used in the technical provision estimation process. The list below states the significant assumptions.

- Impact from method/model choices, factor selections and data exclusions in the process of estimating the IFRS premium and claims provisions.
- Classification of data in the IFRS reserve analysis
- Choice of premium earning patterns and profitability for recent contracts
- External expert judgement estimates of ENIDs
- Assumptions regarding future new or unwritten insurance and reinsurance contracts
- Using previous year claims, administration and investment expenses to estimate future expenses.

Significant simplification used in the calculation of the technical provisions used for solvency purposes

A number of simplifications are required in the calculation of the technical provisions for solvency purposes. The significant simplifications are:

1. The best estimate is based not on a probabilistic model, but a standard deterministic calculation using the same actuarial technique that an overwhelming majority of all insurance companies use. Even though this approach is not consistent with the solvency regulation, it is motivated by other wordings in solvency technical provisions guidelines.
2. The ULAE and the premium reserves are calculated using simplified methods that are commonly used across the insurance market
3. The non-claim specific IBNR for every non-proportional retrocession recovery is set to 0.
4. In the calculation of the Solvency II risk margin, method 2 (from the simplification hierarchy in guideline 61 of Guideline on the valuation of technical provision) is used in order to estimate the depreciation of the SCR.
5. The calculation of the best estimate for SIAM, and other insurance companies under Sirius Global Solutions is performed for aggregated groups of contracts (by homogeneous risk groups and underwriting year).

b) Level of uncertainty in the technical provisions used for solvency purposes

The uncertainty evaluation for the Solvency II technical provisions stated at year-end is performed as a combination of results from the SIUK Group internal capital model, and alternative calculations and tests of the various cash flows included in the Solvency II technical provisions.

The SIUK Group internal capital model is a stochastic tool for the estimation of the income statement uncertainty, and is used for the reserve uncertainty evaluation. The internal capital model does not consider all the Solvency II reserve adjustments, but gives a reasonable proxy for the reserve uncertainty. Currently uncertainty arising from premium payments, expenses other than claims related, contractual options and the risk margin calculation are not considered. There are also differences between how the internal model and the technical provision calculation includes some of the cash flows, but since underwriting and reserve risk are modelled in accordance with a mature process, and yearly updated volatility assumptions, the model results are considered realistic. The results below show standard deviations for the total insurance risk, and the reserve risk for SINT, and for the SIUK Group, as at December 31, 2019.

SINT Solo/SIUK Group Internal model end-of-year results (Standard deviation)

Insurance risk: 1,277 MSEK
of which Reserve risk: 625 MSEK

Comments: The calculation of insurance risk includes all exposed risk for the calendar year 2020, and covers both underwriting and reserve risk. The reserve risk calculation is based on underwriting year triangles, and estimated with bootstrap technique.

Additional comments on the technical provision uncertainty:

1. The IFRS gross and ceded benefit reserves as at end-of-year 2019 have been estimated in the SINT Actuarial function review with indication of a reserve redundancy.
2. The IFRS gross reserves for SINT have been reviewed by the SIIG Group Chief Actuary.
3. The independent audit of the IFRS gross benefit reserve as of end-of-year including SINT and the, Lloyd's Syndicate 1945, but excluding large event claims, and runoff and special accounts showed a total reserve deficiency of 47 MSEK.
4. Historically the SINT IFRS run-off reserves have developed favourably.
5. The Actuarial function review indicates a positive margin in the SINT IFRS premium reserves.
6. Because of the low duration of both insurance periods and loss portfolios for new business, the risks associated with ENID and contractual options are moderate compared to insurance companies with a larger share of long-term commitments.
7. Historically there are very little deviations resulting from the various deduction (commission/brokerage) arrangements, and administration expenses.
8. Investment expenses vary by reserve size and duration, but add to relatively low amounts compared to other types of cash flows, and the volatility contributions are low.

9. A stress test has been performed for the risk margin calculation. The results show that the risk margin will shift proportionally to changes in the SCR estimate, and that changes in the duration increases have relatively small impact on the overall risk margin level.

See next page

c) Material differences between the IFRS and the solvency valuation of the technical provisions (by Solvency II line of business)

Legend:	
1	Medical expenses insurance
2	Income protection insurance
3	Workers' compensation insurance
4	Motor vehicle liability insurance
5	Other motor insurance
6	Marine, aviation and transport insurance
7	Fire and other damage to property insurance
8	General liability insurance
9	Credit and suretyship insurance
10	Legal expenses insurance
11	Assistance
12	Miscellaneous financial loss
13	Proportional medical expenses reinsurance
14	Proportional income protection reinsurance
15	Proportional workers' compensation reinsurance
16	Proportional motor vehicle liability reinsurance
17	Proportional other motor reinsurance
18	Proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
19	Proportional fire and other damage to property reinsurance
20	Proportional general liability reinsurance
21	Proportional credit and suretyship reinsurance
22	Proportional legal expenses reinsurance
23	Proportional assistance
24	Proportional miscellaneous financial loss
25	Non-proportional health reinsurance
26	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
27	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
28	Non-proportional property reinsurance
29	Health Insurance
30	Insurance with Profit Participation
31	Index-Linked and Unit-Linked Insurance-
32	Other Life Insurance
33	Annuities Stemming from Non-Life Insurance and Relating to Health Insurance
34	Annuities Stemming from Non-Life Insurance and Relating to Non-Health Insurance
35	Health Insurance
36	Life Reinsurance

SINT Solo/SIUK Group 2019

2019 (in MSEK): NET	Total Reported reserve	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	36
IFRS reserves	6 875	983	0	0	0	0	23	22	183	0	0	10	2	535	30	0	0	0	465	688	1	581	0	13	23	68	141	310	2 815	23
Adjust for Accrued premiums	-2 809	-452	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	-146	-33	0	0	0	-637	-378	-5	-216	0	-11	-36	-20	-5	-58	-802	0
Adjust for DAC	-647	12	0	0	0	0	-3	0	-110	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12	-452	-82	9	0	1	0	1	0	-5	-31	0
Adjust for accrued deductions	548	235	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	17	0	0	0	168	-23	2	33	0	9	7	14	0	9	66	0
Adjusted IFRS	**3 968**	**776**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**22**	**73**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**2**	**399**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**-165**	**-83**	**407**	**0**	**11**	**-6**	**61**	**136**	**257**	**2 048**	**23**
Solvency II adjustments																														
Exclusion of DAC	647	-12	0	0	0	0	3	0	110	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-12	452	82	-9	0	-1	0	-1	0	5	31	0
Exclusion of UPR	-2 031	-727	0	0	0	0	-6	0	-101	0	0	0	0	-30	-15	0	0	0	-311	-181	-2	-229	0	-8	-9	0	0	-60	-330	-20
Removal of Management IBNR	-121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-161	0
Inclusion of unincepted legally obliged business	-610	18	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-8	0	0	0	-1	7	18	-23	0	0	-10	-15	2	-3	-593	-3
Premiums related to difference between estimates and writtten	-210	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-8	-4	0	0	0	-96	-42	-1	-29	0	0	0	-2	0	-1	-25	0
Cost and benefits related to unearned and unwritten premiums (accrued deductions excluded)	1 452	299	0	0	0	0	8	1	63	0	0	0	0	40	7	0	0	0	381	195	2	159	0	2	6	0	0	34	239	16
Inclusion of provisions for additional expenses	27	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	-10	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	13	0
Inclusion for provision for ENID+CO	317	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	0	0	16	62	9	21	0	0	3	7	7	7	137	1
Consideration of Retrocession Bad Debt	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	16	0
Discounting of reserves	-136	-7	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-12	-29	-3	-8	0	0	0	-11	-4	-33	-19	-3
Solvency II Best Estimate	**3 338**	**370**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**18**	**22**	**146**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**2**	**425**	**-5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-12**	**294**	**21**	**291**	**0**	**5**	**-16**	**41**	**144**	**216**	**1 356**	**15**
Risk Margin	612	16	1	0	0	0	9	4	29	0	0	2	1	18	0	0	0	0	9	66	6	48	0	1	1	39	33	76	253	0
Solvency II Technical Provision	**3 950**	**385**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**27**	**26**	**176**	**0**	**0**	**12**	**3**	**442**	**-5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-3**	**361**	**27**	**339**	**0**	**6**	**-15**	**80**	**177**	**292**	**1 609**	**15**

SINT Solo/SIUK Group 2018

2018 (in MSEK): NET	Total Reported reserve	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
IFRS reserves	7 693	915	1	0	0	0	35	28	45	0	0	27	2	369	43	18	76	0	633	1 689	660	507	0	25	27	73	149	333	2 038
Adjust for Accrued premiums	-2 348	-393	-1	0	0	0	-6	-3	0	0	0	-21	-1	-64	-11	-4	-19	0	-305	-661	-224	-143	0	-18	-32	-14	-3	-36	-391
Adjust for DAC	-614	-355	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-12	0	0	-10	0	64	-4	-4	-13	0	-42	-49	-92	-61	0	-9	-1	-1	-1	-3	-21
Adjust for accrued deductions	506	208	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	11	0	-8	10	2	7	0	78	-11	77	33	0	13	6	4	1	6	65
Adjusted IFRS	**5 237**	**375**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**31**	**25**	**34**	**0**	**0**	**8**	**1**	**362**	**38**	**12**	**50**	**0**	**364**	**968**	**421**	**337**	**0**	**12**	**-1**	**62**	**146**	**301**	**1 692**
Solvency II adjustments																													
Exclusion of DAC	614	355	0	0	0	0	0	2	12	0	0	10	0	-64	4	4	13	0	42	49	92	61	0	9	1	1	1	3	21
Exclusion of UPR	-1 996	-732	-1	0	0	0	-2	-4	-37	0	0	-22	-1	123	-27	-10	-38	0	-140	-462	-266	-181	0	-17	-8	-7	-2	-28	-134
Removal of Management IBNR	-67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-67
Inclusion of unincepted legally obliged business	-460	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	0	0	0	12	-175	14	-17	0	-1	1	-10	0	4	-291
Premiums related to difference between estimates and writtten	-145	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-9	-21	0	0	0	-62	-80	0	-30	0	-8	-2	0	0	1	67
Cost and benefits related to unearned and unwritten premiums (accrued deductions excluded)	1 381	367	0	0	0	0	2	8	21	0	0	10	2	-66	34	6	24	0	179	366	170	135	0	4	5	-5	2	8	108
Inclusion of future management action	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	28
Inclusion of provisions for additional expenses	94	-9	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	7	0	0	0	51	-31	7	-1	0	6	5	5	3	9	27
Inclusion for provision for ENID+CO	382	17	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	25	2	1	3	0	21	111	46	22	0	1	1	2	7	9	109
Consideration of Retrocession Bad Debt	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14
Discounting of reserves	-251	-9	0	0	0	0	-2	-1	-2	0	0	0	0	-1	-6	-1	-3	0	-40	-53	-34	-17	0	0	0	-5	-9	-35	-33
Solvency II Best Estimate	**4 846**	**369**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**33**	**29**	**29**	**0**	**0**	**9**	**2**	**381**	**27**	**12**	**50**	**0**	**431**	**696**	**450**	**310**	**0**	**5**	**3**	**44**	**148**	**277**	**1 541**
Risk Margin	583	12	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	2	1	13	4	0	0	0	47	97	20	33	0	2	2	23	54	97	169
Solvency II Technical Provision	**5 428**	**381**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**36**	**32**	**30**	**0**	**0**	**11**	**3**	**394**	**30**	**12**	**51**	**0**	**478**	**792**	**470**	**343**	**0**	**6**	**4**	**67**	**202**	**374**	**1 710**

Explanation of the valuation differences

Comments to the valuation differences:

In the table above, the Solvency II technical provisions are compared to the net IFRS provisions after considering all assets and liabilities included in the Solvency II calculation.

Reallocation of internal quota shares: The internal quota share results assumed by SINT are not booked on individual lines of business, although business from several business lines are ceded. Instead everything is booked as proportional property business. The results by line of business are manually booked in the Solvency II best estimate calculation process by the actuarial team.

Inclusion of DAC and UPR: The remaining part of the UPR (the DAC is already considered as an asset in IFRS) is removed, and later in the calculation associated cash flows (benefits and expenses) are added.

Removal of Management IBNR: The management IBNR is the difference between the booked IFRS claims reserve and the actuaries' best estimate. There is currently no management IBNR.

Inclusion of unincepted legally obliged business: Profit from unincepted legally bound business normally has a reducing impact on the Solvency II best estimate.

Premiums related to difference between estimates and written: Premium stemming from incepted but not yet written premium is not included in the IFRS result. This premium would typically be additional premium from assumed proportional reinsurance contracts.

Cost and benefits related to unearned and unwritten premiums:

Estimated costs and benefits relating to the difference between estimated and written premium must be added in order to include all future cash flows.

Inclusion of future management action: Adjustments for future retrocession purchase in order to ensure consistency in the retrocession costs across the earning period of the legally bound business. The inclusion of future management action should also include expected but not yet booked adjustments relating to planned internal retrocession agreements.

Inclusion of provisions for additional expenses: The earned part of the commission, and the investment expenses are not covered by the IFRS technical provisions.

Inclusion for provision for Events Not In Data (BE): Provisions for Events Not in Data are added in accordance with industry benchmarks (3-5% depending on line of business).

Inclusion of provision for Contractual Options (CO): Estimated cash flow impact from cancellation rights after downwards shifted rating or reduced solvency margin. Since most treaties are one-year treaties, there are very small customer incentives to exercise the contractual options.

Consideration of Retrocession Bad Debt: The effect of counterparty default is estimated from market default rates.

Discounting of reserves: The difference between the undiscounted best estimate (after consideration of retrocession bad debt) and the present value of the best estimate after applying benefit, premium and expense payment patterns, and the EIOPA currency specific yield curves.

Risk Margin: Risk margin is added in accordance with the Solvency II regulation.

d) Matching adjustment applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions

No matching adjustment is applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions for Sirius and for the SIUK Group.

e) Volatility adjustment applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions

No volatility adjustment is applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions for Sirius and for the SIUK Group.

f) Transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions

No transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure is applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions for Sirius and for the SIUK Group.

g) Transitional deduction applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions

No transitional deduction is applied in the valuation of the Solvency II technical provisions for Sirius and for the SIUK Group.

(i) Recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles

The companies in the SIUK Group purchase retrocession outlined in the Outwards Reinsurance Retrocession Risk Policy. The retroceded reserve is currently 26% of the gross reserve for SINT, and 24% for the SIUK Group.

There are no recoverables from special purpose vehicles affecting the SIUK Group technical provisions.

(ii) Material changes in the assumptions made in the calculation of the technical provisions compared to the previous reporting period.

No material changes to the underlying assumptions of the calculation of the technical provision used for solvency purposes have been made since the Day 1 reporting..

D.3 Other liabilities

No valuation adjustment has been made to Other Liabilities (typically payables, deposits from reinsurers and other provisions) with an expected duration of one year or shorter; hence the valuation for Solvency II purpose equals the valuation used in the financial statements. Other Liabilities with an expected duration longer than one year are valued based on discounting of future expected cash flows, which is deemed to approximate fair value. Discounting is made with the EIPOA official interest rate curves.

Pension benefit obligations are valued in accordance with IAS 19 for Solvency II purposes.

SINT's local ledger contains a safety reserve and other untaxed reserves not allowed in Solvency II. The safety reserve is in its entirety included in own funds, whereas other untaxed reserves are allocated to own funds for 79,4% and 20,6% to deferred tax liabilities.

Total adjustments before tax per main liability category are summarized in the table below (in MSEK). Please refer to section D2 for details related to the adjustments for technical provisions.

	SOLO		GROUP	
ADJUSTMENTS TO LIABILITIES	**2019**	**2018**	**2019**	**2018**
revaluation of technical provisions	6,673	6,540	8,529	9,496
discounting of deposits	176	76	176	110
revaluation of payables	0	0	0	1
revaluation of pension benefits	34	39	0	0
revaluation of Untaxed reserves	10,231	10,721	2,105	2,334
total adjustments before tax	**17,114**	**17,375**	**10,810**	**11,941**

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative methods of valuation have been used.

D.5 Any other material information

There is no other material information about the valuation of Asset and Liabilities.

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

Solo

The company closely monitors available capital. The goal is to have an efficient and forward looking capital management process over longer periods of time/insurance cycle, allowing the company to write the business targeted by its business model. In the planning process, as well as on a quarterly basis, the capital impact from our underwriting and investment strategies are reviewed. The analysis shows that the company is properly capitalised to support the medium term planning process and that the company is capable of sustaining its business model also under both internal and external deviations from the view in the base plan. According to the ORSA analysis, the level of own funds is considered adequate to cater for both growth and adverse results without any further need for capital.

The basic own funds are comprised of tier 1 paid up capital, a tier 1 reconciliation reserve and a tier 3 amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets. The reconciliation reserve is comprised of the excess of assets over liabilities based on Solvency II valuations, after applicable tax adjustments. The safety reserve is included in the reconciliation reserve. The company has no ancillary own funds, hence the basic own funds equals total available own funds.

Available own funds items classified as tier 1 and tier 3 constitute eligible own funds to meet the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR). Available Own Fund items classified as tier 1 constitute eligible own funds to meet the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR).

The own funds composition is summarised below for the reporting periods ending 2019 Q4 and 2018 Q4, respectively (in SEK ‘000). For further details, refer to the QRTs in Appendix 2.

Own Funds per 2019 Q4

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0050
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	800,000	800,000	
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	13,900,115	13,900,115	
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	45,051		45,051
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	14,745,166	14,700,115	45,051
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	14,745,166	14,700,115	45,051
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	14,700,115	14,700,115	
SCR	R0580	8,951,459		
MCR	R0600	2,237,865		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	165%		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	657%		

Own Funds per 2018 Q4

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0050
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	800,000	800,000	
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	14,344,595	14,344,595	
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0		0
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	15,144,595	15,144,595	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	15,144,595	15,144,595	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	15,144,595	15,144,595	
SCR	R0580	7,282,339		
MCR	R0600	1,820,585		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	208%		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	832%		

The ratio of eligible own funds to the SCR for SINT has decreased from 2018 Q4 to 2019 Q4 by 43 bps to 165% since both the Eligible Own funds have decreased by 399 MSEK to 14,745 MSEK and the SCR has increased by 1,669 MSEK to 8,951 MSEK.

Group

The SIUK Group closely monitors available capital. The goal is to have an efficient and forward looking capital management process over longer periods of time/insurance cycle, allowing the Group to write the business targeted by its business model. In the planning process, as well as on a quarterly basis, the capital impact from our underwriting and investment strategies are reviewed. The analysis shows that the Group is properly capitalised to support the medium term planning process and that the Group is capable of sustaining its business model also under both internal and external deviations from the view in the base plan. According to the ORSA analysis, the level of own funds is considered adequate to cater for both growth and adverse results without any further need for capital.

The basic own funds are comprised of tier 1 paid up capital, a tier 1 reconciliation reserve and a tier 3 amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets. The majority of the net deferred tax assets are deemed to be not available at the Group level. The reconciliation reserve is comprised of the excess of assets over liabilities based on Solvency II valuations, after applicable tax adjustments. The reconciliation reserve has also been adjusted with foreseeable dividends as applicable. Furthermore, the reconciliation reserve has been adjusted for other non-available own funds representing the non-available part of the Swedish safety reserve stemming from SINT (See further details under section E.6 below). The Group has no ancillary own funds; hence the total basic own funds equals total available and eligible own funds.

For Group SCR calculations, the default Method 1 (accounting consolidation-based) has been used.

The own funds composition is summarised below for the reporting periods ending 2019 Q4 and 2018 Q4, respectively (in SEK ´000). For further details, refer to the QRTs in Appendix 2.

Own funds 2019-12-31

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0050
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	13,344,920	13,068,554	276,366
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0560	13,344,920	13,068,554	276,366
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	13,068,554	13,068,554	
Consolidated Group SCR	R0590	8,859,796		
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	2,237,865		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to the consolidated Group SCR (excluding other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A)	R0630	151%		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	584%		

Own funds 2018-12-31

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0050
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	10,709,527	10,250,908	458,619
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0560	10,709,527	10,250,908	458,619
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	10,250,908	8,104,170	
Consolidated Group SCR	R0590	8,637,029		
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	2,441,628		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to the consolidated Group SCR (excluding other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A)	R0630	124%		
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	420%		

The solvency ratio increased from 2018 Q4 to 2019 Q4 by 27 bps to 151% due to an increase in Eligible Own funds by 2,635 MSEK to 13,345 MSEK. The SCR increased by 223 MSEK to 8,860 MSEK. The increase in Eligible Own funds was driven by an increased amount of safety reserve that is recognized and included in SIUK Group Eligible Own Funds, i.e. a decrease of the non-availability of the safety reserve by 3,056 MSEK. The decrease in safety reserve non-availability was due to a safety reserve reduction by 470 MSEK to 10,220 MSEK and an increased allocation of the Group SCR to SINT by 2,586. The increased allocation was primarily related to SINT now being the only insurance undertaking in the Group and secondarily related to an increase of the Group SCR by 223 MSEK.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

Solo

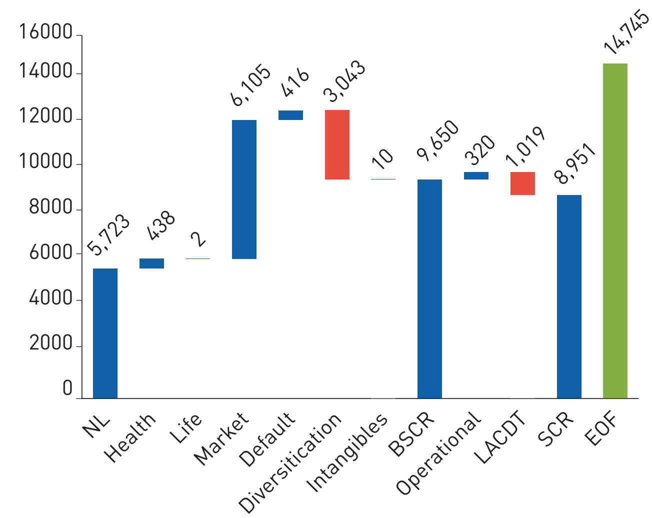
The regulatory SCR and the MCR are calculated based on the Solvency II standard formula, for all risk categories. The MCR is defined as the largest of either a factor based approach applied to net earned premium and net technical provisions, or as an amount equal to 25% of the SCR. Based on the current risk profile the MCR becomes 25% of the SCR.

The SCR at 2019 Q4 is MSEK 8,951. The Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) is MSEK 2,238. SINT is not required to hold a capital add-on in addition to the SCR.

SINT has from the start acknowledged the full impact of the Solvency II standard formula and does not apply any of the transitional measures that could have decreased the solvency requirement to a lower level during a transitional period. SINT's application of the standard formula does not use any undertaking-specific parameters, and the regulator has not requested SINT to do so. The application of the standard formula uses simplifications, consistent with the principle of proportionality. Articles 89 – 112 specify different possible simplifications when applying the standard formula. SINT applies simplifications for Article 91 "Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for life mortality risk", Article 96 "Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for life-catastrophe risk and Article 107 "Simplifications - risk mitigation for reinsurance or securitisation".

Split by risk module to which SINT has exposure, the SCR is based on the following components:

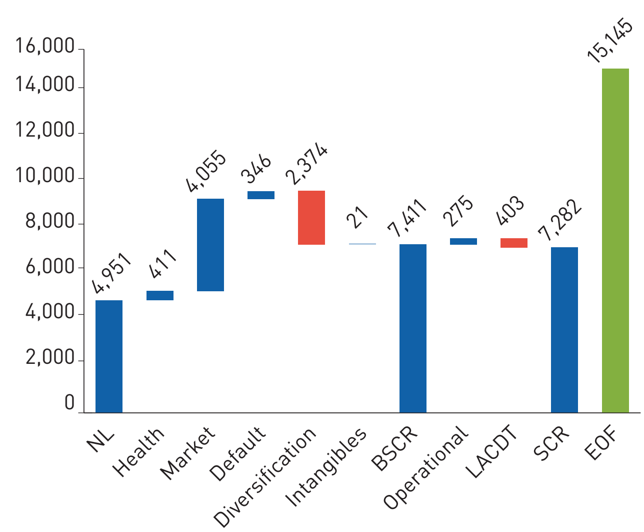
SINT SCR and Eligible Own Funds at 2019Q4



The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) of 8,951 MSEK (960 MUSD) increased by 23% or 1,669 MSEK from the 2018 Q4 calculation. The largest driver is the internal restructuring that has been implemented during the year, which entailed the internal sale of the majority of the shares in the subsidiary Sirius Re Holdings Inc to Sirius Bermuda Insurance Company Ltd and to Sirius International UK Holdings II Ltd. The resulting increase in SCR is driven by an increase in Market risk and Non-life underwriting risk.

The MCR, which corresponds to 25% of the SCR, has increased by MSEK 417 over the reporting period.

SINT SCR and Eligible Own Funds at 2018Q4



Group

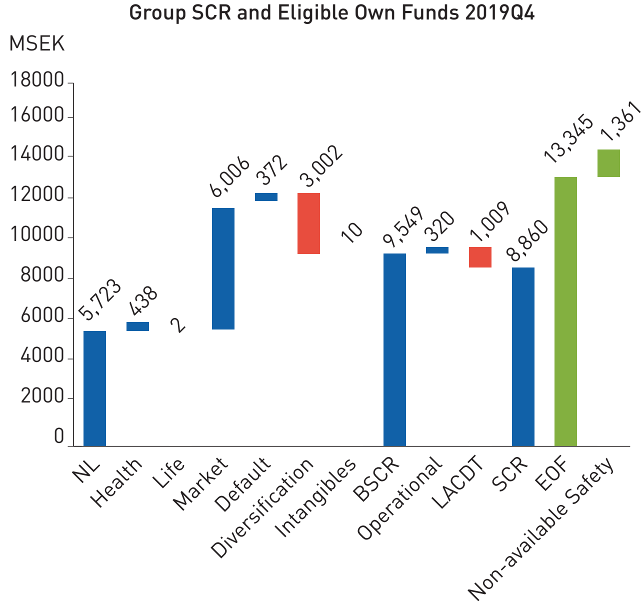
The regulatory Group SCR standard formula is calculated based on the Solvency II standard formula for all risk categories. The accounting consolidation basis is applied. Hence the minimum consolidated Group SCR is equal to the sum of the MCR's for the participating insurance or reinsurance undertakings, i.e. equal to SINT's MCR.

The Group SCR at 2019 Q4 is MSEK 8,860. The minimum consolidated Group SCR is MSEK 2,238. SIUK Group is not required to hold a capital add-on in addition to the Group SCR.

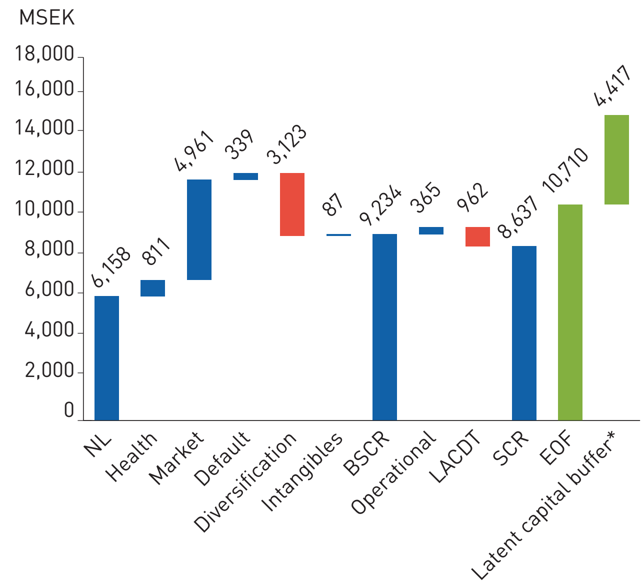
SIUK Group has from the start acknowledged the full impact of the Solvency II standard formula and does not apply any of the transitional measures that could have decreased the solvency requirement to a lower level during a transitional period. SIUK Group's application of the standard formula does not use any undertaking-specific parameters, and the regulator has not requested SIUK Group to do so. The application of the standard formula uses simplifications, consistent with the principle of proportionality. Articles 89 – 112 specify different possible simplifications when applying the standard formula. SIUK Group applies simplifications for Article 91 "Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for life mortality risk", Article 96 "Simplified calculation of the capital requirement for life-catastrophe risk" and Article 107 "Simplifications - risk mitigation for reinsurance or securitisation".

Split by risk module to which SIUK Group has exposure, the SIUK Group SCR is based on the following components in MSEKw:

Group SCR and Eligible Own Funds 2019Q4



Group SCR and Eligible Own Funds 2018Q4



The Group Solvency Capital Requirement has increased by MSEK 223 (3%) to MSEK 8,860 over the reporting period from 2018 Q4 to 2019 Q4.

The increase in the Group SCR is driven by an increase of Market risk offset by a decrease in underwriting risk. Market risk increased due to an increase in concentration risk from internal transactions.

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

SINT and the SIUK Group do not use the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the SCR.

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

SINT and the SIUK Group do not use an approved internal model.

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

SINT has been in full compliance with the MCR and the SCR requirements during the reporting period. SIUK Group has been in full compliance with the minimum consolidated Group SCR and the Group SCR requirements during the reporting period.

E.6 Any other material information

SINT and SIUK Group consider all material information on the capital management of the company to have been discussed in other sections.

Method 1 or 2 used for group solvency calculation

For SIUK Group SCR calculations, the default Method 1 (accounting consolidation-based) was used.

Fungibility and Transferability of Own Funds

The own funds at SIUK Group level discussed in section E.1 above were assessed against restrictions on the fungibility and transferability of own funds that may exist as a consequence of the underlying nature of own funds elements and of the legal and regulatory environments in which the undertakings of the SIUK Group operate. Total own funds have been reduced by MSEK 2,689 due to fungibility and transferability constraints related to net deferred tax assets at SIUK Group level and the Swedish safety reserve in SINT of MSEK 1,329 and MSEK 1,361 respectively.

Consolidated Group SCR

The full amount of the SIUK Group SCR at 2019 Q4 of MSEK 8,860 is calculated based on the basis of consolidated data referred to in Article 335(1)(a) of the Delegated Acts Regulation.

Material sources of group diversification benefits

The main sources of SIUK Group diversification benefits are recognized in non-life risk and market risk.

Non-life risk benefits stem from the SIUK Group portfolio being more diversified between lines of business and geographical regions. Market risk benefits at SIUK Group level are driven by the treatment of subsidiaries in the solo and Group calculations. In the solo calculations subsidiaries are treated as equity risk, hence the equity risk category includes the volatility from all risk categories in respective subsidiary's business. In the SIUK Group SCR, the risk from the subsidiaries' are consolidated into respective Group risk area, leaving only the other equity investments as equity risk exposure.

Additional voluntary information

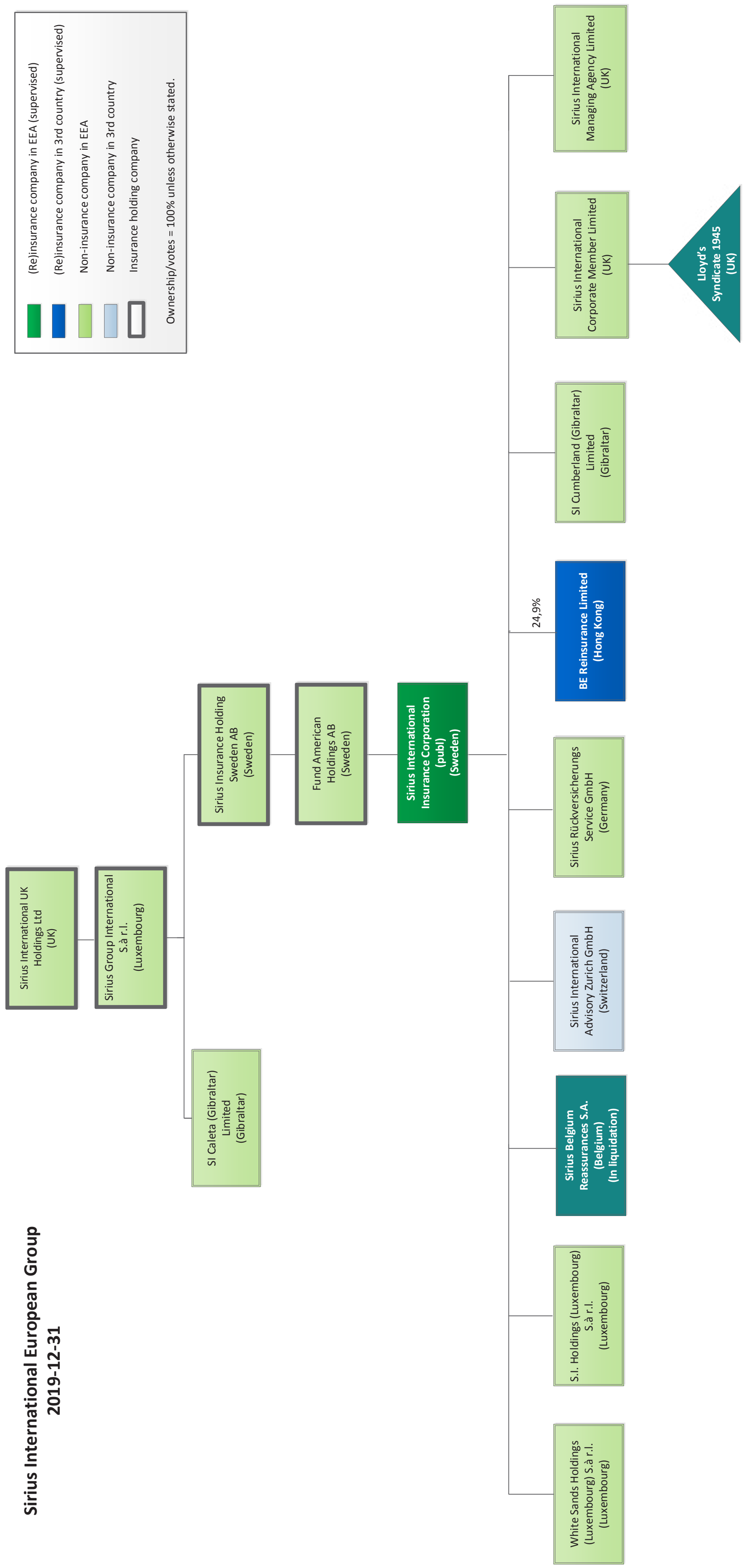
All relevant information is considered to have been discussed in other sections above.

Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

BMA	Bermuda Monetary Authority
Brexit	The United Kingdom's anticipated departure from the European Union
BSEK	Billion Swedish Crowns
CD	Certificate of Deposit
CMIG	China Minsheng Investment Group Corp., Ltd.
CMO	Collateralized Mortgage Obligation
EEA	European Economic Area
ERC	Economic Risk Capital
EU	European Union
IBNR	Incurred But Not Reported
MBS	Mortgage Backed Security
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
MM Fund	Money Market Fund
MSEK	Million Swedish Crowns
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template
SBDA	Sirius Bermuda Insurance Company Ltd.
SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SFSA	The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority – Finansinspektionen
SEC	United States Securities and Exchange Commission
SEK	Swedish Crowns
SGI	Sirius Group International S.à r.l.
SIAM	Sirius America Insurance Company
SIG	Sirius Insurance Group, Ltd.
SIIG or Sirius Group	Sirius International Insurance Group Ltd. The Bermuda based holding company at the top of the Sirius Group
SINT	Sirius International Insurance Corporation
SIUK	Sirius International UK Holdings Ltd.
SIUK Group	Sirius International UK Holdings Group
SReHi	Sirius Re Holdings, Inc.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Group legal and organizational structure


Sirius International European Group
2019-12-31
(Re)insurance company in EEA (supervised)
(Re)insurance company in 3rd country (supervised)
Non-insurance company in EEA
Non-insurance company in 3rd country
Insurance holding company
Ownership/votes = 100% unless otherwise stated.
Sirius International UK Holdings Ltd (UK)
Sirius Group International S.à r.l. (Luxembourg)
SI Caleta (Gibraltar) Limited (Gibraltar)
Sirius Insurance Holding Sweden AB (Sweden)
Fund American Holdings AB (Sweden)
Sirius International Insurance Corporation (publ) (Sweden)
White Sands Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. (Luxembourg)
S.I. Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l. (Luxembourg)
Sirius Belgium Reassurances S.A. (Belgium) (In liquidation)
Sirius International Advisory Zurich GmbH (Switzerland)
Sirius Rückversicherungs Service GmbH (Germany)
24,9%
BE Reinsurance Limited (Hong Kong)
SI Cumberland (Gibraltar) Limited (Gibraltar)
Sirius International Corporate Member Limited (UK)
Lloyd's Syndicate 1945 (UK)
Sirius International Managing Agency Limited (UK)

Appendix 2:
SFCR Solo Quantitative Reporting Templates

All amounts in SEK '000

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Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Goodwill	**R0010**	
Deferred acquisition costs	**R0020**	
Intangible assets	**R0030**	12 366
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	45 051
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	23 111
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**R0060**	123 761
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	16 012 334
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	3 444 881
Equities	**R0100**	2 642 737
Equities - listed	**R0110**	1 043 854
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	1 598 883
Bonds	**R0130**	9 715 539
Government Bonds	**R0140**	1 918 242
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	7 198 780
Structured notes	**R0160**	
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	598 517
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	78 103
Derivatives	**R0190**	131 074
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	
Other investments	**R0210**	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	434 359
Loans on policies	**R0240**	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	434 359
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	3 425 713
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	3 384 839
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	3 372 842
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	11 997
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0310**	40 874
Health similar to life	**R0320**	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	40 874
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	1 236 862
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	2 302
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	104 016
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	1 420 098
Own shares (held directly)	**R0390**	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	**R0400**	
Cash and cash equivalents	**R0410**	1 151 651
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	
Total assets	**R0500**	23 991 624

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		**C0010**
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	7 319 642
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	6 403 933
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0530**	
Best Estimate	**R0540**	5 866 398
Risk margin	**R0550**	537 535
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	915 709
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0570**	
Best Estimate	**R0580**	841 926
Risk margin	**R0590**	73 783
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	55 923
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0620**	
Best Estimate	**R0630**	
Risk margin	**R0640**	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	55 923
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0660**	
Best Estimate	**R0670**	55 695
Risk margin	**R0680**	228
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0700**	
Best Estimate	**R0710**	
Risk margin	**R0720**	
Other technical provisions	**R0730**	
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	0
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	0
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	955 439
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	0
Derivatives	**R0790**	
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	105 621
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	18 971
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	790 862
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	**R0860**	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	**R0870**	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	
Total liabilities	**R0900**	9 246 458
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	14 745 166

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Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	Total
		C0010	**C0020**	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**	**C0110**	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0200**
Premiums written																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0110**	1 584 994	-1 107				47 002	346	195 208			6 985	1 342					1 834 770
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0120**	218 834	67 345				700 525	3 238 287	5 003	393 272		25 551	29 707					4 678 524
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0130**													82 402	2 690	280 237	3 233 950	3 599 279
Reinsurers' share	**R0140**	147 146	17				947 319	1 686 190	104 183	5 142			19 942	48 847	1 342	390 518	2 878 022	6 228 668
Net	**R0200**	1 656 682	66 221				-199 792	1 552 443	96 028	388 130		32 536	11 107	33 555	1 348	-110 281	355 928	3 883 905
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0210**	1 500 998	-192				42 130	10 178	67 605			29 402	4 272					1 654 393
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0220**	210 636	60 355				634 013	4 050 761	13 210	364 677		35 831	29 597					5 399 080
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0230**													81 870	6 842	275 451	3 227 420	3 591 583
Reinsurers' share	**R0240**	217 551	17				1 065 666	1 814 515	45 465	18 276		0	22 157	40 132	3 695	417 150	3 042 334	6 686 958
Net	**R0300**	1 494 083	60 146				-389 523	2 246 424	35 350	346 401		65 233	11 712	41 738	3 147	-141 699	185 086	3 958 098
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0310**	762 939	-392				63 356	9 471	81 931			31 964	1 030					950 299
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0320**	166 781	11 717				582 071	3 030 434	9 019	199 370		2 265	24 148					4 025 805
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0330**													32 095	3 149	373 573	2 914 538	3 323 355
Reinsurers' share	**R0340**	143 871	1 545				1 096 417	1 398 498	50 910	11 608			20 148	12 473	3 444	479 871	2 861 560	6 080 345
Net	**R0400**	785 849	9 780				-450 990	1 641 407	40 040	187 762		34 229	5 030	19 622	-295	-106 298	52 978	2 219 114
Changes in other technical provisions																		
Gross - Direct Business	**R0410**																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0420**																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	**R0430**																	
Reinsurers' share	**R0440**																	
Net	**R0500**																	
Expenses incurred	**R0550**	708 008	44 246				104 416	860 434	20 864	135 516		25 655	15 365	24 558	23 540	62 624	301 076	2 326 302
Other expenses	**R1200**																	
Total expenses	**R1300**																	2 326 302

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Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	Total
		C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0300
Premiums written										
Gross	R1410								5 953	5 953
Reinsurers' share	R1420								1 783	1 783
Net	R1500								4 170	4 170
Premiums earned										
Gross	R1510								5 363	5 363
Reinsurers' share	R1520								1 294	1 294
Net	R1600								4 069	4 069
Claims incurred										
Gross	R1610								1 336	1 336
Reinsurers' share	R1620								1 312	1 312
Net	R1700								24	24
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	R1710									
Reinsurers' share	R1720									
Net	R1800									
Expenses incurred	R1900								1 837	1 837
Other expenses	R2500									
Total expenses	R2600									1 837

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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations				
	R1400			(FR) France	(US) United States	(CA) Canada	(BE) Belgium	(IL) Israel
		C0220	C0280	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	0	5 954	3 678	1 372	452	378	74
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0	1 365	0	1 030	335	0	0
Net	R1500	0	4 589	3 678	342	117	378	74
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	0	5 363	3 752	1 291	-140	386	74
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0	877	0	986	-109	0	0
Net	R1600	0	4 486	3 752	305	-31	386	74
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	0	1 326	262	953	0	-98	209
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0	737	0	737	0	0	0
Net	R1700	0	589	262	216	0	-98	209
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710							
Reinsurers' share	R1720							
Net	R1800							
Expenses incurred	R1900	0	1 672	1 155	275	91	120	31
Other expenses	R2500		0					
Total expenses	R2600		1 672					

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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations				
	R0010			(US) United States	(BM) Bermuda	(ZA) South Africa	(DE) Germany	(GB) United Kingdom
		C0080	C0140	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	823	1 808 141	1 788 043	0	1 342	760	17 173
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	30 241	3 043 830	221 013	1 357 017	1 092 909	117 692	224 958
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	80 967	1 251 646	297 136	68 693	60 907	456 571	287 372
Reinsurers' share	R0140	59 606	3 141 480	578 621	109 646	1 111 179	610 624	671 804
Net	R0200	52 425	2 962 137	1 727 571	1 316 064	43 979	-35 601	-142 301
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	1 407	1 631 321	1 576 155	0	1 053	282	52 424
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	28 598	3 802 044	193 154	2 077 177	1 171 688	114 169	217 258
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	81 481	1 250 824	303 147	58 138	56 632	463 574	287 852
Reinsurers' share	R0240	68 520	3 331 803	577 520	120 725	1 176 462	665 549	723 027
Net	R0300	42 966	3 352 386	1 494 936	2 014 590	52 911	-87 524	-165 493
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	1 019	921 768	845 598	0	140	-102	75 113
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	10 500	2 710 873	125 259	1 611 332	734 252	58 077	171 453
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	20 391	822 193	294 105	68 363	15 602	102 510	321 222
Reinsurers' share	R0340	36 419	2 412 153	470 397	110 195	738 581	394 269	662 292
Net	R0400	-4 509	2 042 681	794 565	1 569 500	11 413	-233 784	-94 504
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							
Reinsurers' share	R0440							
Net	R0500							
Expenses incurred	R0550	14 278	1 659 705	807 713	708 932	13 956	58 925	55 901
Other expenses	R1200		0					
Total expenses	R1300		1 659 705					

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Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

		Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	Other life insurance	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	**Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)**	Health insurance (direct business)	Contracts without options and guarantees	Contracts with options or guarantees	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	**Total (Health similar to life insurance)**
		C0020	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0170**	**C0180**	**C0190**	**C0200**	**C0210**
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**																
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	**R0020**																
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
Best Estimate																	
Gross Best Estimate	**R0030**									55 695	55 695						
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0080**									40 874	40 874						
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0090**									14 821	14 821						
Risk margin	**R0100**									228	228						
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0110**																
Best Estimate	**R0120**																
Risk margin	**R0130**																
Technical provisions - total	**R0200**									55 923	55 923						

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Non-life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												**Accepted non-proportional reinsurance**				
		Medical expense insurance	**Income protection insurance**	**Workers' compensation insurance**	**Motor vehicle liability insurance**	**Other motor insurance**	**Marine, aviation and transport insurance**	**Fire and other damage to property insurance**	**General liability insurance**	**Credit and suretyship insurance**	**Legal expenses insurance**	**Assistance**	**Miscellaneous financial loss**	**Non-proportional health reinsurance**	**Non-proportional casualty reinsurance**	**Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance**	**Non-proportional property reinsurance**	**Total Non-Life obligation**
		C0020	**C0030**	**C0040**	**C0050**	**C0060**	**C0070**	**C0080**	**C0090**	**C0100**	**C0110**	**C0120**	**C0130**	**C0140**	**C0150**	**C0160**	**C0170**	**C0180**
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0010**																	
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	**R0050**																	
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																		
Best Estimate																		
Premium provisions																		
Gross	**R0060**	107 312	-12 013		77		42 913	-229 234	141 483	-31 999		-1 024	-15 635	-24 547	1 496	-23 768	-885 939	-930 878
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0140**	13 688	-5 851		-102		431	-303 518	54 115	-3 333		-105	-7 029	-4 224	161	-21 709	-332 044	-609 520
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**R0150**	93 624	-6 162		179		42 482	74 284	87 368	-28 666		-919	-8 606	-20 323	1 335	-2 059	-553 895	-321 358
Claims provisions																		
Gross	**R0160**	707 999	-239		0		789 673	992 636	160 814	384 618		17 061	12 881	63 415	145 225	566 495	3 798 623	7 639 201
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	**R0240**	7 201	-1 096		0		827 456	751 070	80 672	65 493		0	17 702	2 278	2 364	349 386	1 891 835	3 994 361
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**R0250**	700 798	857		0		-37 783	241 566	80 142	319 125		17 061	-4 821	61 137	142 861	217 109	1 906 788	3 644 840
Total Best estimate - gross	**R0260**	815 311	-12 252		77		832 586	763 402	302 297	352 619		16 037	-2 754	38 868	146 721	542 727	2 912 684	6 708 323
Total Best estimate - net	**R0270**	794 422	-5 305		179		4 699	315 850	167 510	290 459		16 142	-13 427	40 814	144 196	215 050	1 352 893	3 323 482
Risk margin	**R0280**	33 397	1 444		0		18 274	70 098	35 481	48 017		2 479	1 331	38 942	32 924	76 107	252 824	611 318
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																		
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0290**																	
Best Estimate	**R0300**																	
Risk margin	**R0310**																	
Technical provisions - total																		
Technical provisions - total	**R0320**	848 708	-10 808		77		850 860	833 500	337 778	400 636		18 516	-1 423	77 810	179 645	618 834	3 165 508	7 319 641
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	**R0330**	20 889	-6 947		-102		827 887	447 552	134 787	62 160		-105	10 673	-1 946	2 525	327 677	1 559 791	3 384 841
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	**R0340**	827 819	-3 861		179		22 973	385 948	202 991	338 476		18 621	-12 096	79 756	177 120	291 157	1 605 717	3 934 800

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Non-life insurance claims information

Total Non-Life Business

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0020	(2) Underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)

(absolute amount)

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110
Prior	R0100											53 431
N-9	R0160	1 083 650	2 084 577	978 364	456 556	291 820	118 624	86 146	30 802	21 084	29 371	
N-8	R0170	311 983	1 861 274	536 183	303 274	99 466	90 009	52 075	101 367	20 497		
N-7	R0180	447 546	1 323 811	515 333	216 432	112 779	152 542	26 737	39 945			
N-6	R0190	424 172	1 519 286	838 207	265 371	112 520	54 560	38 392				
N-5	R0200	373 250	1 444 773	539 013	218 470	78 439	70 174					
N-4	R0210	215 823	1 252 702	698 971	341 648	105 833						
N-3	R0220	424 771	1 751 767	1 462 006	284 976							
N-2	R0230	196 108	2 565 852	2 093 759								
N-1	R0240	-59 917	4 318 278									
N	R0250	562 396										

Development year

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
	R0100	53 431	53 431
	R0160	29 371	5 180 994
	R0170	20 497	3 376 128
	R0180	39 945	2 835 125
	R0190	38 392	3 252 508
	R0200	70 174	2 724 119
	R0210	105 833	2 614 977
	R0220	284 976	3 923 520
	R0230	2 093 759	4 855 719
	R0240	4 318 278	4 258 361
	R0250	562 396	562 396
Total	R0260	7 617 052	33 637 278

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions

Year		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300
Prior	R0100											577 140
N-9	R0160							234 719	161 896	142 902	187 383	
N-8	R0170						290 351	202 317	87 177	65 578		
N-7	R0180					364 037	209 602	174 952	164 129			
N-6	R0190				377 281	251 215	202 324	125 927				
N-5	R0200			520 279	340 183	237 859	160 318					
N-4	R0210		1 083 193	524 156	245 982	141 043						
N-3	R0220	1 319 497	1 391 705	557 248	354 818							
N-2	R0230	2 710 871	1 976 927	1 065 760								
N-1	R0240	2 965 522	1 817 738									
N	R0250	3 184 001										

Development year

		Year end (discounted data)
		C0360
	R0100	3 133 393
	R0160	702 730
	R0170	600 362
	R0180	859 744
	R0190	917 210
	R0200	1 199 350
	R0210	1 932 011
	R0220	3 529 740
	R0230	5 602 830
	R0240	4 683 320
	R0250	3 132 213
Total	R0260	26 292 903

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	800 000	800 000			
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Preference shares	R0090					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	13 900 115	13 900 115			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	45 051				45 051
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Own funds from the financial statements that shall not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that shall not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230					
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	14 745 166	14 700 115			45 051
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Available and eligible own funds						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	14 745 166	14 700 115			45 051
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	14 700 115	14 700 115			
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	14 745 166	14 700 115			45 051
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	14 700 115	14 700 115			
SCR	R0580	8 951 459				
MCR	R0600	2 237 865				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	R0620	165%				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	R0640	657%				

Reconciliation reserve		C0060
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	14 745 166
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	0
Other basic own fund items	R0730	845 051
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Reconciliation reserve	R0760	13 900 115
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	815 936
Total EPIFP	R0790	815 936

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Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
Market risk	R0010	6 104 607		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	416 092		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	1 632		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	438 477		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	5 722 766		
Diversification	R0060	-3 043 252		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	9 893		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	9 650 215		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	319 781
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-1 018 536
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement, excluding capital add-on	R0200	8 951 460
Capital add-ons already set	R0210	
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0220	8 951 460
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	

		YES/NO	LAC DT
Approach to tax rate		C0109	C0130
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	(1) Yes	
Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes			
LAC DT	R0640		-1 018 536
LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650		
LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	R0660		-1 018 536
LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	R0670		
LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	R0680		
Maximum LAC DT	R0690		

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

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010
MCRNL Result	R0010	787 871

		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	794 422	1 656 682
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0030	0	66 222
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0040	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	180	0
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0060	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0070	4 700	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	315 851	1 552 442
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	167 511	96 028
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0100	290 459	388 129
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0110	0	0
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	R0120	16 142	32 537
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0130	0	11 107
Non-proportional health reinsurance	R0140	40 814	33 555
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	R0150	144 197	1 348
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	R0160	215 050	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	R0170	1 352 893	355 928

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	573

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	R0210		
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	R0220		
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230		
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	14 821	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		373 833

Overall MCR calculation		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	788 444
SCR	R0310	8 951 459
MCR cap	R0320	4 028 156
MCR floor	R0330	2 237 865
Combined MCR	R0340	2 237 865
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	39 774
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	2 237 865

Appendix 3: SFCR Group Quantitative Reporting Templates

All amounts in SEK ‘000

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Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		**C0010**
Goodwill	**R0010**	
Deferred acquisition costs	**R0020**	
Intangible assets	**R0030**	12 366
Deferred tax assets	**R0040**	1 605 100
Pension benefit surplus	**R0050**	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	**R0060**	124 095
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	**R0070**	16 086 924
Property (other than for own use)	**R0080**	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	**R0090**	290 298
Equities	**R0100**	3 341 179
Equities - listed	**R0110**	1 737 034
Equities - unlisted	**R0120**	1 604 145
Bonds	**R0130**	11 075 904
Government Bonds	**R0140**	2 405 510
Corporate Bonds	**R0150**	7 500 221
Structured notes	**R0160**	
Collateralised securities	**R0170**	1 170 173
Collective Investments Undertakings	**R0180**	1 248 469
Derivatives	**R0190**	131 074
Deposits other than cash equivalents	**R0200**	
Other investments	**R0210**	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	**R0220**	
Loans and mortgages	**R0230**	434 359
Loans on policies	**R0240**	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	**R0250**	
Other loans and mortgages	**R0260**	434 359
Reinsurance recoverables from:	**R0270**	3 425 713
Non-life and health similar to non-life	**R0280**	3 384 839
Non-life excluding health	**R0290**	3 372 842
Health similar to non-life	**R0300**	11 997
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0310**	40 874
Health similar to life	**R0320**	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	**R0330**	40 874
Life index-linked and unit-linked	**R0340**	
Deposits to cedants	**R0350**	1 236 862
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	**R0360**	2 302
Reinsurance receivables	**R0370**	104 016
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	**R0380**	1 023 955
Own shares (held directly)	**R0390**	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	**R0400**	
Cash and cash equivalents	**R0410**	1 269 714
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	**R0420**	117 307
Total assets	**R0500**	25 442 713

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		**C0010**
Technical provisions – non-life	**R0510**	7 319 642
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	**R0520**	6 403 933
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0530**	
Best Estimate	**R0540**	5 866 398
Risk margin	**R0550**	537 535
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	**R0560**	915 709
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0570**	
Best Estimate	**R0580**	841 926
Risk margin	**R0590**	73 783
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0600**	55 923
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	**R0610**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0620**	
Best Estimate	**R0630**	
Risk margin	**R0640**	
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	**R0650**	55 923
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0660**	
Best Estimate	**R0670**	55 695
Risk margin	**R0680**	228
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	**R0690**	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	**R0700**	
Best Estimate	**R0710**	
Risk margin	**R0720**	
Other technical provisions	**R0730**	
Contingent liabilities	**R0740**	
Provisions other than technical provisions	**R0750**	
Pension benefit obligations	**R0760**	24 074
Deposits from reinsurers	**R0770**	955 439
Deferred tax liabilities	**R0780**	0
Derivatives	**R0790**	
Debts owed to credit institutions	**R0800**	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	**R0810**	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	**R0820**	105 621
Reinsurance payables	**R0830**	18 971
Payables (trade, not insurance)	**R0840**	240 830
Subordinated liabilities	**R0850**	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	**R0860**	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	**R0870**	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	**R0880**	128 719
Total liabilities	**R0900**	8 849 219
Excess of assets over liabilities	**R1000**	16 593 494

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Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				
		Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	Total
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	1 584 994	-1 107				47 002	346	195 208			6 985	1 342					1 834 770
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	218 834	67 345				700 525	3 238 287	5 003	393 272		25 551	29 707					4 678 524
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130													82 402	2 690	280 237	3 233 950	3 599 279
Reinsurers' share	R0140	147 146	17				947 319	1 686 190	104 183	5 142			19 942	48 847	1 342	390 518	2 878 022	6 228 668
Net	R0200	1 656 682	66 221				-199 792	1 552 443	96 028	388 130		32 536	11 107	33 555	1 348	-110 281	355 928	3 883 905
Premiums earned																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	1 500 998	-192				42 130	10 178	67 605			29 402	4 272					1 654 393
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	210 636	60 355				634 013	4 050 761	13 210	364 677		35 831	29 597					5 399 080
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230													81 870	6 842	275 451	3 227 420	3 591 583
Reinsurers' share	R0240	217 551	17				1 065 666	1 814 515	45 465	18 276		0	22 157	40 132	3 695	417 150	3 042 334	6 686 958
Net	R0300	1 494 083	60 146				-389 523	2 246 424	35 350	346 401		65 233	11 712	41 738	3 147	-141 699	185 086	3 958 098
Claims incurred																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	762 939	-392				63 356	9 471	81 931			31 964	1 030					950 299
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	166 781	11 717				582 071	3 030 434	9 019	199 370		2 265	24 148					4 025 805
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330													32 095	3 149	373 573	2 914 538	3 323 355
Reinsurers' share	R0340	143 871	1 545				1 096 417	1 398 498	50 910	11 608			20 148	12 473	3 444	479 871	2 861 560	6 080 345
Net	R0400	785 849	9 780				-450 990	1 641 407	40 040	187 762		34 229	5 030	19 622	-295	-106 298	52 978	2 219 114
Changes in other technical provisions																		
Gross - Direct Business	R0410																	
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420																	
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430																	
Reinsurers' share	R0440																	
Net	R0500																	
Expenses incurred	R0550	708 008	44 246				104 416	860 434	20 864	135 516		25 655	15 365	24 558	23 540	62 624	301 076	2 326 302
Other expenses	R1200																	
Total expenses	R1300																	2 326 302

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Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		Total
		Health insurance	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Other life insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance	Health reinsurance	Life reinsurance	
		C0210	**C0220**	**C0230**	**C0240**	**C0250**	**C0260**	**C0270**	**C0280**	**C0300**
Premiums written										
Gross	**R1410**								5 953	5 953
Reinsurers' share	**R1420**								1 783	1 783
Net	**R1500**								4 170	4 170
Premiums earned										
Gross	**R1510**								5 363	5 363
Reinsurers' share	**R1520**								1 294	1 294
Net	**R1600**								4 069	4 069
Claims incurred										
Gross	**R1610**								1 336	1 336
Reinsurers' share	**R1620**								1 312	1 312
Net	**R1700**								24	24
Changes in other technical provisions										
Gross	**R1710**									
Reinsurers' share	**R1720**									
Net	**R1800**									
Expenses incurred	**R1900**								1 837	1 837
Other expenses	**R2500**									
Total expenses	**R2600**									1 837

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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations				
	R1400			(FR) France	(US) United States	(CA) Canada	(BE) Belgium	(IL) Israel
		C0220	C0280	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230	C0230
Premiums written								
Gross	R1410	0	5 954	3 678	1 372	452	378	74
Reinsurers' share	R1420	0	1 365	0	1 030	335	0	0
Net	R1500	0	4 589	3 678	342	117	378	74
Premiums earned								
Gross	R1510	0	5 363	3 752	1 291	-140	386	74
Reinsurers' share	R1520	0	877	0	986	-109	0	0
Net	R1600	0	4 486	3 752	305	-31	386	74
Claims incurred								
Gross	R1610	0	1 326	262	953	0	-98	209
Reinsurers' share	R1620	0	737	0	737	0	0	0
Net	R1700	0	589	262	216	0	-98	209
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross	R1710							
Reinsurers' share	R1720							
Net	R1800							
Expenses incurred	R1900	0	1 672	1 155	275	91	120	31
Other expenses	R2500		0					
Total expenses	R2600		1 672					

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Premiums, claims and expenses by country

		Home Country	Total Top 5 and home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations				
	R0010			(US) United States	(BM) Bermuda	(ZA) South Africa	(DE) Germany	(FR) France
		C0080	C0140	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090	C0090
Premiums written								
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	17 173	1 808 009	1 788 043	0	1 342	760	691
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120	224 958	3 233 146	221 013	1 357 017	1 092 909	117 692	219 557
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130	287 372	1 471 119	297 136	68 693	60 907	456 571	300 440
Reinsurers' share	R0140	671 804	3 291 413	578 621	109 646	1 111 179	610 624	209 539
Net	R0200	-142 301	3 220 861	1 727 571	1 316 064	43 979	-35 601	311 149
Premiums earned								
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	52 424	1 630 537	1 576 155	0	1 053	282	623
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220	217 258	3 994 440	193 154	2 077 177	1 171 688	114 169	220 994
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230	287 852	1 472 974	303 147	58 138	56 632	463 574	303 631
Reinsurers' share	R0240	723 027	3 480 966	577 520	120 725	1 176 462	665 549	217 683
Net	R0300	-165 493	3 616 985	1 494 936	2 014 590	52 911	-87 524	307 565
Claims incurred								
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	75 113	920 698	845 598	0	140	-102	-51
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320	171 453	2 899 059	125 259	1 611 332	734 252	58 077	198 686
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330	321 222	839 580	294 105	68 363	15 602	102 510	37 778
Reinsurers' share	R0340	662 292	2 539 800	470 397	110 195	738 581	394 269	164 066
Net	R0400	-94 504	2 119 537	794 565	1 569 500	11 413	-233 784	72 347
Changes in other technical provisions								
Gross - Direct Business	R0410							
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420							
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430							
Reinsurers' share	R0440							
Net	R0500							
Expenses incurred	R0550	55 901	1 758 663	807 713	708 932	13 956	58 925	113 236
Other expenses	R1200		0					
Total expenses	R1300		1 758 663					

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Own funds

		Total	Tier 1 - unrestricted	Tier 1 - restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	16 206 898	16 206 898			
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	R0020					
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030					
Iinitial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own - fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040					
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050					
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	R0060					
Surplus funds	R0070					
Non-available surplus funds at group level	R0080					
Preference shares	R0090					
Non-available preference shares at group level	R0100					
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110					
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120					
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	-3 138 344	-3 138 344			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140					
Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	R0150					
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	1 605 090				1 605 090
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	R0170	1 328 723				1 328 723
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180					
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	R0190					
Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own fund item)	R0200					
Non-available minority interests at group level	R0210					
Own funds from the financial statements that shall not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds						
Own funds from the financial statements that shall not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	R0220					
Deductions						
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities	R0230					
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0240					
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	R0250					
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	R0260					
Total of non-available own fund items	R0270	1 328 723				1 328 723
Total deductions	R0280	1 328 723				1 328 723
Total basic own funds after deductions	R0290	13 344 921	13 068 554			276 367
Ancillary own funds						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300					
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310					
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320					
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330					
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340					
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350					
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360					
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370					
Non available ancillary own funds at group level	R0380					
Other ancillary own funds	R0390					
Total ancillary own funds	R0400					
Own funds of other financial sectors						
Credit institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies – total	R0410					
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	R0420					
Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0430					
Total own funds of other financial sectors	R0440					
Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination of method 1						
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	R0450					
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT	R0460					
Total available own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0520	13 344 921	13 068 554			276 367
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0530					
Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0560	13 344 921	13 068 554			276 367
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	13 068 554	13 068 554			
Minimum consolidated Group SCR	R0610	2 237 865				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	R0650	584%				
Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	R0660	13 344 921	13 068 554			276 366
Group SCR	R0680	8 859 796				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A	R0690	151%				

Reconciliation reserve

		C0060
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	16 593 494
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	559 260
Other basic own fund items	R0730	17 811 988
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	
Other non available own funds	R0750	1 360 590
Reconciliation reserve before deduction for participations in other financial sector	R0760	-3 138 344
Expected profits		
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	R0770	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business	R0780	815 936
Total EPIFP	R0790	815 936

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Solvency Capital Requirement - for groups on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
Market risk	R0010	6 005 823		
Counterparty default risk	R0020	372 084		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	1 632		
Health underwriting risk	R0040	438 477		
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	5 722 766		
Diversification	R0060	-3 002 115		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	9 893		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	9 548 560		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	319 781
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	-1 008 544
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	
Solvency capital requirement, excluding capital add-on	R0200	8 859 797
Capital add-on already set	R0210	
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0220	8 859 797
Other information on SCR		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	R0470	2 237 865
Information on other entities		
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	R0500	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	R0510	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	R0520	
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) - Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0530	
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	R0540	
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	R0550	
Overall SCR		
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	R0560	
Solvency Capital Requirement	R0570	8 859 797

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Undertakings in the scope of the group

							Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation
Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
(GB) United Kingdom	LEI/213800O2FTUPFGPH3J11	Lloyd's Syndicate 1945	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	0%	(4) Not included in the scope (article 214 c)	2015-12-31	(9) No inclusion in the scope of group supervision as defined in Art. 214 Directive 2009/138/EC
(SE) Sweden	LEI/4GQQ1LC5PZ0OUD5AO806	Sirius International Försäkringsaktiebolag (publ)	(2) Non life insurance undertaking	försäkringsaktiebolag	(2) Non-mutual	Finansinspektionen	100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(GB) United Kingdom	LEI/549300HVHTU1BWU4TF55	Sirius International UK Holdings Ltd	(5) Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC		(2) Non-mutual								(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(LU) Luxembourg	LEI/5493001HU57XB9L8PQ58	S.I. Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(GI) United Kingdom (Gibraltar)	LEI/5493002MYSJVNSYZUP77	SI Caleta (Gibraltar) Limited	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(LU) Luxembourg	SC/B 130 .287	White Sands Holdings (Luxembourg) S.à r.l.	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(LU) Luxembourg	SC/B97477	Sirius Group International S.à r.l.	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(CH) Switzerland	SC/CHE-135.555.500	Sirius International Advisory Zurich GmbH	(10) Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(DE) Germany	SC/HRB 22404	Sirius Rückversicherungs Service GmbH	(10) Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(BE) Belgium	SC/131.654	Sirius Belgium Reassurances S.A.	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(SE) Sweden	SC/556635-9724	Sirius Insurance Holding Sweden AB	(5) Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(SE) Sweden	SC/556651-1084	Fund American Holdings AB	(5) Insurance holding company as defined in Article 212(1) (f) of Directive 2009/138/EC		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(HK) Hong Kong	SC/63299925	BE Reinsurance Limited	(3) Reinsurance undertaking		(2) Non-mutual	Hong Kong Insurance Authority	25%	25%	25%		(2) Significant	0%	(3) Not included in the scope (article 214 b)	2019-05-10	(9) No inclusion in the scope of group supervision as defined in Art. 214 Directive 2009/138/EC
(GB) United Kingdom	SC/7630350	Sirius International Corporate Member Limited	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(3) Method 1: Adjusted equity method
(GB) United Kingdom	SC/8536887	Sirius International Managing Agency Limited	(10) Ancillary services undertaking as defined in Article 1 (53) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation
(GI) United Kingdom (Gibraltar)	SC/93718	SI Cumberland (Gibraltar) Limited	(99) Other		(2) Non-mutual		100%	100%	100%		(1) Dominant	100%	(1) Included in the scope		(1) Method 1: Full consolidation

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