Collinson Holdings Europe Limited

and

Collinson Insurance Europe Limited

Single Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report for the year ended 30 April 2026



Table of Contents

Executive Summary 4

Business and Performance 4

System of Governance 6

Risk Profile 7

Valuation and Capital Management 7

A. Business and Performance 11

A.1 Business and External Environment 11

A.2 Underwriting Performance 14

A.3 Investment Performance 15

A.4 Performance of other activities 16

A.5 Comparative information 16

A.6 Any Other information 16

B. System of Governance 17

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance 17

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements 21

B.3 Risk management system including the Own Risk & Solvency Assessment 21

B.4 Internal Control System 27

B.5 Internal Audit Function 28

B.6 Actuarial Function 28

B.7 Outsourcing 29

B.8 Any other information 29

C. Risk Profile 30

C.1 Underwriting Risk 32

C.2 Market Risk 33

C.3 Credit Risk 34

C.4 Liquidity Risk 35

C.5 Operational Risk 36

C.6 Other Material Risks 37

C.7 Any other information 38

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes 39

D.1 Assets 39

D.2 Technical Provisions 41

D.3 Other Liabilities – Solvency II balance sheet 46

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation 46

D.5 Any other information / disclosures 46

E. Capital Management 48

E.1 Own Funds 48

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement 50

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement 52

E.4 Differences between the standard formula and any internal model used 52

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement during the period. 53

E.6 Any other information 53

Appendix 1 – CHEL Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs) 57

Appendix 2 – CIEL Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs) 58



CIEL KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

- **Insurance revenue increased by 13% from €130m in FY25 to €146m in FY26.**
- **CIEL's (the Company) Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) Coverage Ratio remained strong at 197% in FY26, comfortably exceeding the target of 175%, despite a reduction from 214% in FY25.**
- **Key distribution partner relationships extended, and material new affinity partnerships won.**
- **Significant underwriting and pricing experience resulting in sustainable performance and profitable growth across the insurance distribution partnership.**
- **Continued investment in digitalisation to further enhance the customer experience.**
- **Continued investment in automation and data capabilities to support our insight strategy.**
- **Development of the Insurance ESG strategy in alignment with the Collinson Group's.**

Our DNA

Value propositions

Design products that fulfil customers' needs and align with our strategic affinity distribution partners.

Optimal Balance Sheet

Our active risk management combined with our reinsurance partners support efficient balance sheet management and generate enhanced returns, underpinned by experienced Underwriting and Pricing capability.

Brilliant Customer Experience

Combining seamless digital journeys with human interaction at the most critical times.

Innovation

Continued Investment in high levels of automation to deliver enhanced customer outcomes.

Executive Summary

This single Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("Single SFCR") relates to Collinson Holdings Europe Limited ("CHEL") and its subsidiaries, together referred to as "the Group". The Group falls under Article 213(2)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC ("Solvency II Directive"). CHEL was incorporated on 17th December 2018 to acquire and hold participations in Collinson Insurance Europe Limited ("CIEL" or "the Company" or "the insurance undertaking") and Collinson Insurance Solutions Europe Limited ("CISEL" or "the insurance intermediary").

Both CIEL and CISEL are authorised and regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA"). CIEL is licensed under the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403 of the Laws of Malta) to write business of insurance in classes 1-3, 7-9, 13, 16-18. CISEL is licensed as an Insurance Agent under the Insurance Distribution Act (Cap. 487 of the Laws of Malta).

CHEL has identified CIEL as the 'entity responsible for fulfilling the governance requirements at group level'. CISEL has been classified as 'a strategic participation' when consolidating group solvency in line with the requirements of Article 335 of the Solvency II Directive Delegated Regulation and EIOPA published Q&A ID 649. The Directors of CIEL have approved this Single SFCR for year ended 30th April 2026. The Single SFCR has been prepared further to the approval received from the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA") on 23rd September 2019.

In producing information to meet the individual reporting requirements of the Company and the Group, separate disclosures are provided. However, as CIEL is responsible for fulfilling the governance requirements, all references to Operations, Compliance and Risk Management, and Internal Audit throughout this document refers to those in place at the insurance undertaking and therefore no distinction is drawn between the Company and the Group, when providing group information.

This SFCR has been prepared to allow the Parent to comply with the Pillar III reporting requirements under the Solvency II Directive.

All figures represented in this document are in Euro ("EUR", "€") unless otherwise noted.

Business and Performance

The current financial period of the Group covers the period from 1 May 2025 to 30 April 2026 (FY26). The comparative figures cover the period from 1 May 2024 to 30 April 2025 (FY25).

Business Objectives

CIEL is a specialist insurer operating within niche segments of the general insurance personal lines market. CIEL writes Travel, International Private Medical Insurance (IPMI), Dental, as well as specialist and ancillary personal lines insurance products distributed via sophisticated affinity partner brands. As a diversified, niche personal lines insurer, CIEL's vision is to create an insurance offer enabling the brands we partner with and trade through to protect their customers' adventures, health needs and everyday lives. This is supported by our purpose, which is to provide protection and peace of mind in the best interests of customers, enhancing their travel experience whilst looking after their health needs and protecting their personal possessions.

During FY26, the business continued to see growth across its key lines of business. (Dental, Travel Insurance and Multi Lines) with new travel schemes now onboarded across Spain and Ireland that will positively impact next year.

The business expects this strong growth to continue as we continue to renew key affinity partner contractual arrangements as well as introduce new clients and products building on the specialist expertise that exists in the Group.

The business will continue to grow efficiently because of previous investments in digitalising and automating the travel insurance customer journey. This continues to offer our customers choice of channel throughout their claims journey and empowers our claims staff to reduce the end-to-end cycle time which lowers cost and increases customer satisfaction.

CIEL's insurance product offering is entirely consistent with Collinson's wider travel ecosystem strategy. It focuses not only on developing insurance products and services to meet the needs of customers, providing valuable protection and assistance products and services, but also on building long term relationships with clients to maximise the brand experience of their customers.

Growth delivered along with a focus on containing costs and good underwriting disciplines has resulted in improved underwriting performance. The portfolio is projected to continue to grow because of increased new business through existing affinity partner relationships and newly originated business, as we:

- Continue to seek new affinity distribution partners for Travel insurance.
- Continue to seek new clients that fit our appetite across specialist and ancillary personal lines insurance products.
- Continue to support long standing affinity partners to drive profitable growth across Health and Dental arrangements.

Overall Performance for Financial Year ended 30 April 2026

During the current financial year, CHEL registered a profit before tax of €1,421,037 (2025: profit before tax of €1,143,431), arising from a net dividend income received from one of its subsidiaries, CISEL, during the financial year of €1,000,000 (2025: €1,100,000).

The Board meets on a regular basis to discuss capital adequacy, performance, financial position and underwriting and reserving strategy in detail, with special emphasis on claim developments and related reserving provisions.

The level of business for the Company's year of operations has been satisfactory. During the year ended 30 April 2026, the Company reported an insurance revenue of €145,765,171 (2025: €129,680,937). The Company has experienced continued growth across its existing clients and products particularly in the travel line of business with one product driving approximately one-third of the growth. The existing and new business provides a strong geographical and product balance of diversification to the Company. Insurance service expenses amounted to €141,252,278 (2025: €125,288,022). Insurance revenue has grown by 13% year on year with a corresponding 13% increase in insurance service expense. While claims costs have grown consistently in line with increased premium sales, directly attributable expenses have increased marginally year on year, but overall insurance service expenses align with insurance revenue growth.

The movement in the net expenses from reinsurance contracts remains in line with prior year as there have been no significant changes in the reinsurance percentages in FY26. Variations in reinsurance expenses and recoveries of incurred claims were mainly attributable to movements in funds withheld balances under the reinsurance treaties. As funds withheld balances are accounted for as a non-distinct investment component (NDIC), changes in the related NDIC balances are reflected in the overall result from reinsurance contracts.

As a result, the insurance service result for the year ended 30 April 2026 amounted to €591,982 (2025: €234,959).

The net insurance finance income from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held amounted to €261,792 (2025: €314,745). The movement reflects the downward movement in the average discount rate from 2.8% to 2.27%.

Investment income for the year amounted to €688,466 (2025: €1,058,905). The decrease in investment return is attributable to the Company's increased reliance on fair value movements as a source of investment returns, following a strategic repositioning of its portfolio away from interest-generating assets. While interest rates in the eurozone declined from 3.3% in FY25 to 2.0% in FY26, the principal driver of the lower return was the reduced level of fair value gains during the year. These gains were adversely affected by market turbulence arising from the conflict in Iran, which negatively impacted the valuation of the Company's investments.

Other operating expenses for the year amounted to €939,204 (2025: €1,478,692). The movement is attributable to the fact that in FY25 CIEL recognised a significant provision for a potential liability, this provision was increased in FY26 by €0.6m (2025: €1.3m) as CIEL ceased writing this business in early FY26. An additional provision of €0.3m has also been set aside after management have assessed potential other tax obligations across its operating territories that are not covered through its contractual relationships with distributors.

The Company's profit before income tax for the year amounted to €603,036 (2025: €129,917) with the increase in profitability attributable to the factors explained above.

The Company and the Group's financial position is satisfactory, and the Directors expect that the present level of activity will continue to grow in the foreseeable future. The shareholders' funds of the Group amounted to €16,920k (2025: €15,054k) and reflects an additional injection of €1,000,000 via a shareholders' contribution as well as the results of the Group entities generated during the financial year ended 30 April 2026.

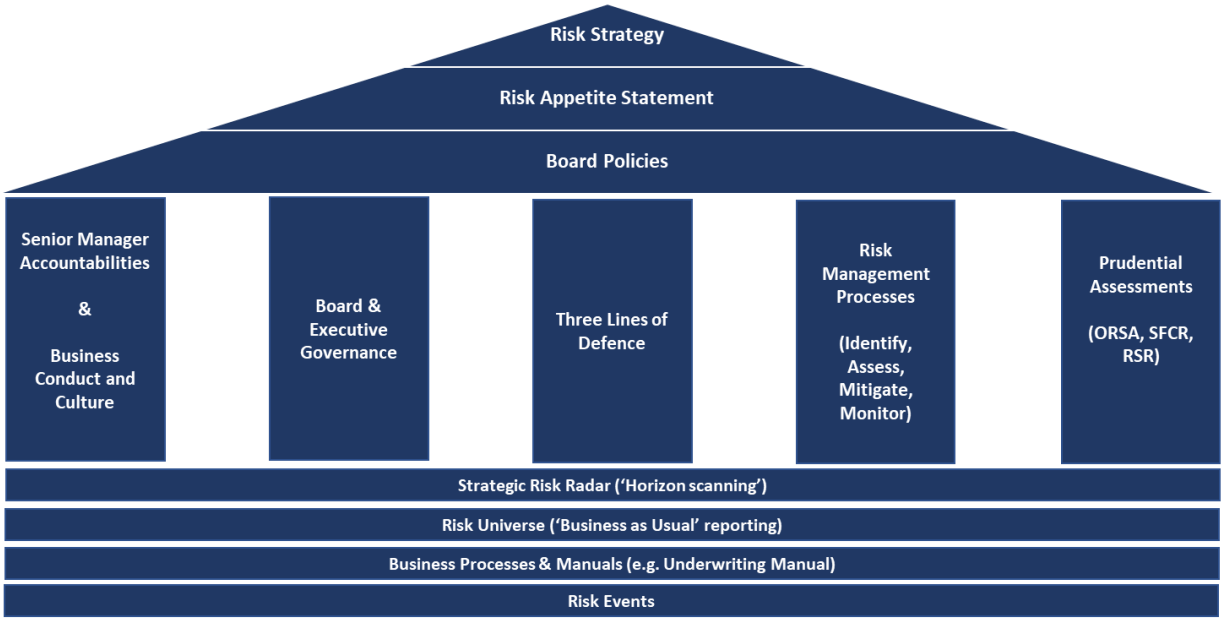
System of Governance

The Company maintains a robust system of governance which is commensurate to the nature, scale and complexity of the Company's activities and its risk profile.

The system of governance revolves around the Board, the Audit Committee, the Underwriting and Claims Committee and the Risk and Compliance Committee. The Risk Management Function is outsourced to external service providers, in line with the Company's Outsourcing Policy.

The mainstay of the system of governance is the risk management system, which is designed to ensure that all the material risks are identified, and that policies and procedures are in place to assess their potential impact and to adequately report them, so that they can be managed or mitigated. The Company recognises the importance of having an effective risk management system embedded throughout all its areas.

CIEL has established a risk management framework, supported by a Risk Strategy, Risk Appetite Framework and Board policies, to manage the risks faced by the business. All components of the risk management framework are shown in the illustration below highlighting how each component interacts with another.



There has been no material change to the underlying System of Governance of the Company during the year under review.

Risk Profile

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

Each of the elements of the Risk Management Framework contribute to the identification, measurement, monitoring, management, and reporting of risks and is intended to work as an integrated system, and therefore each should be considered both in terms of the specific function of the respective element, and in terms of its function within the overall system. Each element of the system is embedded effectively within the Company and managed by the Risk Management Function with appropriate oversight from the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board of Directors of CIEL.

The Company's main risk is in respect of the business of writing insurance as this is the principal activity. The risk under any one insurance contract is that the actual claims and benefit payments or the timing thereof, differ from expectations. This is influenced by the frequency of claims, severity of claims and actual benefits paid. Therefore, the objective of the Company is to ensure that sufficient reserves are available to cover these liabilities.

Other risks relate to counterparty default risk in relation to insurance and reinsurance receivables and short-term investments, market risk in relation to liquidity risk and asset-liability management ("ALM"), operational and compliance risks.

The Directors have considered that the Parent does not add any material operational risk to the Group since it carries out no activities and holds minimal cash at bank. However, the strategic participation which the Parent holds in CISEL adds material market risk exposure and increases the own funds of the Group significantly.

Valuation and Capital Management

The Group adheres to the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC) which ascertains the level of the required regulatory capital on the basis of the risks they undertake, in terms of the Insurance Business Act, 1998 (Chapter 403, Laws of Malta) and the applicable Insurance Rules issued under the Insurance Business Act by the Malta Financial Services Authority. Solvency II outlines how the own funds shall be derived by converting the Statement of financial position from an International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) perspective to one where assets and liabilities are measured in line with their underlying economic value.

The Directors of CIEL are actively involved in the application of the Solvency II legislation and these are embedded in the Company's operations. Regular monitoring of the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") and Minimum Capital Requirements ("MCR") is considered crucial, and a Capital Management Policy is in place to address the procedures and controls in this regard.

The Directors of CIEL monitor solvency through regular reviews and quarterly reporting of the net asset coverage over both the SCR and MCR.

Based on the SCR calculations as at 30 April 2026, the Company and the Group complied with the capital and solvency requirements as stipulated in the rules issued by the MFSA and within the Board approved risk appetite.

CIEL's solvency position as at 30 April 2026 was as follows:

	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000
Company's Own Funds to cover the MCR	21,524	18,430
Minimum Capital Requirement	4,926	4,000
MCR Coverage Ratio	**437%**	**461%**

Solvency Capital Requirement	**FY26 €'000**	**FY25 €'000**	**Movement €'000**
Non-Life Underwriting	6,874	4,992	1,882
Health Underwriting	3,395	2,999	396
Market Risk	1,522	1,781	(259)
Counterparty Default	720	390	330
Undiversified BSCR	**12,511**	**10,162**	**2,349**
Diversification	(3,784)	(3,290)	(494)
Base SCR	**8,727**	**6,872**	**1,855**
Operational Risk	2,618	2,062	556
LACDT	(398)	(321)	(77)
Solvency Capital Requirement	**10,947**	**8,613**	**2,334**
Company's Own Funds to cover the SCR	21,524	18,430	3,094
SCR Coverage Ratio	**197%**	**214%**	**(17%)**

CHEL's solvency position as at 30 April 2026 was as follows:

	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000
Group's Own Funds to cover the Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	23,924	20,538
Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	5,025	4,000
Minimum Consolidated Group SCR Coverage Ratio	**476%**	**513%**

Solvency Capital Requirement	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000	Movement €'000
Non-Life Underwriting	6,874	4,992	1,882
Health Underwriting	3,395	2,999	396
Market Risk	1,859	2,096	(237)
Counterparty Default	720	390	330
Undiversified BSCR	**12,848**	**10,477**	**2,371**
Diversification	(3,951)	(3,422)	(529)
Base SCR	**8,897**	**7,055**	**1,842**
Operational Risk	2,669	2,116	880
LACDT	(398)	(321)	(77)
Group Solvency Capital Requirement	**11,168**	**8,850**	**2,318**
Group's Own Funds to cover the SCR	23,924	20,538	3,386
Group SCR Coverage Ratio	**214%**	**232%**	**(18%)**

The main movements in the SCR of the Company from 30 April 2025 is due to the following reasons:

- Non-Life and Health Underwriting risk has increased mainly due to an increase in forecast business volumes as well as a lower level of quota share reinsurance, on other non-VHI products. These resulted into an increase in the premium and reserve risk. Lapse risk has increased due to higher expected profits driven by rising premiums and improved profit margins.

- Although there is a lower exposure to the reinsurer default due to lower ceding percentage, Counterparty Default risk has increased since FY25 due to higher amount of cash CIEL held, and liquidity cash held by the Money Market Fund.

- Operational risk has increased due to it being capped at 30% of the Basic SCR (i.e. it has increased in line with the increases in the Basic SCR).

The Eligible Own Funds have increased over the financial year due to profit on the retained earned premium and investment returns.

At the level of the Group, the Group SCR movements are in line with the Solo movement, given that CISEL's net asset value remained stable over the past financial year, resulting in no significant change to CHEL's equity risk arising from its strategic participation.

Although there is an increase to the Group's Own Funds, the increase in the SCR outpaced, resulting into a decrease in the Group's coverage ratio. The FY26 coverage ratio is 214%, which is still above CHEL's risk appetite.

Based on management calculations, the Company and the Group expect to continue meeting the Solvency II capitalisation requirements and remain within the Board approved risk appetite going forward.

The Board of CIEL approved the latest Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") on 4 August 2026 and is confident that the Group shall remain solvent under normal business conditions during the planning period.

The Board of CIEL also carried out several stresses to the realistic assessment and is satisfied that the Group shall remain solvent during the planning period.

A. Business and Performance

A.1 Business and External Environment

Basic Information

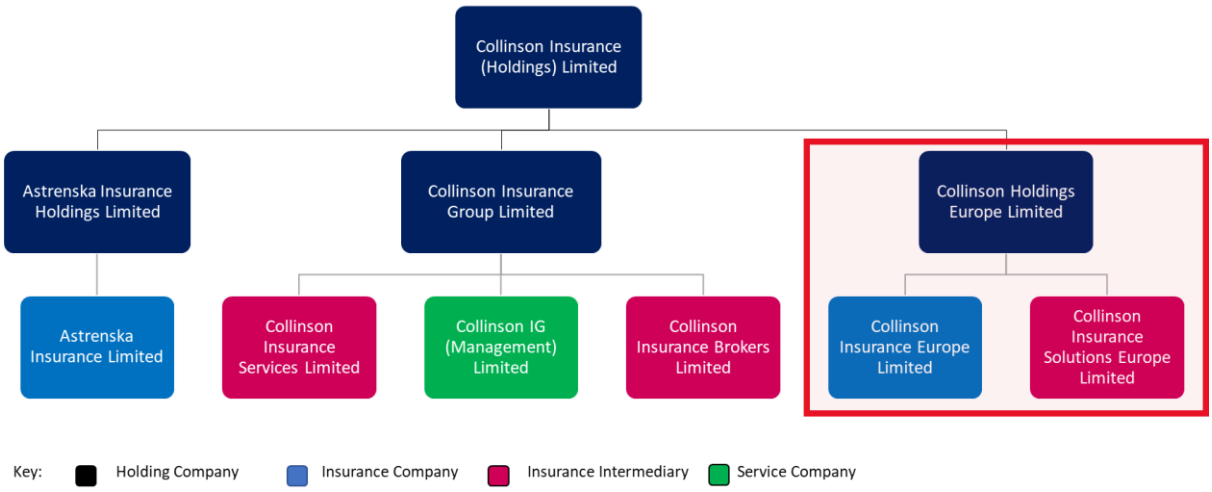
Name of group:	Collinson Holdings Europe Limited
Company number:	C89896
Legal status:	CHEL acts as an investment company by holding shares in subsidiary companies.
Name of subsidiary:	Collinson Insurance Europe Limited
Company number:	C89977
Legal status:	CIEL is a Company authorised by the MFSA to carry on the business of insurance and reinsurance in accordance with Insurance Business Act (Cap 403 of the laws of Malta).
Name of supervisory authority:	*Malta Financial Services Authority*
Contact details:	Ray Schembri Insurance and Pensions Supervision Unit Malta Financial Services Authority, Triq l-Imdina, Zone 1 Central Business District, Birkirkara, CBD 1010, Malta Tel: +356 2144 1155 www.mfsa.com.mt
Name of external auditors:	*Ernst & Young Malta Ltd*
Contact details:	Christopher Portelli Ernst & Young Malta Ltd Regional Business Centre, Achille Ferris Street, Msida MSD1751, Malta Tel: +35621342134 http://www.ey.com/

Group structure and ownership

CIEL and CISEL are 100% owned by CHEL. CHEL sits within the Insurance Division of The Collinson Group Limited as a direct subsidiary of Collinson Insurance Holdings Limited (CIHL).

The ultimate holding company of CIHL is Parminder Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. Parminder Limited prepares unaudited financial statements. The ultimate controlling parties identified by Directors are the Trustees of the Colin Evans 1987 Settlement, the Settlement is established under the laws of Guernsey, the beneficiaries of which are the issue of Mr C R Evans.

The Structure of the Group is shown below:



(Extract from the Collinson Group structure.)

Business Objectives

CIEL is a specialist insurer operating within niche segments of the general insurance personal lines market. CIEL writes Travel, International Private Medical Insurance (IPMI), Dental, as well as specialist and ancillary personal lines insurance products distributed via sophisticated affinity partner brands. As a diversified, niche personal lines insurer CIEL's vision is to create an insurance offer enabling the brands we partner with and trade through to protect their customers' adventures, health needs and everyday lives. This is supported by our purpose, which is to provide protection and peace of mind in the best interests of customers, enhancing their travel experience whilst looking after their health needs and protecting their personal possessions.

During FY26, the business continued to see growth across its key lines of business. (Dental, Travel Insurance and Multi Lines) with new travel schemes now onboarded across Spain and Ireland that will positively impact next year.

The business expects this strong growth to continue as we continue to renew key affinity partner contractual arrangements as well as introduce new clients and products building on the specialist expertise that exists in the Group.

The business will continue to grow efficiently because of previous investments in digitalising and automating the travel insurance customer journey. This continues to offer our customers choice of channel throughout their claims journey and empowers our claims staff to reduce the end-to-end cycle time which lowers cost and increases customer satisfaction.

CIEL's insurance product offering is entirely consistent with Collinson's wider travel ecosystem strategy. It focuses not only on developing insurance products and services to meet the needs of customers, providing valuable protection and assistance products and services, but also on building long term relationships with clients to maximise the brand experience of their customers.

Growth delivered along with a focus on containing costs and good underwriting disciplines has resulted in improved underwriting performance. The portfolio is projected to continue to grow because of increased new business through existing affinity partner relationships and newly originated business, as we:

- Continue to seek new affinity distribution partners for Travel insurance.
- Continue to seek new clients that fit our appetite across specialist and ancillary personal lines insurance products.
- Continue to support long standing affinity partners to drive profitable growth across Health and Dental arrangements.

As part of the ongoing ORSA process, the Board agreed to have a 3-year planning period for the Group being FY27 as the short term, FY28 and FY29 in the medium term. The Board is of the opinion that forecasting further than 2029 is difficult due to uncertainty resulting from the market conditions.

There are no significant legal or regulatory issues that are expected to affect the Group negatively in FY27.

There were no significant events in the reporting period which would require disclosure or adjustment to the financial statements.

Business Written

The Solvency II Lines of Business written by CIEL are Medical Expense Insurance (International Health, Dental and medical elements of Travel), Assistance (non-medical elements of Travel), Other Motor (Collision Damage Waiver), Damage to Property (Gadget), Miscellaneous Financial Loss (Ticket Cancellation) and Marine (Goods in Transit).

CISEL acts as an insurance intermediary with CIEL on part of the above-mentioned portfolio of business and continues to run-off travel and dental insurance books for an insurer for which it acted as intermediary.

Material Transactions with Shareholders and Members of the Board of Directors

Trading transactions with related parties and year end balances arising from these transactions are disclosed in Note 23 to the Audited Financial Statements of CIEL and Note 22 of CISEL.

Any other matters

There is no other information to be submitted.

A.2 Underwriting Performance

Overall Performance for Financial Year ended 30 April 2026

During the current financial year, CHEL registered a profit before tax of €1,421,037 (2025: profit before tax of €1,143,431, arising from a net dividend income received from one of its subsidiaries, CISEL, during the financial year of €1,000,000 (2025: €1,100,000).

The table below shows the Income Statement for the year ended 30 April 2026.

Income Statement	FY26	FY25	Movement
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Insurance revenue	145,765	129,681	16,084
Insurance service expenses	(141,252)	(125,288)	(15,964)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(3,921)	(4,158)	237
Insurance service result	**592**	**235**	**357**
Investment income	688	1,059	(371)
Net investment income	**688**	**1,059**	**(371)**
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(342)	(551)	209
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	604	866	**(262)**
Net insurance finance income	**262**	**315**	**(53)**
Net insurance and investment result	**1,542**	**1,609**	**(67)**
Other operating expenses	(939)	(1,479)	(540)
Profit before income tax	**603**	**130**	**473**
Income tax credit/ (expense)	(28)	660	(688)
Profit for the year – total comprehensive income	**575**	**790**	**(215)**

The level of business for the Company's year of operations has been satisfactory. During the year ended 30 April 2026, the Company reported an insurance revenue of €145,765,171 (2025: €129,680,937). The Company has experienced continued growth across its existing clients and products particularly in the travel line of business with one product driving approximately one-third of the growth. The existing and new business provides a strong geographical and product balance of diversification to the Company. Insurance service expenses amounted to €141,252,278 (2025: €125,288,022). Insurance revenue has grown by 13% year on year with a corresponding 13% increase in insurance service expense. While claims costs have grown consistently in line with increased premium sales, directly attributable expenses have increased marginally year on year, but overall insurance service expenses align with insurance revenue growth.

The movement in the net expenses from reinsurance contracts remains in line with prior year as there have been no significant changes in the reinsurance percentages in FY26. Variations in reinsurance expenses and recoveries of incurred claims were mainly attributable to movements in funds withheld balances under the reinsurance treaties. As funds withheld balances are accounted for as a non-distinct investment component (NDIC), changes in the related NDIC balances are reflected in the overall result from reinsurance contracts.

As a result, the insurance service result for the year ended 30 April 2026 amounted to €591,982 (2025: €234,959).

The net insurance finance income from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held amounted to €261,792 (2025: €314,745). The movement reflects the downward movement in the average discount rate from 2.8% to 2.27%.

Information on the material geographical areas in which CIEL carries out business is provided in the Appendices as part of S.04.05 template.

Other operating expenses for the year amounted to €939,204 (2025: €1,478,692). The movement is attributable to the fact that in FY25 CIEL recognised a significant provision for a potential liability, this provision was increased in FY26 by €0.6m (2025: €1.3m) as CIEL ceased writing this business in early FY26. An additional provision of €0.3m has also been set aside after management have assessed potential other tax obligations across its operating territories that are not covered through its contractual relationships with distributors.

The Company's profit before income tax for the year amounted to €603,036 (2025: €129,917) with the increase in profitability attributable to the factors explained above.

The Company and the Group's financial position is satisfactory, and the Directors expect that the present level of activity will continue to grow in the foreseeable future. The shareholders' funds of the Group amounted to €16,920k (2025: €15,054k) and reflects an additional injection of €1,000,000 via a shareholders' contribution as well as the results of the Group entities generated during the financial year ended 30 April 2026.

The Group maintains a system of governance which is commensurate to the nature, scale, and complexity of the Group's operation. The mainstay of the system of governance is the risk management system, which is designed to ensure that all the material risks are identified, managed, and mitigated.

The principal risks from the general insurance business arise from; fluctuations in the timing, frequency and severity of claims compared to our expectations; inadequate reinsurance protection; and inadequate reserving.

CIEL manages these risks through an underwriting and reserving policy that is approved by the Board of Directors after having considered the Underwriting Committee's advice.

Group Transactions

Trading transactions with related parties and year end balances arising from these transactions are disclosed in Note 23 to the Audited Financial Statements of CIEL.

A.3 Investment Performance

The table below lays out the composition of CIEL investment portfolio as at 30 April:

	FY26	FY25	Movement
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Financial assets at FVTPL	**41,138**	40,284	854
Total	**41,138**	40,284	854

During FY26, CIEL continued to implement its investment strategy, reducing its allocation to money market instruments from 97% to 41%. New investment assets included an Absolute Return Government Bond Fund (ARGBF), a short-duration emerging market corporate bond fund, and a short-dated enhanced income fund. FY26 was characterised by heightened geopolitical risk, to which CIEL responded through temporary tactical repositioning. This mainly involved reallocating credit assets to the ARGBF and maintaining an overweight position in money market funds. The investment choices are dictated by the investment policy.

The Company regularly compares the returns and the duration of its investments with the average duration of the liabilities to policyholders under insurance contracts. Any gap between the duration of the assets and the estimated average duration of the liabilities is managed by maintaining short term deposits and cash at bank and cash equivalents.

The Company target returns in accordance with its authorised investment policy. The portfolio delivered a total investment return of €688k, representing a decrease of €370k compared with the prior year. Of this return, €472k was generated from money market instruments, while €249k was attributable to the fixed income portfolio net of foreign exchange loss of €33k. Overall, the portfolio maintained a strong risk-adjusted return profile while preserving liquidity and safeguarding capital. All investments were made in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle.

All investment return/charges are recognised in the Income Statement. The Company did not hold any investments in securitisation. Details of the Company's investment performance can be found in Note 9 to the Audited Financial Statements of CIEL.

A.4 Performance of other activities

There are no material other activities to note in the reporting period.

A.5 Comparative information

Comparative figures disclosed in the main components of this SFCR have been reclassified to confirm with current year's disclosure for the purpose of fairer presentation. In the prior year, the Company's investments in money market funds were reported at amortised cost. Following a review of the investment fund and interest paid, the Board determined that these investments shall have been classified at FVTPL. Further details can be found in Note 27 to the Audited Financial Statements of CIEL.

A.6 Any Other information

The macroeconomic environment in Europe in 2026 is characterised by modest economic growth and stabilising but still uncertain inflation. Economic activity remains resilient but subdued, with growth constrained by weak external demand, trade frictions, and persistent uncertainty. Inflation has declined significantly from previous highs and is approaching the ECB's 2% target, although short-term volatility remains due to energy price fluctuations and geopolitical developments.

The outlook continues to be shaped by global economic and trade uncertainties, including rising protectionism and supply chain fragmentation. While consumption is supported by improving real incomes and a relatively strong labour market, investment and exports remain exposed to external risks. These factors contribute to a cautious outlook, with moderate growth expected in the near term.

Europe is navigating a complex geopolitical landscape, with the ongoing war in Ukraine and tensions in the Middle East continuing to pose risks to energy markets, inflation, and economic stability. In parallel, broader strategic competition between major global powers is contributing to trade disruptions and increasing the importance of economic resilience and diversification within the EU.

Internally, the EU faces structural challenges, including demographic pressures, economic disparities between member states, and political fragmentation. At the same time, the EU continues to advance its enlargement agenda and its green and digital transitions. While these initiatives offer long-term opportunities for growth and resilience, they also involve significant investment needs and adjustment costs, contributing to an overall outlook that remains subject to downside risks.

B. System of Governance

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

Structure of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of CIEL is made up of two (2) independent non-executive directors, one (1) non-executive director and three (3) executive directors. The Board of Directors is made up of a mix of individuals who have the necessary skills and expertise in market knowledge, business strategy and business model, systems of governance, financial and actuarial analysis and regulatory framework and requirements. The table below lists the members of the Board as at 30th April 2026, together with the main duties and responsibilities.

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Anne Marie Tabone	Chairperson and Independent Non-Executive Director	20 December 2018
Joseph Mary Rizzo	Independent Non-Executive Director	20 December 2018
Elizabeth Carbonaro	Non-Executive Director	20 December 2018
Lawrence David Watts	Executive Director	29 April 2020
Paul Escott	Executive Director	20 December 2018
Sebastian Matthias Kittel	Managing Director	29 March 2021

The BoD have the following **duties and responsibilities**:

- To oversee overall business performance of CIEL and the Group;
- To set business objectives and strategy and ensure that the objectives are met;
- To set and monitor adherence to the risk strategy, risk appetite and risk management framework; and
- To monitor and ensure that Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement are met at all times.

The Board reviews its effectiveness regularly and all members are subject to an annual fit and proper reassessment.

The Board has established three Board committees, namely the Audit Committee, the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Underwriting and Claims Committee. The tables below list the members of the respective committees as at 30th April 2026, together with the main duties and responsibilities.

Audit Committee

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Anne Marie Tabone	Chairperson and Board member	April 2024
Joseph Mary Rizzo	Board member	April 2024
Elizabeth Carbonaro	Board member	April 2024

Main duties and responsibilities:

- To assist the Board with discharging its responsibilities for monitoring the integrity of the Company's financial statements;
- To monitor the independence and objectivity of the statutory auditors and the performance and effectiveness of the statutory audit process;
- To consider the observations and recommendations of the internal audit function and monitor progress of internal audit plan and actions;
- To review and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the systems for internal control including financial reporting and controls.

Risk & Compliance Committee

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Joseph Mary Rizzo	Chairperson and Board member	December 2021
Paul Escott	Board member	December 2021
Lawrence David Watts	Board member	December 2021
Sebastian Matthias Kittel	Board member	December 2021

Main duties and responsibilities:

- To review the effectiveness of the Risk Management Framework;
- To oversee the development, implementation and operation of the ORSA;
- To review capital requirements including stress testing and monitoring; and
- To review regulatory and legal compliance.

Underwriting and Claims Committee

Name	Position	Date of Appointment
Joseph Mary Rizzo	Chairperson and Board member	December 2018
Paul Escott	Board member	December 2018
Elizabeth Carbonaro	Board member	December 2018
Sebastian Matthias Kittel	Board member	March 2021

Main duties and responsibilities:

- To determine and implement suitable premium and contract terms in respect of the risks underwritten by the Company;
- To identify and assess potential new underwriting opportunities;
- To review the product governance and product information in relation to CIEL products;
- To determine and annually review the claims reserving policy; and
- To review the annual Actuarial Function Holder Report, including the Underwriting Opinion and Reinsurance Opinion.

Key and Critical Functions

In line with the Solvency II Directive, CIEL implemented the following key functions: Risk Management, Compliance, Actuarial and Internal Audit.

Risk Management Function

The Risk Management function is outsourced to Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited and reports to the Risk and Compliance Committee. Mr Joseph Mary Rizzo, as the chairperson of the Risk and Compliance Committee is responsible for the oversight of the Risk Management function. Risk management lies at the heart of CIEL's business activities. The adopted risk appetite reflects the articulated risk profile set by the Board through its risk-return profiling of the identified key risks. The Risk Management function has the responsibility to identify, evaluate, monitor, manage and report risks.

Compliance Function

The Compliance function is performed in-house by Mr Stefan Josef Vella and reports to the Risk & Compliance Committee. The Compliance function is responsible for assessing the Group's overall compliance with all relevant rules and regulations to effectively mitigate the risk of non-compliance. This includes the assessment of the system of governance. Further information on the roles and responsibilities of the Compliance function is provided in Section B.4. below.

Actuarial Function

The Actuarial function is performed in-house by Mr David Trefusis and reports to the Board of Directors. The Actuarial Function is responsible for supporting the business, including the calculation of the Solvency II technical provisions and ensuring policyholders' interests are protected.

Further information on the roles and responsibilities of the Actuarial function is provided in Section B.6. below.

Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit function is performed in-house by Ms Isabel Cutajar and reports to the Audit Committee. Internal Audit is responsible for evaluating and independently assess the quality of internal controls, including the effectiveness of the risk management, governance and key controls processes. Further information on the roles and responsibilities of the Internal Audit function is provided in Section B.5. below.

In addition to the four key functions mentioned above, CIEL considers the Underwriting function and the Claims function as critical or important functions.

Underwriting Function

The Underwriting function is performed in-house by Mr Sebastian Kittel and reports to the Underwriting and Claims Committee. The Underwriting function is mainly responsible for ensuring that risks are underwritten in accordance with the Company's approved underwriting guidelines, strategy and appetite.

Claims Function

The Claims function is performed in-house by Mr Sebastian Kittel and reports to the Underwriting and Claims Committee. The Claims function is mainly responsible for the fair, timely and efficient settlement of claims in line with the Company's contractual obligations and oversee limits and claims handled by third-party administrators where applicable.

Review / Adequacy of Systems of Governance

The Board of Directors of CIEL are satisfied that the systems of governance in place are appropriate given the Company's risk profile and commensurate with the nature, scale, and complexity of its operations.

Information on Remuneration Policies and Practice

The following principles are applied to remuneration within the Company;

- Senior members of staff covered by this policy will be remunerated in a manner which supports the aims of Regulatory requirements.
- Targets and measures will be set which support customer-centric behaviours.
- Senior staff will be remunerated against a balanced set of criteria.

The Independent Non-Executive Directors have no past or present employment with the ultimate shareholder. They have been selected for their knowledge and applicable regulations in Malta.

It is recognised that the INEDs may have other engagements with other companies. The contract between CIEL and its appointed INEDs states that any potential "conflict of interest" be declared. Conflicts are declared at every Board meeting.

INEDs are bound by confidentiality clauses in their personal contracts which continue beyond the end of the contract. Following the re-appointment of the INEDs during 2026, there has been no change to the Remuneration Policies and Practice.

Remuneration of members of the management body

The Executive Directors representing the shareholder are directly employed by the Collinson Group whilst the two Independent Non-Executive Directors are remunerated by the Company. The non-executive Director representing the Managers is remunerated by Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited. The Managing Director is remunerated by the Company. Details of the amounts remunerated to Directors and Management can be found in Notes 10 and 11 to the Audited Financial Statements of CIEL.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

Individuals assuming key roles, including Board members and key function holders are required to be suitable for their role and are assessed in line with the Fit and Proper Policy of the Company. An assessment is carried out prior to the appointment of such individuals assuming key roles, and prior to the notification to the MFSA for their approval. Fitness and properness are further reassessed on an annual basis.

The assessment considers the respective duties to be assumed by such individual and considers the academic background and professional experience, any existing or potential conflicts of interest, the individual's integrity and reputation and whether the individual can devote sufficient time to the proposed role.

B.3 Risk management system including the Own Risk & Solvency Assessment

CIEL has established and embedded a consistent risk management framework, supported by appropriate Board policies and procedures to manage the key risks to the business. Where relevant, policies and procedures have been aligned to the current regulatory requirements under the Solvency II ("SII") regime. A key part of CIEL Risk Management Framework is the way the business collectively manages, controls and reports risk at every stage throughout its governance structure. The governance framework is based upon the "three lines of defence" operating model and seeks to provide a formal and robust structure to enable risks to be identified, assessed, controlled, and mitigated; reported and monitored.

Risk Management Function

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

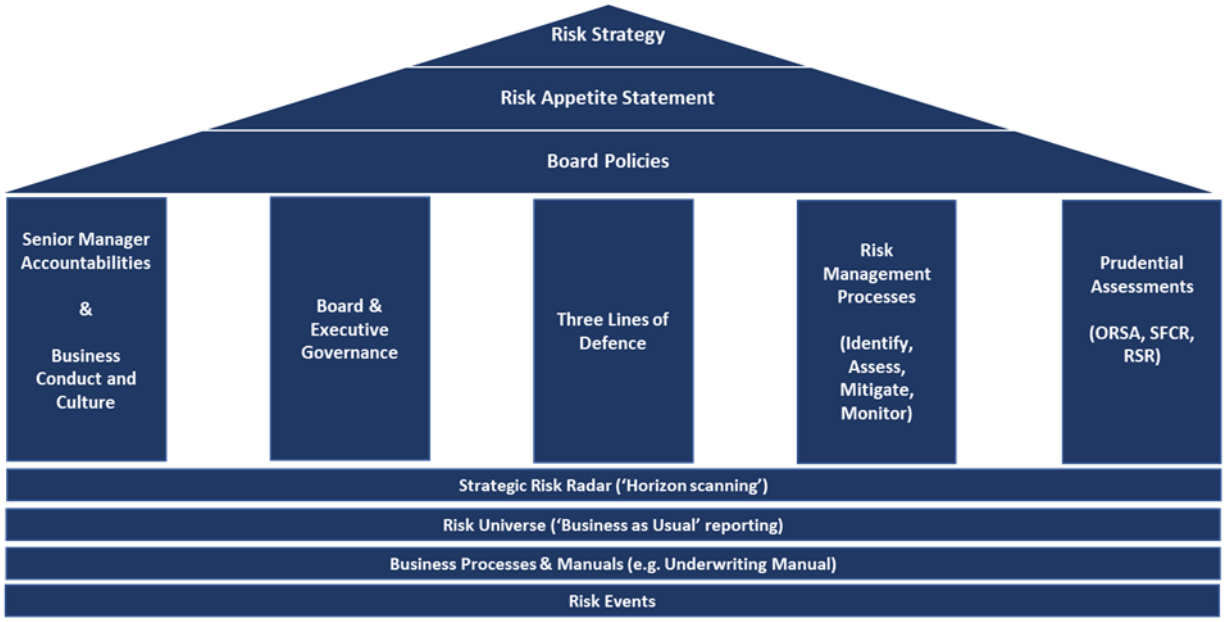
The Risk Management Function reports directly to the RCC on a quarterly basis or upon occurrence of an event which could materially impact CIEL's risk profile.

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

The Board has outsourced the activities of the Risk Function to Willis Towers Watson Management (Malta) Limited in accordance with the CIEL's Outsourcing Policy.

Risk Management Framework

CIEL has established a risk management framework, supported by a Risk Strategy, Risk Appetite Framework and Board policies, to manage the risks faced by the business. All components of the risk management framework are shown in the illustration below highlighting how each component interacts with another.



Risk Strategy

The Risk Strategy defines the guiding principles with which CIEL operates to deliver effective risk management in support of its commercial performance and intended customer outcomes. Twenty-one principles have been defined, centred on five themes which provide a coherent structure to articulate the strategic approach to risk management:

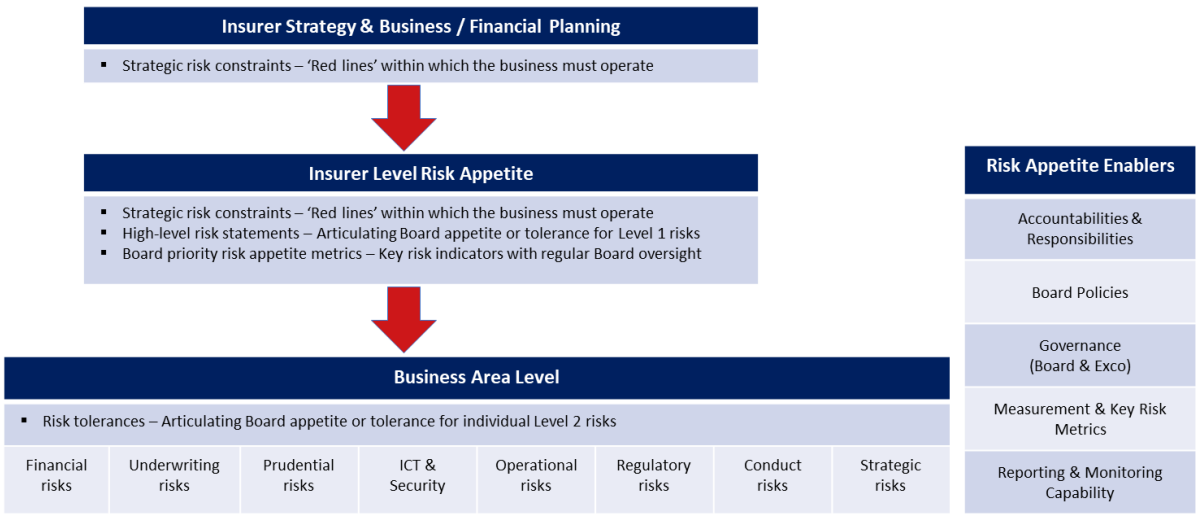
(1) People & Culture, (2) Customers, (3) Data & Systems, (4) Processes & Delivery, and (5) Prudential

People & Culture	▪ ***Accountabilities led*** approach (with the Senior Manager Regime embedded from inception) ▪ ***Three Lines of Defence*** operating model (with clearly defined roles & responsibilities) ▪ Strong emphasis on ***professional conduct*** (i.e. 'Do the right thing') ▪ ***Culture of effective risk management*** (i.e. risk identification, escalation, mitigation, awareness & learning from events)
Customers	▪ ***Responsible Insurer*** & relationship led business partner ▪ ***Safe & secure*** guardian of customer data & assets ▪ ***Fair treatment*** of new & existing customers (with a strong outcomes focused ethos) ▪ ***Sensitive & flexible*** approach to treating customers fairly
Data & Systems	▪ ***Data led strategy*** for decision-making & customer relationship management ▪ ***Automate*** rather than rely on manual intervention (with preventative controls where practical) ▪ ***Buy before Build*** – prioritise the use of 'tried and tested' technologies from well-established providers ▪ ***"Robust" operational resilience*** for systems, business processes & controls
Processes & Delivery	▪ ***Integrated*** risk & control framework ▪ Robust selection & ***oversight of Outsource Service Providers & suppliers*** ▪ ***Robust change management*** processes ▪ ***Timely remediation*** (i.e. 'We'll put things right if things have gone wrong')
Prudential	▪ ***Own funds***: become self-sufficient with internal growth of own funds rather than shareholder capital injections ▪ ***Resilient balance sheet*** (i.e. capital & liquidity requirements are met under 'extreme but plausible' stresses) ▪ ***Stable earnings*** (i.e. profitability isn't volatile / unpredictable) ▪ ***Robust stress testing*** & scenario analysis ▪ ***Prudent*** approach to strategic planning & financial accounting / reporting

Risk Appetite Framework

The Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) defines CIEL's overall approach through which risk appetite is established, communicated, and monitored. It also defines the roles and responsibilities of those overseeing the implementation and monitoring of the RAF (including policies, processes, controls, and systems). The RAF is complemented by the Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), which defines the risk appetite across CIEL eight primary risk classes and the associated qualitative and quantitative risk limits, applying a two-level hierarchy (i.e., Board and Executive) to the risk limits and reporting.

The diagram summarises the interplay of risk appetite with strategy and business planning, alongside the processes for managing risk appetite and associated key enablers.



The appetite for risk is aligned to the Business Strategy to ensure that key risks are identified, and suitable mitigating controls are implemented and monitored. The risk appetite statement is agreed and reviewed at least annually by the Board and earlier in case of material change in risk profile or strategy. A monitoring programme of risk appetite metrics supporting management in ensuring that CIEL remains within its risk appetite.

CIEL follows a 'three lines operating model' for risk management. This approach is predicated on 'the business' (Line 1) having effective risk management processes in place, coupled with the effective design, implementation, and operation of effective controls.

The Risk function (Line 2) provides strategic oversight and challenge, whilst also enabling robust risk management by providing advice, Policies, guidance, and tools to aid Line 1's risk activities. Internal Audit ('Line 3') provide independent oversight and assurance on the effectiveness of Line 1 and Line 2 risk management.

B. System of Governance

The table below highlights the different roles and responsibilities for key risk management processes:

'The business' (Line 1)	Risk (Line 2)	Internal Audit (Line 3)
(1) Risk Identification ▪ ***Proactively escalate risks & issues to relevant line managers*** ▪ Proactively escalate potential breaches to line managers & Risk ▪ Maintain business team's Risk & Control Self-Assessments	**(1) Risk Identification** ▪ Maintain the Risk Universe (a shared vocabulary for 'show on the road' risk categories & definitions) ▪ Maintain the Strategic Risk Radar (a 'top-down' tool for key risks) ▪ ***Challenge*** Executive team re. incoming / 'horizon' risks	**(1) Risk Identification** ▪ Provide independent oversight & assurance on effectiveness of Line 1 & 2 risk identification activities
(2) Risk Assessment ▪ Apply the 5x5 Risk Matrix when performing Self-Assessments ▪ Assess materiality of risks & issues when determining next steps ▪ ***Ensure the business stays within the Board's Risk Appetite***	**(2) Risk Assessment** ▪ Responsible for the Board's Risk Appetite Statement ▪ Maintain the 5x5 Risk Matrix for assessing business areas risks ▪ Maintain the Risk & Control Self-Assessment ***methodology & tools***	**(2) Risk Assessment** ▪ Provide independent oversight & assurance on effectiveness of Line 1 & 2 risk assessment activities
(3) Risk Management ▪ ***Implement effective risk mitigation processes (ideally using a mix of preventative & detective controls)*** ▪ Implement effective actions if a risk is outside of risk appetite ▪ Maintain robust regulatory & Policy gap analyses ▪ ***Proactively confirm the effective execution of key controls***	**(3) Risk Management** ▪ Provide ***advice & guidance*** on risk management solutions / approaches ▪ Provide ***independent oversight*** of Line 1 risk management (e.g., via Compliance Monitoring work, Scenario analysis, etc.) ▪ Deliver a rolling programme of Compliance Monitoring ▪ Support the Underwriting Control Framework	**(3) Risk Management** ▪ Provide independent oversight & assurance on effectiveness of Line 1 & 2 risk management activities
(4) Risk Reporting ▪ Support regular reporting of business area risk profile ▪ Proactively monitor key risk exposures (in line with Risk Appetite)	**(4) Risk Reporting** ▪ Provide ***Committee & Board reporting*** on Risk Universe & Strategic Risks ▪ Provide independent oversight reports to Board Risk Co (e.g., Risk and Compliance Committee)	**(4) Risk Reporting** ▪ Provide independent oversight & assurance on effectiveness of Line 1 & 2 risk reporting activities
(5) Board Policies ▪ Adhere to the Board's Policy Statements & Minimum Standards ▪ Proactively request waivers / exceptions if non-compliance exists	**(5) Board Policies** ▪ Define the Board ***Policy framework*** & document set ▪ Create Policy Statements & Minimum Standards for Insurers ▪ Maintain a register of policy waivers & exceptions	**(5) Board Policies** ▪ Provide independent oversight & assurance on effectiveness of compliance with Board Policies
(6) Risk Culture ▪ Lead by example ▪ Recruit for cultural fit & support new joiners in induction activities ▪ ***Apply 'common sense' & professional judgement in personal conduct & treatment of customers*** ▪ Embed appropriate behaviours in teams, reinforced by responsible objective setting & performance management	**(6) Risk Culture** ▪ Lead by example ▪ Provide ***new joiner training*** on risk management ▪ Provide a rolling programme of ***risk awareness*** 'deep dives' ▪ Periodically assess business team culture (e.g., via Compliance Monitoring work or in aftermath of operational incidents)	**(6) Risk Culture** ▪ Provide independent oversight & assurance on effectiveness of risk culture activities

Own Risk and Solvency Assessment Process

The requirements of Article 45 – Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ('ORSA') of the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council require companies to have processes in place as is proportionate to the nature, scale, and complexity of the risks inherent in its business. Within their risk identification process, the Insurers seek to properly identify and assess the risks they face, in the short and long term, and to which it is or could become exposed to, whilst having processes in place which led to effective capital management.

CIEL aims to ensure that it is appropriately and prudently capitalized to accept the risk to which CIEL is exposed. In order to ensure this, CIEL will perform an ORSA at least annually and upon the occurrence of an event which may materially impact its risk profile. CIEL maintains separate policies on ORSA and Capital Management which are considered in the performance of the ORSA.

ORSA Objectives

The ORSA process supports the BoD in achieving their strategic objectives by taking a structured and combined approach of business strategy, risk management and capital management. Thus, within this context, the prime purposes of the ORSA processes are to:

- Provide the BoD and individuals involved in the decision-making processes and management with an assessment of whether risk management and solvency position are currently and prospectively adequate;
- Serve as an essential insight for any strategic decision to be made; and
- Serve as a supervisory tool by providing a detailed understanding of the evolving risk exposure, solvency position and capital planning of the CIEL to the Malta Financial Services Authority.

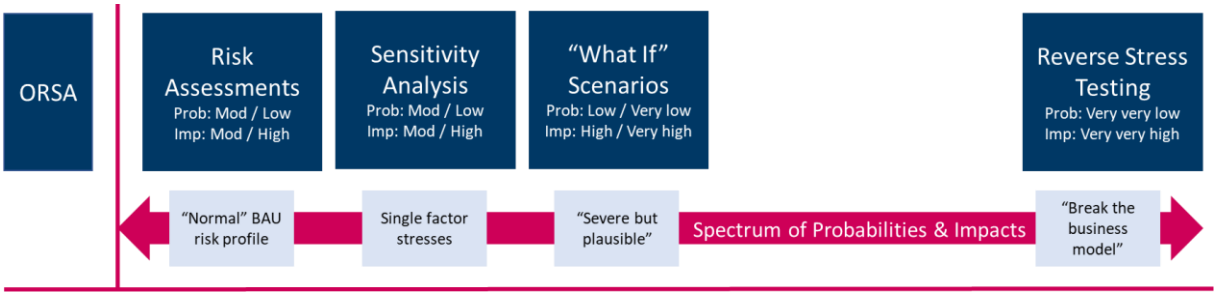
ORSA Timing and Frequency

CIEL undertake an ORSA process, at least annually, to demonstrate the adequacy of the available capital, the Risk Appetite and the appropriateness of the risk limits which are assessed for the business planning period, considering the evolving risk profile. It will be re-performed on an additional 'ad hoc' basis in the event of significant change in the risk profile or business plans. Depending on the trigger and initial impact assessment, either a full or a partial ORSA (focused on the triggering event whilst keeping other variables constant) will be conducted.

The diagram below depicts the ORSA process that the Group has embedded within the Insurers:

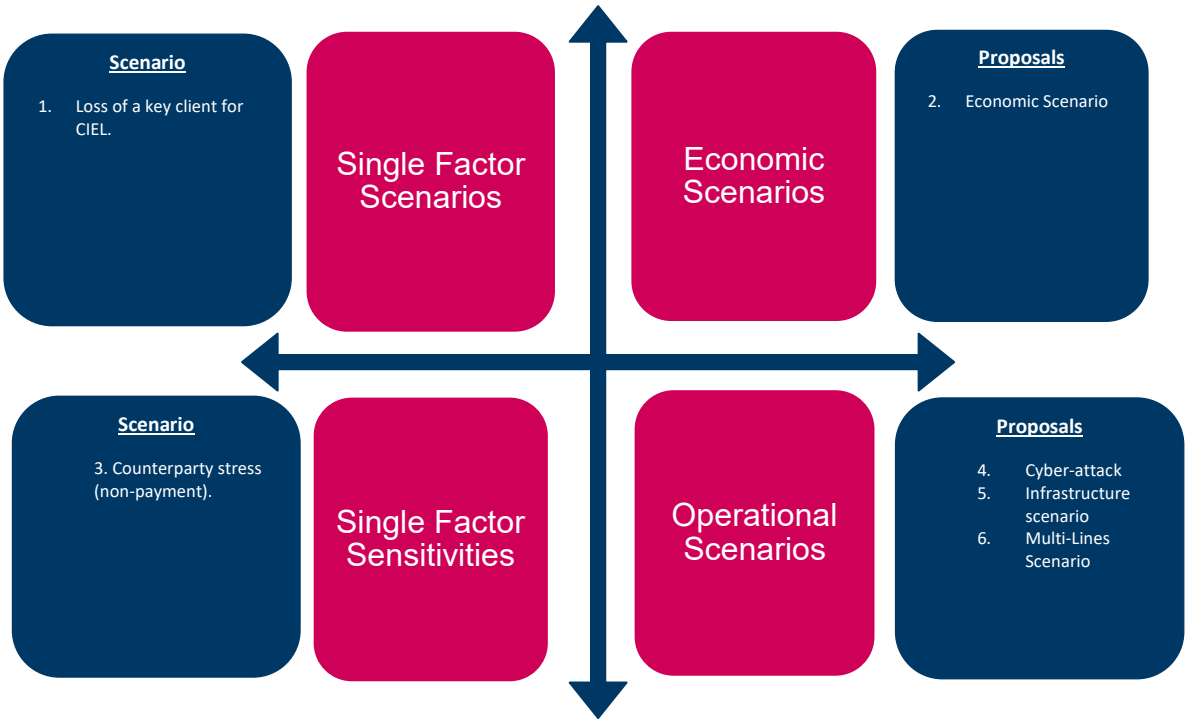


An integral element of CIEL's risk management framework (included with the ORSA) is the stress and scenario testing of the business model and its key assumptions through sensitivity analysis and 'extreme but plausible' scenarios.



- **ORSA**: Identifies the Company's capital requirements in delivering the business strategy and includes in 'extreme but plausible' stress scenarios and forecasts the adequacy of its capital holdings against these requirements.
- **Stress tests**: These generally assess the impact of a change in a single risk factor. Tests were performed that included both negative and positive results on the 3-year forecast view of SCR.
- **Scenario tests**: These assess the impact of a change in the overall operating environment resulting from a range of factors or a 'shock'. The tests are considered relevant to CIEL's underwriting portfolio and operating model.
- **Reverse Stress tests**: These assess the scenarios and circumstances that would render CIEL's business model unviable and encourages management to identify pre-emptive measures that would be applied in such scenarios.

A range of stress and scenario tests is applied to CIEL's Base Case Capital model to understand the impact of these sensitivities. The visual below depicts the types of scenario analysis that have been assessed as part of the ORSA process.



Own Solvency Needs Assessment

CIEL primarily considers whether the risks of the Company are adequately captured by the Standard Formula. The use of the standard formula is embedded within the decision-making processes as a capital calculator is used to assess the impact of planned decisions to support the approval process. This is used within the product governance process to ensure that CIEL has the required capital to support the new product. It is used to evaluate the impact of pricing decisions including the expected outcomes of these decisions.

The Board, with assistance from the Actuarial, Finance and Risk functions, has assessed the projected SCR for the planning period against the risks that CIEL face to determine the Own Solvency Needs. The assessment has concluded that the Own Solvency Needs for CIEL are aligned to the SCR calculations and does not attract any additional capital charges.

B.4 Internal Control System

Internal control is defined as a process determined by an organisation's structure, work and authority flows, risk profile, people, and management information systems, designed to help the organisation accomplish specific goals or objectives. The purpose of an internal control system is to have in place a coherent, comprehensive, and continuous set of mechanisms which are designed to secure the following:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of the undertaking's operations, leading to improved performance and error reduction;
- Alignment of the Company's activities with its business objectives by ensuring resources are correctly and prudently allocated;
- Safeguarding of the Company's physical and monetary assets against error, fraud, theft and unauthorised use, acquisition, or disposal, by quick identification and systemic prevention of, and formal responses to, these activities;
- Availability, reliability, and accuracy of financial and non-financial information, ensuring proper financial reporting, by maintaining accurate and complete records required by legislation, regulation, the Board, and the Company;
- Provision of timely and accurate management information critical to sound management practices and decision making;
- Compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and administrative provisions; and
- Reduction of exposure to risks by minimising the chance of unexpected events.

To support a robust internal control system a suite of governance policies has been implemented to ensure the strategy and objectives of the Company are achieved. All relevant personnel and service providers are made aware of these policies where applicable to support the internal control environment.

The Internal Control System within CIEL is depicted within the other sections of section B – System of Governance with key function holders appointed to Actuarial (B6), Compliance, Internal Audit (B5) and Risk Management (B3) and are detailed in the relevant sections. Compliance is detailed below.

Compliance Function

The Compliance function is responsible for assessing the Group's overall compliance with all relevant rules and regulations to effectively mitigate the risk of non-compliance. This includes the assessment of the system of governance. The Board is ultimately responsible for ensuring effectiveness of the Compliance function. The key responsibilities of the Compliance function include:

- Advise the Board on compliance with laws and regulations;
- Ensure relevant and appropriate compliance training is provided for employees and the Board;
- Ensure appropriate and proportionate risk-based systems and controls are in place to support compliance with relevant laws, rules, regulations, and standards in Malta;
- Assist in the design, formulation and amendment of new and existing policies and procedures, products, services and the approval of marketing and advertising material;
- Provide a level of co-ordination and interaction with the relevant external bodies, including regulators, external auditors and external compliance consultants on all relevant issues and matters;

- Ensure that the business keeps pace with regulatory change by performing frequent horizon scanning, engaging with stakeholders to assess impact, communicating incoming change to relevant parts of the business, supporting with reg change projects and tracking and reporting on the status of project deliverables;
- Provide regulatory advice to help support and enable new and existing business arrangements; and
- Ensure regulatory reporting is accurate and submitted on time.

B.5 Internal Audit Function

The Internal Audit Function is an independent assurance function forming part of the third line within the IIA Three Lines model. The Function provides objective assurance to the Board and Audit Committee on the adequacy and effectiveness of the system of governance, including the internal control framework, risk management system, and governance processes.

An effective internal control system is a fundamental element of sound corporate governance. The Internal Audit Function evaluates whether established controls are appropriately designed and operating effectively, and whether the overall control environment supports compliance with regulatory requirements and the achievement of business objectives. It also considers whether senior management promotes an appropriate tone from the top and risk-aware culture.

Internal Audit operates under an Internal Audit Charter, which defines its purpose, authority, independence, objectivity, and responsibilities. The Charter is reviewed at least annually and approved by the Audit Committee.

The Head of Internal Audit reports functionally to the Chair of the Audit Committee, who is an independent Non-Executive Director, thereby ensuring independence from management. The Function is free from operational responsibilities and is granted unrestricted access to all records, personnel, and information necessary to perform its duties.

The Internal Audit Plan is developed using a risk-based approach and is approved by the Audit Committee. The planning process includes:

- Engagement with senior management to identify key risks;
- Review of enterprise-wide and functional risk registers (as appropriate);
- Consideration of significant business developments, including regulatory and operational changes; and,
- Consideration of industry top risks as well as circulars issued by the regulator.

The Annual Internal Audit Plan is subject to ongoing review to ensure it remains responsive to changes in the business and risk environment. Any material changes to the Plan are submitted to the Audit Committee for approval.

For each engagement, Internal Audit issues a report setting out the audit opinion, key observations, and agreed management actions with defined implementation timelines. The Function monitors the implementation of agreed actions and reports progress, including overdue actions, to the Audit Committee on a regular basis.

B.6 Actuarial Function

The Actuarial Function is responsible for providing insightful actuarial analysis to contribute to the business's success, whilst fulfilling regulatory responsibilities and ensuring policyholders' interests are protected.

The Actuarial Function is a critical function of the Company, having a significant impact on pricing, reserving and capital. It is a key contributor to the effective control management of insurance risks relating to the failure of pricing, risks relating to the failure of product or strategy and risks relating to adverse reserve development.

The Company has an in-house Actuarial Function Holder (AFH), whilst the Actuarial team which completes the IFRS Reserving, Solvency II Technical Provisions ("TP's") and Solvency Capital Requirement calculations is outsourced via CISEL.

The Actuarial Function produces an annual Actuarial Function Report ("AFR") to set out:

- the assessment of the reliability and adequacy of technical provisions;
- the opinion on the underwriting policy; and
- the opinion on the overall reinsurance arrangements.

The AFR and the recommendations of the Actuarial Function Holder are presented to the Board, and the progress of actions is tracked and reported to the relevant Committee(s).

B.7 Outsourcing

The Company only enters into outsourcing arrangements with service providers who have adequate financial, human, capital, and systems resources to take on the activities outsourced to them. The Company will assess that the provider is financially sound and has the relevant knowledge and experience of the service it is contracted to supply. The outsourcing of critical and/or important operational functions or activities has not been undertaken in a way that has led to any of the following:

- Materially impair the quality of the system of governance of the Group;
- Unduly increasing the exposure to Operational Risk;
- Impairing the ability of the supervising authorities to monitor the compliance of the Company with its obligations; and
- Undermining continuous and satisfactory service to policyholders.

The Company remains fully responsible for all outsourced functions and activities it needs to include in its risk management systems and controls for monitoring and reviewing the quality of the service provided. It is not sufficient for the service provider itself to have internal controls and a risk management system that covers the services performed. In order to ensure effective control of outsourced activities and manage the risks associated with the outsourcing, the Company maintains the competence and ability to assess whether the outsourcing provider delivers according to contract.

A summary of the key outsourced arrangements currently in place are as follows:

- Claims handling activities for Dental Insurance written in Norway and Sweden (registered in Norway);
- Claims handling activities for CDW and Travel Insurance (registered in Netherlands);
- Claims handling activities for CDW and Travel Insurance (registered in Spain);
- Claims handling activities for Ticket Cancellation and Gadget Insurance (registered in Germany)
- Claims handling activities for CDW (registered in Malta)
- A service agreement for insurance administration services with CISEL (registered in Malta); and
- An Insurance Management Agreement (registered in Malta).

The arrangements detailed above are reviewed regularly to ensure outsourcing risks are mitigated and that quality of service is maintained in line with the Outsourcing & Third-Party Management Policy.

B.8 Any other information

The BoD does not consider that there is any further information which should be disclosed.

C. Risk Profile

CIEL operates a business model that is supported by a robust risk management framework that ensures risks are well understood and controlled. This is facilitated by systematic quantification of all risks and a culture that promotes the importance of risk management.

Integral to this is a thorough understanding and articulation of CIEL's risk exposures. Determining the prevailing risk landscape within CIEL allows Management, the Risk Function, and the Board to assess the appetite for each emerging risk and to ensure that all are quantifiable and managed consistently with our appetite to risk.

The Directors have considered that the Parent does not add any material operational risk to the Group since it carries out no activities and hold minimal cash at bank. However, the strategic participation which the Parent holds in CISEL adds material market risk exposure and increases the own funds of the Group significantly. This section provides the necessary information related to the risk profile of CIEL, with any additional risks related to the Group shown as a comparison.

The table below provides a breakdown of the components of CIEL Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) as at 30 April 2026:

Solvency Capital Requirement	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000	Movement €'000
Non-Life Underwriting	6,874	4,992	1,882
Health Underwriting	3,395	2,999	396
Market Risk	1,522	1,781	(259)
Counterparty Default	720	390	330
Undiversified BSCR	**12,511**	**10,162**	**2,349**
Diversification	(3,784)	(3,290)	(494)
Base SCR	**8,727**	**6,872**	**1,855**
Operational Risk	2,618	2,062	556
LACDT	(398)	(321)	(77)
Solvency Capital Requirement	**10,947**	**8,613**	**2,334**
Company's Own Funds to cover the SCR	21,524	18,430	3,094
SCR Coverage Ratio	**197%**	**214%**	**(17%)**

C. Risk Profile

The table below provides a breakdown of the components of CHEL Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) as at 30 April 2026:

Solvency Capital Requirement	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000	Movement €'000
Non-Life Underwriting	6,874	4,992	1,882
Health Underwriting	3,395	2,999	396
Market Risk	1,859	2,096	(237)
Counterparty Default	720	390	330
Undiversified BSCR	**12,848**	**10,477**	**2,371**
Diversification	(3,951)	(3,422)	(529)
Base SCR	**8,897**	**7,055**	**1,842**
Operational Risk	2,669	2,116	553
LACDT	(398)	(321)	(77)
Group Solvency Capital Requirement	**11,168**	**8,850**	**2,318**
Group's Own Funds to cover the SCR	23,924	20,538	3,386
Group SCR Coverage Ratio	**214%**	**232%**	**(18%)**

The main movements in the SCR of the Company from 30 April 2025 is due to the following reasons:

- Non-Life and Health Underwriting risk has increased mainly due to an increase in forecast business volumes as well as a lower level of quota share reinsurance, on other non-VHI products. These resulted into an increase in the premium and reserve risk. Lapse risk has increased due to higher expected profits driven by rising premiums and improved profit margins.

- Although there is a lower exposure to the reinsurer default due to lower ceding percentage, Counterparty Default risk has increased since FY25 due to higher amount of cash CIEL held, and liquidity cash held by the Money Market Fund.

- Operational risk has increased due to it being capped at 30% of the Basic SCR (i.e. it has increased in line with the increases in the Basic SCR).

The Eligible Own Funds have increased over the financial year due to profit on the retained earned premium and investment returns.

At the level of the Group, the Group SCR movements are in line with the Solo movement, given that CISEL's net asset value remained stable over the past financial year, resulting in no significant change to CHEL's equity risk arising from its strategic participation.

Although there is an increase to the Group's Own Funds, the increase in the SCR outpaced, resulting into a decrease in the Group's coverage ratio. The FY26 coverage ratio is 214%, which is still above CHEL's risk appetite.

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

C.1 Underwriting Risk

Underwriting risk arises from the volume of business the Company underwrites, inadequacies in pricing, compared to the product benefits, or worse than expected claims experience. Most of the underwriting risk to which CIEL is exposed is of a short-term nature in view of the lines of business which it writes. CIEL has a diverse portfolio of business across different product lines ensuring that it is not reliant on the performance of one line of business.

The table below shows the Underwriting Risk charge for year ending 30 April 2026 and percentage of the undiversified Basic SCR with a comparison with the previous financial year. The standard formula was considered an appropriate proxy for Underwriting risk as it applies a risk charge based on the different lines of business allowing for catastrophes and lapses.

Underwriting Risk – CHEL	FY26		FY25		Movement	
	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %
Non-life Underwriting risk	6,874	54%	4,992	48%	1,882	6%
Health Underwriting Risk	3,395	27%	2,999	29%	396	(2%)
Total Underwriting Risk	**10,269**	**81%**	**7,991**	**77%**	**2,278**	**4%**

Underwriting risk is mitigated by:

- Single source performance information produced on a regular basis, feeding into the underwriting and management processes, and informing decision making. CIEL has also invested in improvements to the analytical processes – including new reserving processes and underwriting management information and pricing models.
- CIEL is a specialist insurer focusing on Travel, Health, and ancillary personal lines insurance products. As well as pricing, CIEL has additional controls to segment the market and target those risks it wishes to underwrite in close cooperation with its key affinity partners.
- Reinsurance contracts, both quota share and excess of loss, reduce exposure to large individual claims or aggregated losses from a single event and dampen the volatility in the underwriting result.
- A quarterly review of reserving loss ratios is undertaken, which sets the IFRS reserves. This is done by projecting claims to an ultimate position using underwriting year triangles. Back testing of recent experience against the expected premiums and claims emergence is performed between Reserving Committees where the analysis is challenged prior to sign off and booking. As the Solvency II Best Estimate Technical Provisions (TP's) consist of Premium Provisions, Claims Provisions and Risk Margin, the booked IFRS reserves form an input into the Company's Solvency II Best Estimate TP's Model.
- Underwriting Governance processes including the Deal rooms pay particular attention to how much Underwriting Risk Capital is being consumed by the product or scheme under review and includes comparison of the scheme risk capital to the available capital headroom. Return on Capital calculations drive underwriting focus towards items which deliver an appropriate return on capital.

Underwriting risk is monitored by:

CIEL has a Board approved risk appetite statement that includes the monitoring of the Underwriting metrics, which are monitored within appropriate governance forums. This monitoring provides assurance that CIEL is ultimately operating within the Board approved risk appetite and remains within the budgeted capital plan.

C.2 Market Risk

Market risk arises from fluctuations in the market value of, or income from, CIEL assets. CIEL has invested its assets in Money Market Funds. During FY26, new investment assets included an Absolute Return Government Bond Fund (ARGBF), a short-duration emerging market corporate bond fund, and a short-dated enhanced income fund. This allows CIEL to gain a reasonable return on its available assets to support the operations, while also ensuring adherence to the prudent person principle and adequate liquidity since such investments are callable within 1 days' notice.

CIEL has exposure to the following types of market risk:

- Currency risk – CIEL is exposed to currency risk in respect of liabilities under policies of insurance and reinsurance contracts denominated in currencies other than Euro. CIEL manages its foreign exchange risk against its functional currency. Foreign exchange exposure arises when there is a mismatch in the value of the foreign currency assets and liabilities.
- Interest rate risk – CIEL is exposed to interest rates in respect of duration of liabilities and assets mismatching with each other under different currencies. CIEL manages its exposure to interest rate risk via quarterly Finance and Investment working group meetings to ensure the risk charge of interest rate risk within its risk appetite.
- Spread risk and concentration risk – CIEL is exposed to spread, and concentration risk originated from its investment portfolio.

Due to the simple structure of investment portfolio, the standard formula is deemed to be an adequate proxy given the size and complexity of CIEL's market risk exposure. Cash exposures are considered within the Counterparty Risk module.

The table below shows the Market Risk charge for year ending 30 April 2026 and percentage of the undiversified base SCR with a comparison to the previous financial year.

	FY26		FY25		Movement	
	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %
CIEL Market risk	1,522	13%	1,781	18%	(259)	(5%)
CHEL Market risk	1,859	15%	2,096	20%	(237)	(5%)

CIEL does not use derivative instruments to manage exposure to foreign currencies, instead its ongoing monitoring of non-Euro asset and liability exposure and rebalancing any surplus / deficit positions allows CIEL to control currency exposure. However, Fund Managers do use FX hedging as part of their currency share classes. During FY26, CIEL continued to implement its investment strategy, reducing its allocation to money market instruments from 97% to 40%.

All Investments and cash and cash equivalents are ordinarily available within 24 hours thereby reducing the Groups liquidity exposure including under any stressed scenarios.

The Group is further exposed to market risk in the form of its investment in Collinson Insurance Solutions Europe Limited. CISEL is classified as a strategic participation of the Group and attracts market risk under the Solvency II standard formula. The Group manages this risk as explained in Section C.6 under "Group risk".

Prudent person principle

CIEL is required, and strictly follows, the prudent person principle to invest the assets used to cover its' respective MCRs and SCRs. The prudent person principle defines that the assets must be invested in a manner that a 'prudent person' would – that is that the decisions are generally accepted as being sound for the average person.

Market Risk is mitigated by:

- The Investment Strategy defines the currencies in which underlying investment assets may be held.
- Surplus currency bank and cash positions are monitored and rebalanced by the finance function when any surplus or deficit positions arise.
- The Finance and Investment Working Group monitors the level of CIEL's exposure to foreign currency against risk appetite and the approved business plan.
- The Finance and Investment Working Group also monitors the level of CIEL's exposure to asset liability mismatching against risk appetite and the approved business plan.
- The overall level of current and forecast exposure to foreign currencies across the CIEL balance sheet and the impact this has, or may have, on the regulatory capital of CIEL is monitored by the Risk and Compliance Committee (RCC).
- CIEL does not currently use derivatives to manage currency exposure.
- The banks used by CIEL currently have a credit rating of A or higher, with the exception of a local bank which is CRD IV compliant.
- The amount of cash held by CIEL is also monitored and ensured to be within the limit approved in the business plan.

Market risk is monitored by:

Regular monitoring of cash balances, and concentration limits is managed by the Operational Cash Management team reporting to the Board. This assists with remaining within risk appetite and acts as an early warning to potential stress events. CIEL has a Board approved risk appetite statement that includes the monitoring of the Market, Investment and Liquidity risk metrics, which are monitored within appropriate governance forums. This monitoring provides assurance that CIEL is ultimately operating within the Board approved risk appetite and remains within the budgeted capital plan.

C.3 Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Key areas where CIEL is exposed to credit risk are:

- Reinsurer's share of insurance liabilities;
- Amounts due from reinsurers in respect of claims already paid;
- Amounts due from policyholders;
- Amounts due from insurance intermediaries; and
- Cash held with banks.

CIEL's exposure to counterparty risk arises from exposure to reinsurers in respect of reinsurance assets representing recovery reserves, and banks in respect of policyholder's operational cash balances and debtors from the distributors who sell policies on behalf of CIEL.

CIEL's current and forward-looking policy over the period of its three-year plan is to place business with reinsurers with an external credit rating of "A" or above, and to bank with and place deposits with institutions with an external credit rating of "A" or above, with the exception of HSBC Malta which is CRD IV compliant and part of the HSBC Group which is A rated.

The table below shows the Counterparty Risk charge for year ending 30 April 2026 and percentage of the undiversified base SCR with a comparison with the previous financial year.

	FY26		FY25		Movement	
	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %
CIEL Counterparty risk	720	6%	390	4%	330	2%
CHEL Counterparty risk	720	6%	390	4%	330	2%

CHEL's counterparty risk includes additional cash at bank which is not included in CIEL. The amount of cash at bank held by CHEL was immaterial in FY 26.

Credit Risk is mitigated by:

- CIEL manages the level of credit risk it accepts by placing limits on its exposure to a single counterparty, or groups of counterparties, and to geographical and industry segments. Such risks are subject to regular review.
- CIEL has a minimum reinsurer credit agency rating (A.M. Best) appetite of A, with its principal Quota Share reinsurer having a rating of A+.
- The Excess of Loss reinsurance panel comprises of reinsurers with a minimum credit rating of A. The panel is composed primarily of Lloyd's reinsurers.
- The Board Policy is to maintain intercompany debt with other Collinson entities at a minimum, thereby reducing CIEL's counterparty credit exposure.
- Exposure to credit risk in respect of amounts due from policyholders is mitigated by CIEL's large customer base and the low average level of balances outstanding. The Company is not exposed to concentrations of credit risk in respect of policyholders.
- The Risk & Compliance Committee meets on a quarterly basis and is responsible for monitoring these risks remain within risk appetite.

Credit exposure

Information on CIEL's credit risk exposures can be found in Note 6.2.4 in the Audited Financial Statements of CIEL.

Impaired financial assets

For assets to be classified as 'past-due and impaired' contractual payments must be in arrears for more than 90 days. During the year ended 30 April 2026, an amount of €2k (2025: €58k) due from an insurance intermediary has been provided for as bad debt.

Counterparty risk is monitored by:

Regular monitoring of cash balances, and concentration limits is managed by the Operational Cash Management team reporting to the Finance Leadership Team. This team assists with ensuring CIEL remains within risk appetite and act as an early warning to potential stress events. CIEL has a Board approved risk appetite statement that includes the monitoring of the Credit Risk (including counterparty) risk metrics, which are monitored within appropriate governance forums. This monitoring provides assurance that CIEL is ultimately operating within the Board approved risk appetite and remaining within the budgeted capital plan.

C.4 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that CIEL although solvent or profitable, either does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due or can secure such resources only at excessive cost.

Liquidity risk is not explicitly included within the standard formula SCR calculation and is not considered a material risk to the Company as the assets to support its risks and capital requirements are held in Money Market Funds or cash deposits with banks with a current credit rating of A or higher. The Company considers the composition of its assets in terms of their nature and liquidity to be appropriate and sufficient to meet its obligations as they fall due.

The Company manages the level of liquidity risk through:

- Liquidity and Asset Liability Management Policies in place;
- Monthly cash forecast;
- Monthly report of cash and liquid balances presented to the Board;
- ALM (currency) forecast on quarterly basis; and
- Set guidelines on asset allocations, portfolio limit structures and maturity profiles of assets, in order to ensure sufficient funding available to meet insurance contract obligations.

During the year ended 30 April 2026, CIEL was not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

C.5 Operational Risk

CIEL is exposed to operational risk through its operational outsourcing relationships, regulatory or legal environments and external events that affect the operation of CIEL. To operate efficiently, CIEL recognises that it needs to have a robust framework in place to manage operational risk. The framework is underpinned by an Operational Risk Policy.

The following are the Board Policy Statements that have been implemented to manage Operational Risk:

Risk Culture: The Board and Executive Management will seek to lead CIEL in delivering a strong risk management culture.
Risk Framework: The Risk function will seek to develop, implement, and maintain a risk framework and standards that align to regulatory requirements.
Risk Identification: CIEL will seek to use appropriate risk management tools to identify actual, potential, or emerging risks in all material products, activities, processes, and systems.
Risk Assessment: CIEL will seek to use appropriate risk management tools to assess risks in all material products, activities, processes, and systems to ensure that risks are properly understood.
Risk Control: CIEL will seek to use appropriate internal controls e.g., policies, processes and systems and appropriate risk mitigation and transfer strategies to manage its operational risks.
Risk Events: CIEL will seek to ensure that incidents are identified, escalated, and effectively managed within agreed parameters.
New Product Approval: CIEL will seek to ensure that new products, material changes to existing products and associated operational implications are assessed for risk.
Risk Reporting: CIEL will seek to regularly monitor its risk profile and material exposure to losses.
Operational Resilience: CIEL will seek to maintain robust operational, cyber, and technological resilience for both its in-house processes and activities and those undertaken by its partners.

As a standard formula company, the Operational Risk SCR charge is primarily driven by premium volumes especially premium volume growth. Operational risk charge accounts for 30% of the Basic SCR in FY26, in line with the prior year. The table below shows the Operational Risk charge for year ending 30 April 2026 and percentage of the SCR with a comparison with the previous financial year.

	FY26		FY25		Movement	
	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %	€'000	BSCR %
CIEL Operational risk	2,618	30%	2,062	30%	556	-
CHEL Operational risk	2,669	30%	2,116	30%	553	-

CIEL seeks to mitigate the risk with the implementation of a robust operational risk framework which is consistent, effective, economic, and proportionate to the nature, scale, and structure of the business. The framework is supported by an Operational Risk Policy and procedures detailing clear roles and responsibilities to support staff in undertaking their "business as usual" activities whilst managing the "day to day" operational risks.

As underwriting premium growth continues to be a key driver of Operational Risk SCR, CIEL has implemented a 3-Year Capital Planning cycle embedded in its business planning procedures. This enables identification of the level of premium growth and the level of Operational Risk SCR within risk appetite. The process has been implemented within the scheme underwriting processes and constitutes a key part of Solvency II embedding in general business activity. This monitoring provides assurance that CIEL is ultimately operating within the Board approved risk appetite and remaining within the budgeted capital plan.

C.6 Other Material Risks

Other risks that could impact the Company's ability to meet its business plan are:

Financial risk from climate change

Financial risk from Climate Change (FRCC) is not a new risk but has received heightened regulatory focus within financial services and increased expectations for external reporting during the past few years. A key aspect is financial risks caused due to climate change, not solely the impact of climate change.

The conclusion of the assessment is that CIEL has minimal exposure to FRCC. The Board has considered that the capital charge within the Standard Formula adequately captures all the risks of the Company and does not believe an additional capital charge is required for FRCC following this assessment. The Board is confident that the robust control framework and monitoring in place reduces the probability of risks crystalising in this area and that no additional management action is considered necessary to reduce the risks further.

Strategic Risk

Strategic risk is defined as "the risk of loss, customer detriment and/or adverse impact on the Insurer's objectives arising from strategic / business threats (e.g. market forces, macroeconomic, political, socioeconomic factors, etc)". The consequences of inappropriate strategic decisions will be assessed within each risk contributing to the SCR.

Group Risk

The Company is dependent upon on the wider Collinson Group for the provision of the following services directly associated with the sale of insurance and servicing of policy obligations.

- Underwriting and pricing
- Claims handling
- Finance, actuarial reserving, and taxation
- Policy administration
- Investment management and treasury.

The current outsourcing arrangement in respect of operating costs (non-technical in nature) is with CISEL. CISEL is the legal entity through which the Collinson Group performs managing agency business in Europe. CISEL also provides insurance administration services to CIEL along with other divisional legal entities. These divisional entities perform a range of services such as, claims management and policy administration.

There is a separate profit commission agreement between CIEL and CISEL covering the respective arrangements in place for the profit commission paid to CISEL for the provision of insurance administration services to CIEL. The basis of this profit commission is CIEL retain a 4.5% cost of capital fee on retained net earned business written, with the balance of underwriting profit being paid as profit commission to CISEL. (Note: there is a guaranteed profit commission of 10% to CISEL and in effect a "corridor", of 85.5% to 61%, where the profit commission paid is restricted. Typically, our loss ratio is 66% and the corridor limits are not breached).

This model means, that subject to the upper corridor limit (85.5%) not being breached, then CIEL will make a profit before FX and interest, which is 4.5% of the retained net earned business. This is reflected in the future forecasts which show a steady profit stream and increase in own funds, within well capitalised SII funds. For CISEL, the profit commission received is variable depending on underwriting performance of the overall portfolio.

CIEL therefore has a significant inter-dependence with CISEL to enable the Company to deliver the services to its ultimate clients, including the provision of insurance administration services. CIEL works closely with CISEL to satisfy itself that it continues to have the economic and operational resources to continue to meet their obligations to the Company.

In addition, Collinson Group provides services to CISEL which indirectly support the sale of insurance and servicing of policy obligations.

- Property and infrastructure
- Information systems
- Data management

Collinson Group remains committed to funding the working capital and business growth of CIEL, with the Insurance Division and CIEL contains key components of the Collinson Group's strategy. This is confirmed annually with the approval of the Insurance Division 3-year plan.

The Board is confident that the robust control framework and monitoring in place reduces the probability of risks crystalising in this area and that no additional management action is considered necessary to reduce the risks further.

Emerging risks

CIEL's approach is to ensure such risks are identified at an early stage by adding emerging risk identification and assessment to the responsibilities of the CIEL Risk and Compliance Committee. Emerging risks are recorded as part of the Risk Management processes.

Once an emerging risk can be assessed and more is discovered about its potential impact / likelihood, the relevant committee Chairperson is responsible for escalating this to the Risk Function for further discussion and potential inclusion within the risk register. In this way, an appropriate mitigation plan to address any loss can be developed.

The Board is confident that the robust control framework and monitoring in place reduces the probability of risks crystalising in this area and that no additional management action is considered necessary to reduce the risks further.

C.7 Any other information

Group Consolidation

CIEL forms part of an insurance group which potentially adds risks outside of the normal spectrum of an insurance company. The Directors have considered that the Parent does not add any material operational risk to the Group since it carries out no activities and hold minimal cash at bank. However, the strategic participation which the Parent holds in CISEL adds material market risk exposure and increases the own funds of the Group significantly. CISEL is an insurance intermediary which carries out insurance policy administration and claims handling for the operations of the Company and also services third party underwriters and accordingly is being treated as a strategic participation when considering the requirements of Article 335 of the Solvency II Delegated Regulation and EIOPA published Q&A ID 649.

The Board does not consider that there is any further information which should be disclosed.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Assets and liabilities under Solvency II are valued in accordance with the Solvency II Directive. "The primary objective of valuation as set out in Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC requires an economic, market-consistent approach to the valuation of assets and liabilities. According to the risk-based approach of Solvency II, when valuing Balance Sheet items on an economic basis, undertakings need to consider the risks that arise from a particular Balance Sheet item, using assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the asset or the liability."

The values of the assets and liabilities prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("IFRS"), have been used with some adjustments as outlined in the following sections. These adjustments are in line with the recommendations in the EIOPA Technical Specifications.

References to "the Regulation" in this Section are in respect of the Commission Delegated Regulations (EU) 2015/35.

D.1 Assets

The following table shows a comparison of asset figures under both Solvency II and IFRS for the Group.

Assets	Solvency II	IFRS	Movement
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Financial assets	41,138	41,138	-
Holdings in participations	1,957	1,957	-
Reinsurance contract assets		769	(769)
Reinsurance recoverables from:	(708)	-	(708)
Non-life excluding health	(172)	-	(172)
Health similar to non-life	(536)	-	(536)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1,898	47,668	(45,770)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	2,361	2,361	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,605	2,605	-
Total assets	**49,251**	**96,498**	**(47,247)**

A description on the valuation techniques utilised are described below:

Deferred tax asset

Deferred tax assets are valued as the difference between the assets and liabilities recognised in accordance with Solvency II and under IFRS. Deferred tax assets are only recognised on the basis that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilised. As at 30 April 2026, the Company did not have any unrecognised temporary differences or trading losses and therefore did not recognise a deferred tax asset.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Financial assets

CIEL classifies its investments at FVTPL. The classification is dependent on the purpose for which the assets were acquired. The Directors determine the appropriate classification of investments at the time of purchase and re-evaluate such designation at every reporting date.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Financial assets at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains or losses on financial assets at FVTPL, including any interest or dividend income are recognised in profit or losses.

Financial assets at FVTPL as at 30 April 2026 amounted to €41,138k (2025: €40,284k). The Solvency II valuations of these financial assets are the same as the valuations required by the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Holdings in participations

Holdings in participations were valued on the basis of the net asset value of the participation. The net asset value approximates the market value of the holdings in participations in accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation. This has been classified as a strategic participation in the SCR calculation and stressed under the equity risk module.

Reinsurance recoverables

Reinsurance recoverables are calculated using a Best Estimate concept in line with Solvency II valuation techniques as compared to IFRS which considers a case-by-case estimate at a point in time. Information on the valuation principles of the reinsurance recoverables is provided in Section D.2.

Insurance and intermediaries' receivables

The Solvency II valuation is based on the best estimate of the recoverable value, discounted to present value where the expected recovery is greater than one year. In addition, the undue insurance receivables are classified into the technical provisions and included as part of the Premium Provisions as they constitute a future cashflow. Information on the valuation principles utilised to calculate the Premium Provision are disclosed in Section D.2.

Receivables (trade, not insurance)

Receivables are calculated using IFRS valuation principles and approximate the fair value of the asset. This is in accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation. The Receivables have been stressed under the Counterparty Default Risk module.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents were valued using the market price of the asset in accordance with Article 8 of the Regulation and is consistent with the valuation approach under IFRS. These have been stressed under the counterparty default risk module. Cash at bank also includes exposures in foreign currencies which are stressed under the currency risk module within market risk.

Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax assets under Solvency II

The value of the SCR may be reduced to allow for the loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax assets ("LACDT"). This adjustment is calculated in accordance with Article 207 of the Regulation and is equal to the change in the value of deferred taxes that would result from an instantaneous loss of an amount that is equal to the Basic SCR plus operational risk.

D.2 Technical Provisions

The calculation of Technical Provisions ("TPs") under Solvency II relies on similar principles to the IFRS 17 calculation of liabilities with respect to expired and unexpired risk. Both calculations use the actuarial 'best estimate' of liabilities and are discounted on a cashflow basis, which takes into account the time value of money. Both approaches also allow for expenses, Events Not in Data ("ENIDs") and a risk adjustment/margin to account for the cost of holding capital.

Differences between both bases arise in the provision of expenses. IFRS 17 includes expense payables in the calculation of liabilities. Solvency II excludes expense payables but instead incorporates a provision for expenses that would be incurred in running off the business. Furthermore, Solvency II is more prescriptive on the discount rate and the methodology used for the calculation of the risk adjustment, whereas IFRS 17 is flexible and therefore may differ to the Solvency II assumptions used.

Valuation results

The valuation was carried out together for each line of business.

The table below sets out the results of the gross technical provisions under both IFRS and Solvency II basis.

Gross Technical Provisions	SII €'000	IFRS €'000	Movement €'000
Liabilities for expired risk	12,377	12,521	(144)
Liabilities for unexpired risk	1,430	49,833	(48,403)
Risk Margin	512	512	-
Total Gross Technical Provisions	**14,319**	**62,866**	**(48,547)**

The table below shows the composition of Best Estimate and Risk Margin by Solvency II Line of Business:

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance					
	Medical expense insurance €'000	Assistance €'000	Fire and other damage to property €'000	Other motor insurance €'000	Marine, aviation and transport insurance €'000	Miscellaneous financial loss €'000	Total Non-Life obligation €'000
Premium provisions							
Gross - Total Direct Business	(1,464)	2,329	42	473	-	50	1,430
Total recoverable from reinsurance	(5,987)	(2,841)	(23)	(339)	(5)	(24)	(9,219)
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	**4,523**	**5,170**	**65**	**812**	**5**	**74**	**10,649**
Claims provisions							
Gross - Total Direct Business	7,238	4,286	56	745	6	46	12,377
Total recoverable from reinsurance	5,451	2,698	22	312	5	22	8,510
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	**1,787**	**1,588**	**34**	**433**	**1**	**24**	**3,867**
Total best estimate - gross	**5,774**	**6,615**	**98**	**1,218**	**6**	**96**	**13,807**
Total best estimate - net	**6,310**	**6,758**	**99**	**1,245**	**6**	**98**	**14,516**
Risk margin	**135**	**194**	**3**	**164**	**6**	**10**	**512**

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The value of TPs corresponds to the current amount an insurer would have to pay if it were to transfer its obligations immediately to another insurance undertaking. TPs are the sum of the best estimate liabilities ("BEL") and the risk margin. Best estimate corresponds to the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, taking into account the time-value of money using the relevant risk-free rate term structure. The bases, methods and assumptions used for the valuation of TPs are as follows:

Calculation Basis

- Calculations are carried out on a going-concern basis;
- Insurance exposure is split into six lines of business; Medical Expenses, Assistance, Fire and other Damage to Property, Other Motor Insurance, Miscellaneous Financial Loss and Marine, Aviation & Transport;
- TPs are calculated as best estimate cash flow projections of all inflows and outflows required to settle liabilities. The time horizon for the calculations is the full lifetime of liabilities that exist on the valuation date;
- Cash flows are discounted using the EIOPA basic risk-free rates (without the matching adjustment and volatility adjustment). It is assumed that, on average, cash flows occur in the middle of each month; and
- Best estimate calculations are at homogenous risk group level by scheme and scheme year and are based on up-to-date credible information and realistic assumptions. The quality and sufficiency of data underlying the calculation is compliant with SII standards.

Best Estimate

- The TPs, so far as concerns this element, are on a best estimate basis, and
- The best estimate consists of a claims provision and premium provision for business on risk at the valuation date.

Claim Provisions

- The claims provisions are calculated as the discounted best estimate of all future cash flows relating to existing claims that occurred on or prior to the valuation date (i.e., claims on earned business);
- The provision for claims outstanding is the underlying best estimate, as calculated within the IFRS reserves using a combination of actuarial and statistical techniques, including Chain Ladder and Bornhuetter-Ferguson techniques.

The following adjustments are made in the best estimate claims provisions:

- Allow for low probability high severity events, referred to as Events Not in Data ("ENIDs") where applicable.
- Include SII expenses required for the run-off of reserves where applicable; and
- Discount cash flows.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The following table shows the changes between the IFRS and Solvency II Claims Provisions:

	IFRS	SII
	€'000	€'000
Liability for incurred claims	13,033	
IFRS discounting	48	
Risk Adjustment	(512)	
Reinsurance	(8,566)	
PAD Provision	208	
Valuation under previous accounting practices	**4,211**	
SII Adjustments:		
PAD Provision		(208)
Run-off expenses allocated		-
Discount Factor		(136)
Net claims provision under Solvency II		**3,867**

The amount of recoverables from reinsurance contracts on the claims provision are shown as "Reinsurance Recoverables" in Section D.1. The valuation principles of reinsurance recoverables follow the same valuation principles utilised to arriving to the gross claims provision.

The following are the main differences that arise between the solvency valuation and the accounting valuation:

- the provision for the time-value for money considers only a risk-free-rate for the solvency valuation while the accounting valuation uses a risk-free-rate plus an illiquidity adjustment;
- the concept and calculation of the risk margin for the solvency valuation is different from that of the risk adjustment under the accounting valuation;
- the allocation of other directly attributable costs to the accounting valuation which are included as part of "payables (trade, not insurance)" in the solvency valuation.

Premium Provisions

- The premium provisions are calculated as the discounted best estimate of all future cash flows relating to claims for projected future events on existing business (i.e., claims on the unearned business);
- The premium provisions also include the discounted best estimate of all future cashflows on bound but not incepted ("BBNI") business;
- Cash flows are projected in line with all insurance obligations related to future exposure until contract boundaries, and lapses and mid-term cancellations are allowed for as per business expectations; and
- The following adjustments are made in the best estimate premium provision:
  - Allow for ENIDs;
  - Include SII expenses required for the run-off of reserves where applicable;
  - Include unpaid premium not overdue, net of provision for bad debts; and
  - Discount cash flows.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

The following table shows the changes between the IFRS and Solvency II Premium Provisions:

	IFRS	SII
	€'000	€'000
Liability for remaining coverage	49,833	
Profit commissions	(11,337)	
Directly attributable expenses	662	
Reinsurance	(28,347)	
XOL	(379)	
FX on UPR/ DAC reallowed under IFRS 17	(60)	
Unearned premium valuation under previous accounting practices	10,372	
SII Adjustments		
ENID Loading		103
Allowance for BBNI		(1,049)
Profit on unearned premium		(3,504)
Premium receivable		(39,721)
Run-off expenses allocated		45,541
Discount Factor		(1,093)
Net Premium provision under Solvency II		**10,649**

The profit on the unearned premiums arises due to the assumed loss and expense ratios being less than 100%.

The above approach to calculate expected claims is consistent with the Actuarial Function Report, which is provided by the Actuarial Function Holder, and which follows the roles and responsibilities laid out in Section B.7.

Risk Margin

- The Risk Margin is included as a component of the technical provisions in order to ensure that the value of total technical provisions is equivalent to the amount that another insurance or reinsurance undertaking would be expected to require in order to take over and meet the insurance and reinsurance obligations.
- The Risk Margin has been calculated in accordance with simplification 3 within the EIOPA guidance, which assumes the SCR will proportionally decrease based on the run-off pattern of net claims payments.
- A 6% Cost of Capital rate is assumed to determine the cost of providing the funds as defined in SII.
- The Risk Margin is calculated to be €512k (2025: €367k).

Reinsurance Recoverables

- TPs are calculated gross, and the reinsurance recoverable asset is calculated using a similar corresponding approach, consistent with the boundaries of the inwards contracts to which those relate. Additionally, future reinsurance costs are adjusted where necessary to allow for contractual obligations of non-proportional reinsurance contracts.
- The reinsurance recoverable asset has been adjusted to allow for the best estimate probability of reinsurer default. Reinsurance recoverables relate to insurance liabilities ceded to A-rated reinsurers for quota share, and a panel of A-rated reinsurers for excess of loss reinsurance.

Level of uncertainty associated with the amount of TP's

The key assumptions that may impact the Technical Provisions are detailed below along with the comments regarding the materiality of these assumptions.

- **Assumed loss ratio**: Loss ratios are calculated by scheme and reviewed and approved by the Underwriting and Claims Committee.
- **Settlement period**: Claims settlement patterns are calculated by scheme and based on historical data. The settlement patterns feed into the Technical Provisions to split out the future cashflows by period.
- **Discount rate**: The short-tailed nature of the liabilities underwritten by the Company means that discounting benefit applied to the Technical Provisions is relatively low.
- **Expenses**: The relevant expenses involved in the operation of the Company are included within the calculation of the technical provisions.
- **Reinsurance**: It is assumed that the reinsurance will perform as expected, although the technical provisions include an allowance for bad debt.
- **ENIDs**: Events not in Data ("ENIDs") are calculated based on scenario analysis for each line of business underwritten by CIEL. The amount calculated is small compared with other elements in the calculation of the technical provisions.

Matching adjustment, volatility adjustment and transitional provisions

The Company has no matching adjustments, volatility adjustments or transitional measures as at the reporting period.

Changes to technical provisions from previous reporting period

The following graph shows the walk from year end 2025 Solvency II TPs to year end 2026 Solvency II TPs.

SII Technical Provisions FY25 to FY26 – Net of Reinsurance



Key for waterfalls: decrease in TP's | Increase in TP's

Reinsurance

The Company's reinsurance program comprises of two components –Excess of Loss (XOL) and Quota Share (QS) reinsurance. The Company has two XOL treaties, one covering International Private Medical and another for Travel Insurance, as ordinarily these are the only products exposed to large losses. The treaties are placed predominantly into the Lloyd's and London reinsurance market. For the QS programme we strictly adhere to our appetite in terms of security of reinsurers with all our reinsurers being A-rated or better.

Claims Management Procedures

Claims management procedures utilised by CIEL are broadly similar year on year and incorporate both direct and indirect costs associated with the management and settlement of claims.

D.3 Other Liabilities – Solvency II balance sheet

Financial liabilities are recognised when CIEL become a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangement entered into.

All financial liabilities are initially measured at transaction price.

The following table shows a comparison of other liabilities figures under both Solvency II and IFRS for the Group.

Other Liabilities	Solvency II	IFRS	Movement
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Deferred tax liabilities	398	-	398
Insurance & intermediaries payables	4,084	10,187	(6,103)
Payables (trade, not insurance)	6,526	6,525	1
Total other liabilities	**11,008**	**16,712**	**(5,704)**

A deferred tax liability of €398k is recognised on the Solvency II balance sheet in respect of difference on the valuation of assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax base.

Insurance & intermediaries payables under Solvency II are reclassified as either Insurance Contract Liabilities or Payables (trade not insurance) in the case of certain accruals under IFRS. Payables (trade, not insurance) on the IFRS balance sheet includes indirect tax liabilities, amounts due to Group undertakings other payables. The difference in value between the two-accounting basis relates to reclassifications rather than valuation differences.

D.4 Alternative methods for valuation

No alternative valuation methods have been utilised by CIEL.

D.5 Any other information / disclosures

There is no other information to report on.

D. Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Company Information

The following table shows a comparison of asset figures under both Solvency II and IFRS for CIEL.

Assets	Solvency II	IFRS	Movement
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Financial assets	41,138	41,138	-
Reinsurance contract assets		769	(769)
Reinsurance recoverables from:	(708)	-	(708)
Non-life excluding health	(172)	-	(172)
Health similar to non-life	(536)	-	(536)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1,898	47,669	(45,771)
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	1,897	1,897	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,583	2,583	-
Total assets	**46,808**	**94,056**	**(47,248)**

There are no differences in the calculation method of assets between the Group and the Company.

There is no additional information to be provided on the valuation and calculation of technical provisions in relation to the Company that have been provided in Section D.2.

The following table shows a comparison of other liabilities figures under both Solvency II and IFRS for CIEL.

Other Liabilities	Solvency II	IFRS	Movement
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Deferred tax liabilities	398	-	398
Insurance & intermediaries payables	4,084	10,187	(6,103)
Payables (trade, not insurance)	6,483	6,482	1
Total other liabilities	**10,965**	**16,669**	**(5,704)**

There are no differences in the calculation method of other liabilities between the Group and the Company.

Under the accounting valuation of IFRS 17, the insurance and reinsurance payables together with the trade payables are now classified as part of the insurance contract liabilities.

There are no other material information relating to valuation of assets or other liabilities, and there have been no material changes in the valuation of assets or liabilities during the year.

E. Capital Management

E.1 Own Funds

The Group aims to ensure that its 'own funds' consists of the appropriate mix of 'tier 1', 'tier 2' and 'tier 3' (including ancillary own funds) capital as defined by Chapter 5 MFSA insurance rules issued under the Insurance Business Act. However, as far as possible the Group will aim to have tier 1 capital. The Group's own funds shall take the form of:

- Ordinary Share Capital
- Retained Earnings
- Shareholders' contribution
- Unpaid and uncalled Share Capital
- Any other capital admissible under the above insurance rules

The following table analysis the movement of capital between tiers as at 30 April 2026 and 2025:

CHEL Own funds	Own Funds Quality	FY26	FY25	Movement
		€'000	€'000	€'000
Ordinary share capital	Tier 1	7,400	7,400	-
Shareholders' contribution	Tier 1	700	700	-
Reconciliation reserve	Tier 1	15,824	12,438	3,386
Total Own Funds		**23,924**	**20,538**	**3,386**

Total own funds are utilised to cover the SCR for the Group. Only Tier 1 Capital is utilised to cover the MCR for CIEL.

The Group's components of own funds are detailed below:

Tier 1 Capital

Tier 1 Capital is made up of paid-in ordinary share capital, shareholders' contribution and the reconciliation reserve. This is of the highest quality and permanent. The paid-in ordinary share capital amounted to €7,400,000 (2025: €7,400,000). The Group has further a paid in shareholders' contribution of €700,000 (2025: €700,000).

The reconciliation reserve is made up of the following:

Group	FY26	FY25
	€'000	€'000
Solvency II Excess of Assets over Liabilities	23,924	20,538
Other Basic Own Funds Items	8,100	8,100
Reconciliation reserve	**15,824**	**12,438**

The following table provides a reconciliation between the Group Solvency II Own Funds and the Total Group Equity as per IFRS:

	FY26	FY25
	€'000	€'000
Solvency II Excess of Assets over Liabilities	23,924	20,538
Difference in the value of assets	47,247	42,809
Difference in the value of gross technical provisions	(48,547)	(42,547)
Difference in the value of other liabilities	(5,704)	(5,746)
Total Group Equity as per IFRS	16,920	15,054

The differences in assets are explained in D.1, the differences in technical provisions are explained in D.2, whilst the differences in other liabilities are explained in D.3.

Tier 3 Capital

Tier 3 capital is made up of the Net Deferred Tax Asset. As at 30 April 2026, the Company did not have any Tier 3 capital.

None of the Group's own funds are subject to transitional arrangement. No additional ratios to the ones calculated and disclosed in template S.23.01 are included in this document. None of the Group's own funds are transferable or fungible.

Capital Management

The Company's capital is managed to ensure that all regulatory requirements in relation to capital levels maintained are satisfied. To achieve this objective, the following capital requirements are adhered to:

- The Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) calculation
- The Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) calculation

The Board ensures that the higher of these two capital requirement assessments shall be maintained. Secondary to fulfilling the Group's regulatory requirements as described above, the Board aims to maximize the employment of capital, subject to the conditions imposed by the Group's investment policy.

The Board formally reviews the utilization of the Group's capital and the overall effectiveness of its capital management policy at least annually.

There are no additional solvency ratios to the ones included in template S.23.01 (i.e., SCR and MCR) to be disclosed by the Group.

Calculation of Group Own Funds and Calculation of Solvency

Group own funds and solvency capital calculations have been carried out in accordance with Method 1 – Accounting consolidation-based method in accordance with Article 230 of the Directive.

The Directors of CIEL have determined that CISEL should be classified as a strategic participation when considering the requirements of Article 335 of the Solvency II Directive and EIOPA published Q&A ID 649.

Capital Shortfalls

The Board is confident that in the event of a capital shortfall that the Collinson Group, in response to a justified request for a capital injection, will take the necessary action to ensure that the Group's regulatory capital requirements are met.

In the unforeseen event that the Group faces insufficient levels of Capital to meet its regulatory requirements, the Board shall investigate alternative measures to realign the business plan with its capital base. These measures shall include de-risking, amendments to underwriting and risk retention strategy, amendment to pricing strategy and, if necessary, to request additional capital from the parent.

The Group has the following components of own funds as at 30 April 2026 and 2025: Tier 1 basic own funds; ordinary share capital, capital contribution and reconciliation reserve.

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

No own funds items are subject to transitional arrangements.

No deductions are applied to own funds and there are no significant restrictions affecting their availability and transferability.

E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

Solvency Capital Requirement Coverage

Group Solvency Position	**FY26** €'000	**FY25** **€'000**
Group's Own Funds to cover the SCR	23,924	20,538
Solvency Capital Requirement	11,168	8,850
SCR Coverage Ratio	**214%**	**232%**
Group's Own Funds to cover the Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	23,924	20,538
Minimum Consolidated Group SCR	5,025	4,000
Minimum Consolidated Group SCR Coverage Ratio	**476%**	**513%**

The Group uses EIOPA's Solvency II standard formula as the basis for calculating the SCR.

The minimum consolidated Group SCR was calculated in accordance with the Commission Delegated Regulation. With effect from October 2022, the absolute floor for the calculation of the MCR increased from €3,700,000 to €4,000,000. Based on the risk profile of CIEL, the MCR calculated by using the linear method exceeds the MCR corridor, whose maximum is capped as 45% of the SCR. Therefore, the MCR increased from FY25 to FY26 due to the increase in the SCR itself.

The SCR and MCR are calculated on the basis of the eligible own funds.

The Own Funds available to cover the SCR and MCR has been positively impacted by the financial results registered during the year under review.

The calculation below shows the net best estimates and net written premiums for the year 2026 per line of business utilised in the calculation of the linear minimum consolidated Group SCR.

Linear formula component for non-life insurance obligations	€'000	Net best estimate and TP calculated as a whole €'000	Net written premium in the last 12 months €'000
Medical expense insurance		6,310	19,748
Other motor		1,245	10,960
Fire and other damage to property		98	355
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance		6	81
Assistance		6,758	19,966
Miscellaneous financial loss		98	656
Overall MCR calculation			
Linear MCR	5,240		
SCR	11,168		
MCR cap	5,025		
MCR floor	2,792		
Combined MCR	5,025		
Absolute floor of the MCR	**4,000**		
Minimum Capital Requirement	**5,025**		

Solvency Capital Position

During the year, the Group continued to keep under review the assumptions underpinning the standard formula and assessment that the continued use of the standard formula to calculate the SCR remains appropriate.

As set out in the EIOPA Directive, the Group's solvency position is calculated using method 1 ("accounting consolidation-based method"). The Group held €23,924k of eligible unrestricted Own Funds to cover the SCR as at 30 April 2026 (2025: €20,538k). The Group held sufficient capital to cover the SCR throughout the reporting period.

The table below provides a breakdown of the components of CHEL's SCR as at 30 April 2026:

Solvency Capital Requirement	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000	Movement €'000
Non-Life Underwriting	6,874	4,992	1,882
Health Underwriting	3,395	2,999	396
Market Risk	1,859	2,096	(237)
Counterparty Default	720	390	330
Undiversified BSCR	**12,848**	**10,477**	**2,371**
Diversification	(3,951)	(3,422)	(529)
Base SCR	**8,897**	**7,055**	**1,842**
Operational Risk	2,669	2,116	553
LACDT	(398)	(321)	(77)
Group Solvency Capital Requirement	**11,168**	**8,850**	**2,318**
Group's Own Funds to cover the SCR	23,924	20,538	3,386
Group SCR Coverage Ratio	**214%**	**232%**	**(18%)**

Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax assets under Solvency II

The value of the Combined SCR has been reduced to allow for the loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax ("LACDT"). This adjustment has been calculated in accordance with Article 207 of the Regulation and is equal to the change in the value of deferred taxes that would result from an instantaneous loss ("IL'') of an amount that is equal to the Basic SCR plus operational risk.

As at 30 April 2026, CIEL has taken an LACDT benefit of €398k (2025: €321k). The LACDT has been calculated on the basis that the IL would remove the need for CIEL to meet the Deferred Tax Liability on the balance sheet. No LACDT has been calculated based on any expectation of future profit that would lead to the creation of a Deferred Tax Asset.

Changes to the methodology of the underlying SCR calculation

No changes were made to the methodology of the underlying SCR calculation during the year ended 30 April 2026.

Undertaking Specific Parameters (USPs)

The Group does not use any Company undertaking specific parameters in the standard formula calculation. Simplified calculations are used in computing spread risk within the Market Risk Module in accordance with Article 104 of the regulations.

Capital add-on

The Group does not make use of any capital add-ons, as the risk profile does not deviate significantly from the assumptions underpinning the calibration of the standard formula.

E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement

The duration-based method of calculating the equity risk sub-module has not been used in the Company's SCR calculation.

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

The Group uses solely the standard formula for its solvency capital requirement calculation.

E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement during the period.

During the financial year ended 30 April 2026 there were no instances during which the Group was not compliant with both the MCR and SCR. Furthermore, the Board of CIEL approved an ORSA report during 2026 which showed that the Company expects to meet its capital requirements over its planning period.

E.6 Any other information

Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax

The establishing of a Deferred Tax Liability on the SII balance sheet has allowed for the inclusion of the loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax within the SCR.

Events after the reporting period

There is no other information to be submitted.

E. Capital Management

Company information

The section provides information of the Capital Management in respect of the Company. There are no material differences with respect to the capital management processes between the Group and the Company except as explained below.

The following table analyses the movement of capital between tiers of CIEL as at 30 April 2026 and 2025:

CIEL Own funds	Own Funds Quality	FY26	FY25	Movement
		€'000	€'000	€'000
Ordinary share capital	Tier 1	8,300	8,300	-
Capital contribution	Tier 1	2,700	1,700	1,000
Reconciliation reserve	Tier 1	10,524	8,430	2,094
Total Own Funds		**21,524**	**18,430**	**3,094**

The reconciliation reserve is made up of the following:

CIEL	FY26	FY25
	€'000	€'000
Solvency II Excess of Assets over Liabilities	21,524	18,430
Other Basic Own Funds Items	11,000	10,000
Reconciliation reserve	**10,524**	**8,430**

The following table provides a reconciliation between CIEL Solvency II Own Funds and the Total Equity as per IFRS:

	FY26	FY25
	€'000	€'000
Solvency II Excess of Assets over Liabilities	21,524	18,430
Difference in the value of assets	47,248	42,810
Difference in the value of gross technical provisions	(48,547)	(42,547)
Difference in the value of other liabilities	(5,704)	(5,747)
Total Equity as per IFRS	14,521	12,946

CIEL's solvency position as at 30 April 2026 was as follows:

Solvency Position	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000
Company's Own Funds to cover the SCR	21,524	18,430
Solvency Capital Requirement	10,947	8,613
SCR Coverage Ratio	**197%**	**214%**
Company's Own Funds to cover the MCR	21,524	18,430
Minimum Capital Requirement	4,926	4,000
MCR Coverage Ratio	**437%**	**461%**

The calculation below shows the net best estimates and net written premiums for the year 2026 per line of business utilised in the calculation of the Linear minimum SCR.

Linear formula component for non-life insurance obligations	€'000	Net best estimate and TP calculated as a whole €'000	Net written premium in the last 12 months €'000
Medical expense insurance		6,310	19,748
Other motor		1,245	10,960
Fire and other damage to property		98	355
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance		6	81
Assistance		6,758	19,966
Miscellaneous financial loss		98	656
Overall MCR calculation			
Linear MCR	5,240		
SCR	10,947		
MCR cap	4,926		
MCR floor	2,737		
Combined MCR	4,926		
Absolute floor of the MCR	**4,000**		
Minimum Capital Requirement	**4,926**		

E. Capital Management

The table below provides a breakdown of the components of CIEL Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) as at 30 April 2026:

Solvency Capital Requirement	FY26 €'000	FY25 €'000	Movement €'000
Non-Life Underwriting	6,874	4,992	1,882
Health Underwriting	3,395	2,999	396
Market Risk	1,522	1,781	(259)
Counterparty Default	720	390	330
Undiversified BSCR	**12,511**	**10,162**	**2,349**
Diversification	(3,784)	(3,290)	(494)
Base SCR	**8,727**	**6,872**	**1,855**
Operational Risk	2,618	2,062	556
LACDT	(398)	(321)	(77)
Solvency Capital Requirement	**10,947**	**8,613**	**2,334**
Company's Own Funds to cover the SCR	21,524	18,430	3,094
SCR Coverage Ratio	**197%**	**214%**	**(17%)**

There is no other information to report on.

Appendix 1 – CHEL Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs)

Collinson Holdings Europe Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

30 April

2026

(Monetary amounts in EUR thousands)

General information

Participating undertaking name	Collinson Holdings Europe Limited
Group identification code	213800VYZJWV85MVON54
Type of code of group	LEI
Country of the group supervisor	MT
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	30 April 2026
Currency used for reporting	EUR
Accounting standards	IFRS
Method of Calculation of the group SCR	Standard formula
Method of group solvency calculation	Method 1 is used exclusively
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

S.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

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

S.05.02.04 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country

S.23.01.22 - Own Funds

S.25.01.22 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for groups on Standard Formula

S.32.01.22 - Undertakings in the scope of the group

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	43,095
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	0
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	1,957
R0100	*Equities*	0
R0110	*Equities - listed*	
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	
R0130	*Bonds*	0
R0140	*Government Bonds*	0
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	0
R0160	*Structured notes*	0
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	0
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	41,138
R0190	*Derivatives*	
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	0
R0210	*Other investments*	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	*Loans on policies*	
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	-708
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	-708
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	-172
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	-536
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0320	*Health similar to life*	
R0330	*Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0340	*Life index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1,898
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	2,361
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	2,605
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	**Total assets**	49,251

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	14,318
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	8,409
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0540	*Best Estimate*	8,033
R0550	*Risk margin*	376
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	5,909
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0580	*Best Estimate*	5,774
R0590	*Risk margin*	135
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	0
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0630	*Best Estimate*	
R0640	*Risk margin*	
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	0
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0670	*Best Estimate*	
R0680	*Risk margin*	
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0710	*Best Estimate*	
R0720	*Risk margin*	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	398
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	4,084
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	6,526
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	
R0900	**Total liabilities**	25,327
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	23,924

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

Non-life

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		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	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
	Premiums written																	
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	78,144				18,100	815	591				49,145	1,160					147,955
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0140	Reinsurers' share	58,396				7,140	733	236				29,179	504					96,189
R0200	Net	19,748				10,960	81	355				19,966	656					51,766
	Premiums earned																	
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	75,568				18,184	938	558				49,567	950					145,765
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0240	Reinsurers' share	57,115				7,430	844	232				30,342	402					96,366
R0300	Net	18,453				10,753	94	326				19,225	548					49,399
	Claims incurred																	
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	34,651				7,335	351	72				14,239	284					56,932
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0340	Reinsurers' share	26,317				2,927	316	17				9,046	135					38,759
R0400	Net	8,334				4,409	35	54				5,193	149					18,174
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	6,234				6,123	54	202				10,947	372					23,932
R1210	**Balance - other technical expenses/income**																	5,137
R1300	**Total technical expenses**																	29,069

S.05.02.04

Premiums, claims and expenses by country

Non-life

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
R0010			IE	IT	FR	DE	NO	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	0	90,808	18,430	6,580	8,342	7,648	131,809
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share							0
R0200	Net	0	90,808	18,430	6,580	8,342	7,648	131,809
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business		88,228	18,808	6,620	8,392	7,416	129,465
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share							0
R0300	Net	0	88,228	18,808	6,620	8,392	7,416	129,465
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business		39,198	5,947	1,853	2,349	3,025	52,373
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share							0
R0400	Net	0	39,198	5,947	1,853	2,349	3,025	52,373
R0550	**Expenses incurred**		27,569	9,641	4,117	5,219	3,409	49,956
R1210	**Balance - other technical expenses/income**							
R1300	**Total technical expenses**							49,956

S.23.01.22

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
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	7,400	7,400		0	
R0020	*Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital to be deducted at group level*	0				
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0060	*Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts to be deducted at group level*	0				
R0070	Surplus funds	0	0			
R0080	*Non-available surplus funds to be deducted at group level*	0				
R0090	Preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0100	*Non-available preference shares to be dedcuted at group level*	0				
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0120	*Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level*	0				
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	15,824	15,824			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
R0150	*Non-available subordinated liabilities to be deducted at group level*	0				
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
R0170	*The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available to be deducted at the group level*	0				
R0180	Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	700	700	0	0	0
R0190	*Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority*	0				
R0200	Minority interests	0				
R0210	*Non-available minority interests to be deducted at group level*	0				
R0220	**Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds**					
R0230	**Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities**	0				
R0240	*whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC*	0				
R0250	Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	0				
R0260	Deduction for participations included via Deduction and Aggregation method (D&A) when a combination of methods are used	0				
R0270	**Total of non-available own fund items to be deducted**	0	0	0	0	0
R0280	**Total deductions**	0	0	0	0	0
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	23,924	23,924	0	0	0
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0				
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0380	Non available ancillary own funds to be dedcuted at group level	0				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	0			0	0
	Own funds of other financial sectors					
R0410	Credit Institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies	0				
R0420	Institutions for occupational retirement provision	0				
R0430	Non regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities	0				
R0440	**Total own funds of other financial sectors**	0	0	0	0	0

S.23.01.22

Own Funds

	Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector	Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
	Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination with method 1					
R0450	Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	0				
R0460	Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT	0				
R0520	Total available own funds to meet the consolidated part of the group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	23,924	23,924	0	0	0
R0530	Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	23,924	23,924	0	0	
R0560	Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated part of the group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	23,924	23,924	0	0	0
R0570	Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR (group)	23,924	23,924	0	0	
R0610	**Minimum consolidated Group SCR**	5,025				
R0650	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR**	476.06%				
R0660	**Total eligible own funds to meet the total group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)**	23,924	23,924	0	0	0
R0680	**Total Group SCR**	11,168				
R0690	**Ratio of Total Eligible own funds to Total group SCR - ratio including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A**	214.22%				

	Reconcilliation reserve	C0060
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	23,924
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	
R0720	Forseeable dividends, distributions and charges	
R0730	Other basic own fund items	8,100
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0
R0750	Other non available own funds	
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	15,824
	Expected profits	
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business	
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	5,666
R0790	**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**	5,666

S.25.01.22

Solvency Capital Requirement - for groups on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	Market risk	1,859		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	720		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	0		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	3,395		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	6,874		
R0060	Diversification	-3,952		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	0		
R0100	**Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**	8,897		

		C0100
	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	
R0130	Operational risk	2,669
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-398
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
R0200	**Solvency Capital Requirement calculated on the basis of Art. 336 (a) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, excluding capital add-on**	11,168
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	0
R0211	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a*	0
R0212	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b*	0
R0213	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c*	0
R0214	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d*	0
R0220	**Consolidated Group SCR**	11,168
	Other information on SCR	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	0
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0
R0470	Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	5,025
	Information on other entities	
R0500	Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	0
R0510	*Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies*	0
R0520	*Institutions for occupational retirement provisions*	0
R0530	*Capital requirement for non- regulated entities carrying out financial activities*	0
R0540	Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	0
R0550	Capital requirement for residual undertakings	0
R0555	Capital requirement for collective investment undertakings or investments packaged as funds	0
	Overall SCR	
R0560	SCR for undertakings included via D&A method	0
R0570	**Total group solvency capital requirement**	11,168

USP Key

For life underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
9 - None

For health underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk
3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk
9 - None

For non-life underwriting risk:
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk
7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk
8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk
9 - None

S.32.01.22

Undertakings in the scope of the group

Row	Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080
1	MT	213800QMQ8NUT2HQS269	LEI	Collinson Insurance Europe Limited	Non life insurance undertaking	Non life insurance undertaking	Non-mutual	Malta Financial Services Authority

S.32.01.22

Undertakings in the scope of the group

					Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation
	Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	% 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
Row	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
1	MT	213800QMQ8NUT2HQS269	LEI	Collinson Insurance Europe Limited	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Significant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation

Appendix 2 – CIEL Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRTs)

Collinson Insurance Europe Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

30 April

2026

(Monetary amounts in EUR thousands)

General information

Undertaking name	Collinson Insurance Europe Limited
Undertaking identification code	213800QMQ8NUT2HQS269
Type of code of undertaking	LEI
Type of undertaking	Non-Life insurance undertakings
Country of authorisation	MT
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	30 April 2026
Currency used for reporting	EUR
Accounting standards	IFRS
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

S.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

S.04.05.21 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

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

S.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions

S.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims

S.23.01.01 - Own Funds

S.25.01.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

S.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Assets	C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	41,138
R0080	*Property (other than for own use)*	0
R0090	*Holdings in related undertakings, including participations*	0
R0100	*Equities*	0
R0110	*Equities - listed*	
R0120	*Equities - unlisted*	
R0130	*Bonds*	0
R0140	*Government Bonds*	0
R0150	*Corporate Bonds*	0
R0160	*Structured notes*	0
R0170	*Collateralised securities*	0
R0180	*Collective Investments Undertakings*	41,138
R0190	*Derivatives*	
R0200	*Deposits other than cash equivalents*	0
R0210	*Other investments*	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	*Loans on policies*	
R0250	*Loans and mortgages to individuals*	
R0260	*Other loans and mortgages*	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	-708
R0280	*Non-life and health similar to non-life*	-708
R0290	*Non-life excluding health*	-172
R0300	*Health similar to non-life*	-536
R0310	*Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked*	0
R0320	*Health similar to life*	
R0330	*Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0340	*Life index-linked and unit-linked*	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	1,898
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	1,897
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	2,583
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	**Total assets**	46,808

S.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
	Liabilities	C0010
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	14,318
R0520	*Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)*	8,409
R0530	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0540	*Best Estimate*	8,033
R0550	*Risk margin*	376
R0560	*Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)*	5,909
R0570	*TP calculated as a whole*	0
R0580	*Best Estimate*	5,774
R0590	*Risk margin*	135
R0600	Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
R0610	*Technical provisions - health (similar to life)*	0
R0620	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0630	*Best Estimate*	
R0640	*Risk margin*	
R0650	*Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)*	0
R0660	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0670	*Best Estimate*	
R0680	*Risk margin*	
R0690	Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	0
R0700	*TP calculated as a whole*	
R0710	*Best Estimate*	
R0720	*Risk margin*	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	398
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	4,084
R0830	Reinsurance payables	
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	6,483
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	*Subordinated liabilities not in BOF*	
R0870	*Subordinated liabilities in BOF*	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	
R0900	**Total liabilities**	25,284
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	21,524

S.04.05.21

Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written): non-life				
R0010			IE	IT	FR	DE	NO
	Premiums written (gross)	C0010	C0020	C0021	C0022	C0023	C0024
R0020	Gross Written Premium (direct)	0	90,808	18,430	6,580	8,342	7,648
R0021	Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)						
R0022	Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)						
	Premiums earned (gross)						
R0030	Gross Earned Premium (direct)	0	88,228	18,808	6,620	8,392	7,416
R0031	Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)						
R0032	Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)						
	Claims incurred (gross)						
R0040	Claims incurred (direct)	0	39,198	5,947	1,853	2,349	3,025
R0041	Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)						
R0042	Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)						
	Expenses incurred (gross)						
R0050	Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	0	27,569	9,641	4,117	5,219	3,409
R0051	Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)						
R0052	Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)						

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

Non-life

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
		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	Misc. financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation and transport	Property	
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
	Premiums written																	
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	78,144				18,100	815	591				49,145	1,160					147,955
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0140	Reinsurers' share	58,396				7,140	733	236				29,179	504					96,189
R0200	Net	19,748				10,960	81	355				19,966	656					51,766
	Premiums earned																	
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	75,568				18,184	938	558				49,567	950					145,765
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0240	Reinsurers' share	57,115				7,430	844	232				30,342	402					96,366
R0300	Net	18,453				10,753	94	326				19,225	548					49,399
	Claims incurred																	
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	34,651				7,335	351	72				14,239	284					56,932
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted																	0
R0340	Reinsurers' share	26,317				2,927	316	17				9,046	135					38,759
R0400	Net	8,334				4,409	35	54				5,193	149					18,174
R0550	**Expenses incurred**	6,234				6,123	54	202				10,947	372					23,932
R1210	**Balance - other technical expenses/income**																	5,137
R1300	**Total technical expenses**																	29,069

S.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions

		Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
		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	
		C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0010	**Technical provisions calculated as a whole**																	0
R0050	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																	0
	Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
	Best estimate																	
	Premium provisions																	
R0060	Gross	-1,464				473	0	42				2,330	50					1,430
R0140	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	-5,987				-339	-5	-23				-2,841	-24					-9,220
R0150	**Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions**	4,523				812	5	65				5,171	74					10,650
	Claims provisions																	
R0160	Gross	7,238				745	6	56				4,286	46					12,377
R0240	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	5,452				312	5	22				2,698	22					8,512
R0250	**Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions**	1,787				433	1	33				1,588	24					3,865
R0260	**Total best estimate - gross**	5,774				1,217	6	98				6,616	96					13,807
R0270	**Total best estimate - net**	6,310				1,245	6	98				6,759	98					14,515
R0280	**Risk margin**	135				164	6	3				193	10					512
R0320	**Technical provisions - total**	5,909				1,381	12	101				6,810	105					14,318
R0330	**Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total**	-536				-27	0	-1				-142	-2					-708
R0340	**Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total**	6,445				1,409	12	102				6,952	108					15,027

S.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020 **Accident year / underwriting year** Underwriting Year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(absolute amount)

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
	Year	Development year											In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
R0100	Prior											0	0	0
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0
R0180	-7	0	4,662	3,132	137	-99	-1	3	3				3	7,838
R0190	-6	345	6,411	2,899	525	179	-25	4					4	10,339
R0200	-5	531	9,338	10,236	2,159	182	26						26	22,472
R0210	-4	1,282	17,992	16,754	1,758	264							264	38,049
R0220	-3	1,283	23,660	16,091	1,680								1,680	42,715
R0230	-2	2,103	28,878	17,029									17,029	48,010
R0240	-1	3,195	30,840										30,840	34,036
R0250	0	3,338											3,338	3,338
R0260												Total	53,186	206,797

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
	Year	Development year											Year end (discounted data)
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	
R0100	Prior											0	0
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11				11
R0190	-6	0	0	0	0	0	2	7					7
R0200	-5	0	0	0	0	43	22						22
R0210	-4	0	0	0	224	75							74
R0220	-3	0	0	1,156	369								362
R0230	-2	0	6,001	2,090									2,067
R0240	-1	1,487	8,390										8,272
R0250	0	1,604											1,561
R0260												Total	12,377

S.23.01.01

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 2015/35	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	8,300	8,300		0	
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0070	Surplus funds	0	0			
R0090	Preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	10,524	10,524			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
R0180	Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	2,700	2,700	0	0	0
R0220	**Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds**	0				
R0230	**Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions**	0				
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	21,524	21,524	0	0	0
	Ancillary own funds					
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0				
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	0				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	0			0	0
	Available and eligible own funds					
R0500	Total available own funds to meet the SCR	21,524	21,524	0	0	0
R0510	Total available own funds to meet the MCR	21,524	21,524	0	0	
R0540	Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	21,524	21,524	0	0	0
R0550	Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	21,524	21,524	0	0	
R0580	**SCR**	10,947				
R0600	**MCR**	4,926				
R0620	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**	196.63%				
R0640	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**	436.96%				
	Reconcilliation reserve	C0060				
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	21,524				
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0				
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges					
R0730	Other basic own fund items	11,000				
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0				
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	10,524				
	Expected profits					
R0770	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business					
R0780	Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non- life business	5,666				
R0790	**Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)**	5,666				

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0120
R0010	Market risk	1,522		
R0020	Counterparty default risk	720		
R0030	Life underwriting risk	0		
R0040	Health underwriting risk	3,395		
R0050	Non-life underwriting risk	6,874		
R0060	Diversification	-3,785		
R0070	Intangible asset risk	0		
R0100	**Basic Solvency Capital Requirement**	8,727		

		C0100
	Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	
R0130	Operational risk	2,618
R0140	Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
R0150	Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-398
R0160	Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
R0200	**Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on**	10,947
R0210	Capital add-ons already set	0
R0211	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type a*	0
R0212	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type b*	0
R0213	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type c*	0
R0214	*of which, capital add-ons already set - Article 37 (1) Type d*	0
R0220	**Solvency capital requirement**	10,947

		C0100
	Other information on SCR	
R0400	Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0
R0410	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	0
R0420	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0
R0430	Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	0
R0440	Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0

		Yes/No
	Approach to tax rate	C0109
R0590	Approach based on average tax rate	Yes

		LAC DT
	Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	C0130
R0640	LAC DT	-398
R0650	LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	-398
R0660	LAC DT justified by reference to probable future taxable economic profit	0
R0670	LAC DT justified by carry back, current year	0
R0680	LAC DT justified by carry back, future years	0
R0690	Maximum LAC DT	0

USP Key

For life underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
9 - None

For health underwriting risk:
1 - Increase in the amount of annuity benefits
2 - Standard deviation for NSLT health premium risk
3 - Standard deviation for NSLT health gross premium risk
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
5 - Standard deviation for NSLT health reserve risk
9 - None

For non-life underwriting risk:
4 - Adjustment factor for non-proportional reinsurance
6 - Standard deviation for non-life premium risk
7 - Standard deviation for non-life gross premium risk
8 - Standard deviation for non-life reserve risk
9 - None

S.28.01.01

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

	Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0010
R0010	MCR_{NL} Result	5,240

		Net (of reinsurance /SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance	6,310	19,748
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	1,245	10,960
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	6	81
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	98	355
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance	6,759	19,966
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	98	656
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance	0	
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	0	
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	0	
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance	0	

	Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations	C0040
R0200	MCR_L Result	0

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

	Overall MCR calculation	C0070
R0300	Linear MCR	5,240
R0310	SCR	10,947
R0320	MCR cap	4,926
R0330	MCR floor	2,737
R0340	Combined MCR	4,926
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR	4,000
R0400	**Minimum Capital Requirement**	4,926

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