

## FINAL REPORT

on the following proposals:

- amendments to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 on supervisory reporting
- amendments to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/895 on public disclosure
- revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes
- revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third-country insurance undertakings

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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1.1. INTRODUCTION

On 10 July 2025, EIOPA launched a public consultation package on the:

- Draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Directive 2009/138/EC with regard to the templates for the submission by insurance and reinsurance undertakings to their supervisory authorities and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 (ITS on supervisory reporting);
- Draft Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Directive 2009/138/EC with regard to the procedures, formats and templates for the disclosure by insurance and reinsurance undertakings of their report on their solvency and financial condition and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/895 (ITS on public disclosure);
- Draft revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes; and
- Draft revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings.

All documents included proposals for reduction of the reporting burden in line with European Commission's objective to reduce reporting burden at least of 25% for all companies (35% for SMEs)<sup>1</sup>.

This final report following the comments received during the public consultation and their careful review sets out the final text of the draft instruments publicly consulted including an impact assessment and a feedback statement of the public consultation.

The zip file, included as a separate annex to this paper, includes changes to the ITS on supervisory reporting and to the ITS on public disclosure with the relevant annexes (in track changes and clean) together with the consolidated versions (in track changes and clean) of the revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes and the draft revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings.

The analysis of the expected impact from the proposed changes is covered under the Impact assessment included in Annex I and Annex II.

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<sup>1</sup> As part of the EU data strategy, the EU Commission's 2025 work programme has called for a 25% reduction of the reporting burden by the end of its mandate in 2029, through regular review, a re-use of reported data and easier data sharing between authorities - [Commission proposes to cut red tape and simplify business environment - European Commission](#)

## 1.2. CONTENT

These draft amendments to the ITS on supervisory reporting and ITS on public disclosure include changes in the following areas:

- 1) Changes in the reporting obligations stemming from the change of Level 1<sup>2</sup> and Level 2 text<sup>3</sup>,
- 2) Correction of errors/inconsistencies identified in the first year of the application of the latest ITS on Supervisory reporting and ITS on public disclosure (applicable since December 2023),
- 3) Request of new limited set of information, and
- 4) Proposals for reporting reduction.

The revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes and the revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings bring a reduction of respectively 27% and 36%, i.e. updating references, simplifying and reducing the number of individual Guidelines while also aligning with the changes in the reporting obligations stemming from the Level 1 and Level 2 text. Moreover, the threshold for identifying reporting entities (groups and solos) for Financial Stability purposes increased from EUR 12 bn. to EUR 20 bn.

EIOPA is confident that the proposals would lead to a substantial burden reduction for European (re)insurers.

## 1.3. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

EIOPA conducted a public consultation on the draft amendments to the ITS on supervisory reporting, the ITS on public disclosure, the draft revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes and draft revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings between 10 July 2025 and 10 October 2025. Two stakeholders' events related to the public consultations were held, namely a pre-public consultation on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2025 to present the Consultation Paper and post-public consultation on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2026 to give an insight into the main comments received and the expected changes. Following the publication of the consultation paper, twenty-three stakeholders submitted 671 comments in total.

The input received provided important guidance to EIOPA in preparing a final draft of the amendments of both ITSs before their submission to the COM. All comments submitted were given careful consideration by EIOPA. The individual public comments received and EIOPA's response to them are published in a separate document.

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<sup>2</sup> Directive 2009/138/EC as amended by the Directive 2025/2 of 27 November 2024

<sup>3</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2026/269 of 29 October 2025 amending Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35

## 1.4. NEXT STEPS

The draft amendments to the ITS on supervisory reporting and ITS on public disclosure will be submitted to the European Commission. In accordance with Article 15 of the Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 (EIOPA Regulation)<sup>4</sup>, the Commission will decide on their endorsement.

The draft revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes and the draft revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings will become applicable on 30 January 2027.

EIOPA would like to clarify the timing of the entry into application of the new reporting requirements stemming from the Solvency II review. Pending the final ITS to be endorsed by the COM, EIOPA is of the view that:

- The entry into application of the new supervisory reporting requirements, in particular the QRT set out in a new ITS, will be on the same day as the entry into application of the Solvency II review, i.e. 30 January 2027. Therefore, the QRTs related to Q4 2026 and the financial year 2026 should be based on the current ITS. The QRTs based on the new requirements will be applicable from Q1 2027 onwards.
- The same approach applies to the public disclosure requirements, namely the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) 2026, disclosed in 2027, should be based on the current legal framework while the SFCR 2027, disclosed in 2028, should reflect the new provisions (e.g. new structure of the SFCR as well as the new audit requirement).
- EIOPA is aware that some undertakings/groups (e.g. listed ones) may want to disclose the expected impacts of the regulatory changes in their Q4 2026 or financial year 2026 reporting (e.g. normally expected from IFRS users). However, this should be seen as voluntary disclosure and not as a Solvency II requirement or double reporting.
- EIOPA will not introduce a day 1 reporting exercise for all undertakings/groups within the scope of Solvency II to get information on the effect of the transition. However, EIOPA intends to launch in 2027 a coordinated and targeted data collection, limited to some QRTs, to some undertakings/groups to assess the impact of the new Solvency II regime. This request will allow EIOPA to start monitoring the use of the capital relief expected from the Solvency II review, on which the European Commission asked EIOPA to report by 31 December 2028.
- Finally, EIOPA included in the ITS on supervisory reporting a transitional provision to exempt the templates to be deleted in the ITS (from 30 January 2027 onwards) from the annual 2026 supervisory reporting.

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<sup>4</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/79/EC.

## 2. BACKGROUND

In the area of reporting and disclosure legal certainty and correctness of data are crucial. National competent authorities (NCAs) should receive the information which is necessary for the purposes of supervision. It is crucial that supervisors receive meaningful data in terms of granularity, coverage, frequency and within proper timelines to identify and early assess the risks the industry faces, both at micro and macro levels. This, however, shall be done considering the costs and benefits (impact assessment) of any existing or proposed requirement in order to strike a fair balance among all interested stakeholders and implement the key concept of 'Better regulation'.

The review of the ITS on reporting and disclosure has been triggered by the need to reflect in the Solvency II reporting requirements the review of the Solvency II Directive and Delegated Regulation (so called Level 1 and Level 2 review<sup>5</sup>). At the same time, this review provides the chance to contribute to COM's goal on 'Simplification', i.e. one of the five horizontal enablers for competitiveness (as published in "A Competitiveness Compass for the EU"<sup>6</sup>) where regulatory burden is clearly considered a brake on Europe's competitiveness and COM announced an unprecedented simplification effort calling for the active collaboration of all EU and national institutions.

In the last 2023 ITS amendments<sup>7</sup> EIOPA performed a comprehensive reassessment of the reporting and disclosure requirements. As a result, already back then EIOPA proposed several changes leading to burden reduction, namely simplification of quarterly reporting for all undertakings, elimination of some annual reporting templates for all undertakings and new thresholds to better promote risk-based and proportionate reporting requirements, leading to exemptions of reporting certain templates for many undertakings<sup>8</sup>.

However, in the revision of the current ITS on reporting and disclosure EIOPA has stepped up efforts to further reduce the reporting requirements considering carefully which data is truly necessary and actively used for effective supervision, financial stability as well as looking critically at the impact of any proposal for new data requirement. Considering the challenges this approach posed in determining which changes will lead to tangible improvements EIOPA took a flexible, pragmatic and balanced approach to achieve a meaningful outcome without jeopardising its core supervisory tasks of policyholder protection and financial stability while also considering carefully the input received from the industry.

This work in addition allowed EIOPA to further enhance the principle of proportionality in reporting and the Solvency II framework in general, by considering nature, scale and complexity of risk.

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<sup>5</sup> [Directive - EU - 2025/2 - EN - EUR-Lex](#) and [Solvency 2 - Finance - European Commission](#)

<sup>6</sup> [Competitiveness compass - European Commission](#)

<sup>7</sup> [ITS on supervisory reporting \(EU\) 2023/894](#) and [ITS on public disclosure \(EU\) 2023/895](#)

<sup>8</sup> The reporting burden for SMEs was overall reduced by around 1000 data points.

### 3. SCOPE OF ITS AMENDMENTS

#### 3.1. CHANGES STEMMING OUT OF SOLVENCY II LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2 REVIEW

To reflect on the Level 1 and Level 2 review, changes have been introduced in the following templates:

- S.01.02 – Basic information (both for solo and group reporting) following Level 1 and Level 2 (Article 171a(1), 311(5) of Delegated Regulation) – adding additional columns for reporting adjustment to risk-corrected spread, phasing in mechanism for extrapolation, long-term use and long-term equity breach of SCR.
- S.22.01 - Impact of long-term guarantees measures and transitional measures (both at solo and group reporting)- following changes in Article 51(8) SII Directive (disclosure of the impact of the phasing-in for the extrapolation) and Article 308f Solvency II Directive.
- S.22.06 - Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment by country and currency (at solo reporting and solo disclosure), that is replaced by S.22.07 - Calculated volatility adjustment and corresponding best estimates by country and currency – following changes in Article 51(1c)(b), and Article 77d of Solvency II Directive.
- S.23.01, S.23.04, S.25.01, S.25.05 – changes related to the matching adjustment;
- S.26.01 – changes in the equity investments under legislative programmes introduced following changes in Article 173 of Delegated Regulation that a reduction in the percentages laid down in Article 169 can be reduced where an undertaking invests in equity under a legislative programme that fulfils the conditions laid down in Article 133(5) of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013; changes introduced in the area of securitisation (spread risk) following Article 178 of Delegated Regulation;
- S.26.02 – changes introduced to reflect on the defaulted and forborne loans (counterparty default risk) introduced via the changes in Article 189(3), 192(4a), 202 of Delegated Regulation and simplifications under Article 107a of Delegated Regulation.
- S.26.01, S.26.02, S.26.03, S.26.04, S.26.05, S.26.06, S.26.07 – changes in the simplified calculation for immaterial (sub) modules and for risk mitigation introduced following changes in the Article 89a and simplifications<sup>9</sup> following changes in the matching adjustment e.g. changes in Article 70 and 81 of Delegated Regulation and Article 216, 217 and 234 of Delegated Regulation.

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<sup>9</sup> Excluding the removal of the references to MAP in the S.23.04, requirement to report MAP which are not RFF in the S.25.01, S.25.05, removal of the requirement to report nSCR of MAP in S.25.01 and S.25.05, removal of requirement to report separately each MAP in S.26.01, S.26.02, S.26.03 S.26.04, S.26.05, S.26.06, S.26.07, S.26.08 and S.27.01.

### 3.2. CORRECTIONS ON ERRORS/INCONSISTENCIES AND CLARIFICATIONS OF THE INSTRUCTIONS

These amendments correct some errors and inconsistencies identified in the reporting and disclosure templates (e.g. via the Q&A process, feedback received from the industry and from NCAs) since the implementation of the 2023 ITS amendments.

They also provide clarification in the instructions of the areas identified while also amend the instructions for reporting of the NACE code in light of the new NACE 2.1 version applicable as of 2025.

### 3.3. REQUEST OF NEW INFORMATION

The ITS amendments introduce new limited information requests in areas where new supervisory needs have been identified to ensure that supervisory reporting remains fit-for-purpose, namely:

- New pension data - EIOPA and NCAs have a responsibility to ensure that risks associated with occupational and personal pensions are appropriately supervised and that these markets are effectively monitored—regardless of whether the activities are carried out by insurance undertakings or Institutions for Occupational Retirement Provision (IORPs).

While EIOPA collects detailed and targeted data on occupational pensions provided by IORPs, the current data collection framework for pension products offered by insurance undertakings — specifically through template S.14.01—is not sufficient for a comprehensive oversight. The structure of the template does not allow for the identification of occupational pensions separately from the broader range of pension and life insurance products, making the corresponding data unreliable for assessing pension-specific activities.

At the same time, undertakings report pension data to ECB in accordance with ECB regulation on Insurance Corporation Statistics add-ons. To reflect its tasks while also keeping the additional reporting burden to a minimum, EIOPA decided to integrate these ECB add-ons into the S.14 template. This approach combines the strengths of both datasets and removes the additional reporting of the ECB add-ons. For further details on the impact assessment and the technical aspects of the proposal, please refer to Annex II.

- Collecting data for natural catastrophes - Economic losses from extreme weather are increasing and expected to rise further due to the growing frequency and severity of catastrophes caused by global warming.<sup>10</sup>

This impacts the exposure of insurance and reinsurance undertakings to natural catastrophes and poses risks from a prudential perspective, for policyholder protection and financial stability. These risks should therefore be integrated into supervisory reporting where material and an information

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<sup>10</sup> Weather- and climate-related extremes caused economic losses of assets estimated at EUR 822 billion during 1980 - 2024 in the European Union, with over EUR 208 billion (25%) between 2021 and 2024. [Economic losses from weather- and climate-related extremes in Europe | Indicators | European Environment Agency \(EEA\)](#). Considering also additional perils such as earthquake in addition to weather- and climate-related extremes results in total economic losses of assets estimated at over EUR 1 trillion during 1980 - 2024 in the European Union.

requirement to report the size of the insurance exposure and catastrophe losses of the insurance undertaking have been introduced. This allows supervisors to develop a holistic approach to monitoring such risks.

Furthermore, and aligned with the 2021 EU climate change adaptation strategy<sup>11</sup> and the new integrated framework for European climate resilience and risk management currently developed by the EU Commission<sup>12</sup>, the information improves the collection of comprehensive catastrophe related data across the Union. All involved stakeholders (policymakers, industry, academics) are therefore expected to benefit from such data collection.

On this base two new templates will collect natural catastrophe insured loss data on an annual basis at solo level from all undertakings, except for SNCUs<sup>13</sup> and life insurers and with some exemptions to reinsurers (they will not report the exposures data).

The impact of this new information in terms of burden increase is considered in the impact assessment (Annex I).

### 3.4. EIOPA'S APPROACH ON REDUCING THE REPORTING BURDEN

Although no formal request or mandate was given to EIOPA to reduce reporting by 25%/35% and despite the reduction of reporting requirements in the 2023 ITS on reporting, EIOPA fully dedicated itself on further reducing the reporting burden to contribute to the on-going discussion on the regulatory complexity and its simplification. To this end all existing reporting and disclosure requirements were reviewed with an aim to reduce them to the extent possible while carefully considering the impact of the reporting reduction on prudential supervision, financial stability and consumer protection. The overall stability of the package, minimised implementation and maintenance costs were important elements of the work done.

The review considered the proposals received from main industry associations, e.g. Insurance Europe, AMICE and GDV while also striving a balance with all supervisory and macroprudential objectives and the need to keep a data-driven supervision.

EIOPA's approach for reduction of the reporting burden covers 5 major areas:

- 1) Reduction of the frequency of quarterly templates;
- 2) Deletion of annual templates;
- 3) Increase of proportionality;

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<sup>11</sup> [EU Adaptation Strategy - European Commission](#) 2021 EU Climate change adaption strategy refers to "The Commission will also define the data needs and explore with the industry the best ways to collect comprehensive and harmonized data from insurers, empowering, as relevant the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA)".

<sup>12</sup> [European Climate Resilience and Risk Management – Integrated Framework - Climate Action](#). 2026 Open Public Consultation for the new European climate resilience framework explicitly wants to get feedback on how it can best use Europe's wealth of climate data and digital capabilities to improve access to clear, reliable, practical and coherent information on climate risk

<sup>13</sup> Small and non-complex undertakings (SNCU)

4) Simplification and clarification; and

5) Technical simplifications.

The proposals look from the perspective of prudential reporting and public disclosure. All proposals are considering the ECB needs aiming to have a consistent approach which take into consideration both supervisory needs and the monetary and financial stability needs.

EIOPA expects that the agreed reporting reduction is not replaced by a new requirement elsewhere, for example through a national template as part of the regular reporting.

Concrete impact of the reduction is evidenced in the impact assessment included in Annex I.

### 3.4.1. Reduction of the frequency of quarterly templates

It is proposed to reduce the frequency of the following quarterly templates:

- S.28.01 (Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity) and S.28.02 (Minimum Capital Requirement - Both life and non-life insurance activity). Despite MCR is a very important floor for insurance and reinsurance undertakings' available capital, which requires immediate action from the NCAs in the event of a breach, EIOPA considers not necessary to require undertakings to keep on reporting quarterly the full set of information necessary to compute the MCR calculation and consider sufficient the submission of the current available quarterly information about the final MCR result via the S.23.01 (Own funds) template. Undertakings exempted from S.23.01 quarterly reporting shall report quarterly only cell C0010/R0600 "MCR". The inputs for the MCR calculation are kept for annual reporting only.
- S.06.03 (Collective investment undertakings (CIUs) - look-through approach): undertakings and groups will not be required to report S.06.03 in Q1 and Q3 but only in Q2 and Q4, subject to the current materiality threshold<sup>14</sup> (which is kept unchanged). The ITS review provides the chance to clarify the exceptional cases when the template is expected to be reported annually and not with the Q4 submission.

The proposal aims to strike the right balance between all supervisory demands to have a comprehensive monitoring of undertakings' exposure to CIUs while also limiting the reporting burden for undertakings/groups. Given that this template does not have enough detail for a full look-through on CIUs, it is expected that a semimanual frequency will be sufficient for detecting relevant movements in the exposure of undertakings, and this would ensure possibilities for a timely follow up by the supervisor for risks mitigation.

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<sup>14</sup> The template is required when the ratio of collective investments held by the undertaking or the group to total investments is higher than 30%

- Small and non-complex undertakings (SNCU) and small and non-complex groups (SNCG)<sup>15</sup> will be required to report in Q1 and Q3 only the following templates: S.01.01 (Content of the submission); S.01.02 (Basic Information – General) and S.23.01 (Own funds).

This proposal aims to increase proportionality targeting SNCU/SNCG, which are expected to have a simpler and more stable business model (complying with the risk-based criteria introduced in Article 29a of the SII Directive), and therefore such proposal is considered proportionate, risk-based and in line with COM's goal to prioritise the reduction of administrative burden for SMEs.

### 3.4.2. Deletion of annual templates

The proposals for deletions concern areas of supervision where templates have been designed with best intentions, but supervisory experiences have demonstrated that the templates are not fully delivering the intended information, often lack undertaking specific details and therefore are not always effectively woven into supervisory routines. Likewise, these experiences have been mirrored by remarks from industry, pointing to the high labour-intensive creation of templates and sometimes unclear benefit of such information (see also Annex I on impact assessment).

Among others, a prime example in this regard are the templates on the Variation Analysis (S.29s) which – according to stakeholders' estimation - can take up to 50 % of the total effort for creating the templates in individual cases while supervisors simultaneously lack a comprehensive explanation on the movement of the excess of the assets over liabilities.

The following annual templates are deleted:

- Annual templates for solo undertakings: S.21.01 (Loss distribution risk profile), S.21.02 (Underwriting risks non-life), S.21.03 (Non-life distribution of underwriting risks - by sum insured).
- Annual templates for solo undertakings: S.23.02 (Detailed information by tiers on own funds) and S.23.03 (Annual movements on own funds).
- Annual templates for solo undertakings: S.29.01 (Excess of Assets over Liabilities), S.29.02 (Excess of Assets over Liabilities - explained by investments and financial liabilities), S.29.03 (Excess of Assets over Liabilities - explained by technical provisions) and S.29.04 (Detailed analysis per period - Technical flows versus Technical provisions). Following feedback received during the public consultation of the package EIOPA accepted stakeholders' proposal to delete also S.29.03 as only deleting the remaining 3 templates of this category would limit the cost reduction for the most burdensome QRT category.

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<sup>15</sup> Small and non-complex undertakings (SNCU), as defined by Article 13 of the SII Directive (as amended by Directive 2025/2).

- Reinsurance templates for solo undertakings: S.30.01 (Facultative covers for non-life and life business basic data) and S.30.02 (Facultative covers for non-life and life business shares data) - item-by-item reporting on facultative reinsurance at contract level.

EIOPA acknowledges that the deletion of S.30.01-30.02 templates will diminish supervisors' ability to monitor facultative covers to some extent. However, as facultative risk covers represent highly complex and undertaking specific circumstances, such schemes cannot be fully captured by a default template applicable to all undertakings. Nevertheless, as EIOPA and NCAs note a growing use of complex innovative reinsurance structures in some cases, supervisors should require these templates in duly justified cases for ad-hoc requests to monitor material exposure or emerging risks from facultative covers. To ease the reporting in such cases the templates and their instructions will be kept in the taxonomy.

- Group templates S.23.03 (Annual movements on own funds) and S.37.03 (Risk Concentration – Exposure by asset class and rating). S.23.03 has been deleted at group level following comments received during the public consultation.

### 3.4.3. Increase proportionality

- Exempt SNCU from reporting S.06.04 (Climate change-related risks to investments) and the newly requested information on nat cat data in S.27.02 (Catastrophe data - Loss data) and S.27.03 (Exposure and premium data). Following public consultation life insurers were also exempted of reporting S.27.02 and S.27.03 and reinsurers will only need to report the S.27.02.
- Increase the threshold of S.03.01 (Off-balance sheet items – general) from 2% to 3.5%.
- Introduce requirement for not reporting S.04.05 (Activity by country - location of risk) in case location of risk is the same as the location of underwriting.

### 3.4.4. Simplify templates and clarify instructions

- Clarify the instructions of S.04s cross-border templates.
- Delete columns C0120 (Custodian), C0121 (Custodian code and Type of code) and C0122 (Type of code of custodian) from S.06.02 (List of assets).
- Simplify S.06.04 (Climate change-related risks to investments) by removing 2 out of the 4 cells<sup>16</sup> to be reported and clarifying the instructions based on the received Q&As.
- Delete C0055 (Fiscal treatment), C0142 (Remaining contractual maturity) and C0270 (Exit conditions at reporting date) from S.14.01 (Life obligations analysis).

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<sup>16</sup> Instead of the KPIs to transition and physical risks the undertakings will need to report the total exposure of the investments to transition risk and total property to physical risks.

- Delete cell “Country” from S.14.02 (Non-Life obligation analysis).
- Simplify S.16.01 (Information on annuities stemming from Non-Life Insurance obligations) by removing reporting by currency.
- Simplify S.19.01 (Non-life insurance claims) by deleting the reinsurance recoverables triangles, aligning the Claims paid and Undiscounted Best Estimate (UDBE) by including only direct claims management expenses (ALAE) and adding information on total other expenses. The reported information includes discounted best estimates on a LOB level. A clear specification on the treatment of expenses, which is additionally in line with the actuarial reserving practice, improves the data for supervisory analyses and at the same time reduces bureaucratic burden for insurance undertakings. Following stakeholders’ comments that EIOPA’s publicly consulted proposal of splitting ULAE and other expenses will generate a high workload, a simplification has been introduced by requiring only the total of other expenses than ALAE without splitting them.
- Remove the redundant reporting on P&L information across S.36s (IGT) templates.
- Clarify in the ITS on supervisory reporting that when S.06.02, S.06.03, S.08.01 are reported in Q4 they shall not be reported annually (except for cases where based on Article 35a of Solvency II undertakings are exempted from Q4 reporting).

#### 2.4.5. Technical simplifications

- As part of the public consultation provide a documentation outlining how EIOPA and NCAs utilise the data and as such enhance transparency and prioritisation, fostering greater understanding among stakeholders. Such overview is included in Annex III.
- Consider whether some of the validation tolerances for some cross-checks can be adjusted to release the burden.
- Allow enough time between the ITS amendments and as such increase the stability of the reporting requirements and decrease the implementation efforts both for the industry and supervisors.
- Reduce number of validations aligned with the deletion of templates and change in frequency.

## 4. FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORTING

The reporting reduction for the Financial Stability templates is to be applied in the following directions:

- Increase the current threshold for identifying reporting entities (groups and solos) from EUR 12 bn (current threshold) to a new threshold of EUR 20bn. This change is intended to reflect the effects of inflation and leads to a reduction of 24% and 53% in the number of groups and solos, respectively.

- Furthermore, the updated threshold also has an impact on the newly drafted RTSs on liquidity risk management and on the applicability criteria for macroprudential analysis in the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and the prudent person principle (PPP) under the Solvency II review.
- Streamline the guidelines, i.e. update references, simplify and reduce the number of individual Guidelines by at least 25%.

Annex V provides a full overview on the proposed changes and additional explanatory text.

## **5. GUIDELINES ON SUPERVISION OF BRANCHES OF THIRD COUNTRY INSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS**

Guidelines have been reviewed with the main reasons to:

- 1) Update references to reporting templates,
- 2) Simplify and shortening them aiming to reduce the number of guidelines by 25%, and
- 3) Reflect on the reporting changes following Level 1 and Level 2 review and in alignment with the changes introduced in the area of supervisory reporting.

Following the review the number of guidelines has been reduced from 61 to 39 (-36%) and Technical Annex I – "Information to be included within the regular supervisory report" has been revised.

Main reason for the proposed deletions is that the requirements in the Guidelines are a mere duplication of existing requirements in Directive 2009/38/EC, the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 without providing additional value.

Annex VI provides in a separate document the amended Guidelines. In addition, the document contains a full overview on the proposed changes.

## **6. POTENTIAL FURTHER MID-TERM AREAS FOR REPORTING AND DISCLOSURE REDUCTION**

All the proposals included below indicate potential areas which can be explored by EIOPA in the mid/long term with the idea of further reducing the reporting burden.

## 6.1. PUBLICATION OF THE SFCR'S QRTS

Currently, all (re-)insurers and groups need to publish a specific set of QRTs as part of their SFCR<sup>17</sup> in different formats (e.g. PDF, Excel, etc.), that makes it difficult for external users to use and compare the data.

EIOPA will explore the possibility, in the medium-long term, to publish – using its centralised SII database - all SFCR-QRTs from all entities (solos and groups) individually, with the name of the insurer, on the EIOPA website, exempting undertakings to report them in the SFCR.

However, several aspects should be further considered, namely the legal aspects<sup>18</sup>, the impact of the recently introduced audit requirements for disclosed information, the impact of additional resources needed<sup>19</sup> as well as the ongoing work under the European Single Access Point (ESAP).

## 6.2. USAGE OF EXISTING CENTRALIZED DATABASES

Explore the possibility of EIOPA accessing the international databases housed by ECB (CSDB, Fund Look-through information) and sharing this information with the NCAs. This will reduce the information currently reported in the S.06.02 and S.06.03.

Depending on the on-going ESMA work for development of a single data hub and harmonized European reporting of investment funds as well as the possible use of information reported under EMIR delete fully or in part the information reported in S.06.03 (look-through approach of CIU<sup>20</sup>), S.08.01 (Open derivatives) and S.36.02 (IGT – Derivatives).

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<sup>17</sup> Article 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC and Articles 290–298 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35)

<sup>18</sup> The publication of QRTs in the SFCR is a legal requirement for the undertakings. It would need to be further investigated to determine if it is legally possible for EIOPA to take over this role and be liable for it on a long-term basis.

<sup>19</sup> Both to set up the technological solution and to permanently run the necessary processes.

<sup>20</sup> Collective investment undertakings.

# ANNEX I: IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON THE OVERALL BURDEN REDUCTION

## 1. OBJECTIVES

In accordance with Article 29 of the EIOPA Regulation, EIOPA carries out, where relevant, analysis of costs and benefits during the policy development process. The analysis of costs and benefits is undertaken according to an impact assessment methodology.

As the major focus of these ITS amendments is the reduction of the reporting burden, the impact assessment considers the overall impact of each proposal for reduction; however, the impact of the newly added information is also considered to provide a net total impact.

Due to the divergent nature of all different proposals, it is challenging to come with a single measure to quantify the impact of the (net) reduction. Therefore, the impact assessment has been developed based on two measurement indicators, namely the (net) reduction of reporting requirement in terms of number of templates and in terms of data points. The two indicators have different pros and cons. The number of templates reduced gives simple and straightforward information about the reduction of the reporting requirements. However, the complexity, structure and effort needed to produce individual templates vary significantly both between the templates and between undertakings. Indeed, while some templates include multiple tables with multiple dimensions (e.g. S.19.01) others are rather limited in complexity (S.01.02). To counterbalance this, the indicator on data points measures the volume of reported items. However, for this indicator the open templates, like S.06.02, account for most of the total datapoints. Expecting a high level of automatization for templates like the list of assets, the real effort to report one individual datapoint depends a lot on the template and content. Therefore, in some cases the impact may be more relevant in terms of data points, while in others in terms of templates or in terms of number of undertakings exempted. That said, EIOPA is of the view that these two metrics are complementary and, taken together, provide a more comprehensive view of the overall impact.

Furthermore, in all the approaches taken the real burden (operational costs/saving expected for the one-off implementation and the on-going reporting) associated with the reporting of the information is not included. This is because such a measure in most cases is undertaking specific depending on its size, business model, type of templates, processes in place (e.g. reliance on external available data or manual/tailor-made data production) etc. Where available the feedback received from industry on a burden for preparation of the information has been also included mainly for illustrative purposes.

The proposed amendments to the technical standards aim to:

- reflect on the changes coming out of Level 1 and Level 2 review;
- correct the errors/inconsistencies identified in the first year of the application of the ITS on supervisory reporting and ITS on public disclosure;
- request of new supervisory information; and
- reduce the reporting burden.

In view of the specific purpose of these Technical Standards, the following specific objectives were identified:

- Effective and efficient supervision of (re)insurance undertakings and groups.
- Burden reduction and improved proportionality.
- Level playing field through common minimum harmonization rules that promote a convergent approach.

## 2. IMPACT OF THE REPORTING REDUCTION PROPOSALS

This impact assessment is based on the following two measures:

- 1) **Number of reported templates** - looks at the total number of templates reported, regardless of their size and complexity. For example, each of the template S.01.02 ("Basic Information") and template S.06.02 ("List of Assets") is counted as one template without considering how complicated the template is. The total number of templates is calculated based on the template S.01.01.
- 2) **Number of reported datapoints** - aims to better capture the varying sizes and complexities of the templates by focusing on the amount of data reported. However, as in the quarterly reporting, the "List of Assets" template (S.06.02) and the "Look-Through" template (S.06.03) account for over 90% of the total data points any reduction in this measure will largely depend on the asset information reported.

This metric varies depending on whether the templates are 'open' (e.g. item-by-item reporting) or closed. For closed templates, the number of reported datapoints will include the number of cells with reported values, including zero values and totals while for open templates, the number of reported attributes/values is estimated by multiplying the number of reported rows by a multiplier based on the estimated average number of attributes/values per row.

The baseline for comparison is a full reporting year, consisting of four quarters and one annual report, including both prudential and financial reporting. For reference date in 2023, EIOPA received 13,043 submissions, with 164,236 templates containing an estimated 974 million data points at solo level. The number of submissions remains unchanged in all proposals. Furthermore, the impact of the number of templates dropped was calculated considering (in the denominator) the average number of templates reported quarterly and annually (respectively 7.5 and 36 templates) instead of the total number of templates (respectively 12 and 79).

This impact assessment is based on the different areas proposed for reporting reduction aiming to present the overall impact of all proposed changes.

### 2.1. Reduction of the frequency of quarterly templates

- ***S.28.01 (Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity) and S.28.02 (Minimum Capital Requirement - Both life and non-life insurance activity) which are currently reported quarterly and annually are to be reported only annually.***

This proposal is estimated to bring a reduction of 13.3% in terms of templates (based on 30 average number of templates in the 4 quarters or 7.5 templates per quarter and considering the reduction of only 1 template per 4 quarters) and ~ 0.1% in terms of data points. The reduction for the SNCUs is calculated based on 28 average number of templates in the 4 quarters or 7 templates per quarter and considering that around half of the potential SNCUs are already exempted from reporting based on Article 35. As a result, the calculated reduction of 14% is further reduced and considered as 7%.

- ***S.06.03 (Collective investment undertakings - look-through approach) shall not be reported in Q1 and Q3. The threshold is kept as of today and the reporting in Q2 and Q4 is as of today. The template will be reported annually only in case undertaking is exempted of reporting in Q4.***

The deletion of S.06.03 from 2 quarters (based on 4 quarters reporting) compared to 30 (average number on templates in all quarters) will bring a reduction of 6,67% in terms of quarterly reporting templates for the undertakings that currently will need to report the template and 14% reduction in terms of data points.

It is to be noted that the reduction of the quarterly reporting of S.06.03 has been considered by some undertakings as the highest priority as its preparation requires a very large volume of data and entails significant effort (due to the very high level of detail per ISIN).

- ***Small and non-complex undertakings (SNCU)<sup>21</sup> will be required to report in Q1 and Q3 only 1 functional template out of 3 reported templates e.g. S.01.01 (Content of the submission); S.01.02 (Basic Information – General) and S.23.01 (Own funds).***

| Impact of reduction             | Baseline – current situation (all prudential reporting) | Proposed situation (all prudential reporting) | Impact on overall prudential reporting | Impact on quarterly Solo reporting) <sup>22</sup> |
|---------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Number of templates in thousand | 164   | 161 <sup>23</sup>                             | 1.8%                                   | 5.7% <sup>24</sup>                                |

<sup>21</sup> Small and non-complex undertakings (SNCU), as defined by Article 13 of the SII Directive (as amended by Directive 2025/2).

<sup>22</sup> This shows the impact the reduction for SNCU has on the total prudential quarterly solo reporting. The impact for SNCU is higher and can depend on already existing exemptions from quarterly reporting.

<sup>23</sup> Reduction of 3000 templates based on ~317 SNCUs reducing 4 templates for 2 quarters

<sup>24</sup> This is not the impact for SNCUs but on full quarterly reporting. The number is based on some approximations when it comes to SNCU list and interference with Article 35 exemptions.

|                                  |     |     |             |             |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|
| Number of data points in million | 974 | 970 | <b>0.4%</b> | <b>1.2%</b> |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-------------|-------------|

As expected, the overall impact of the exemption of SNCU is small when compared to the full population of undertakings (i.e. small, medium and large). Because of their small business size and simpler business model, SNCUs report fewer templates and/or datapoints compared to medium-large undertakings. Therefore, the number of templates or datapoints removed is naturally low. Indeed, the number of templates reported by SNCU account for 6% of the solo reporting, and 3% of quarterly reporting, as some SNCUs already benefit from exemptions in quarterly reporting. Around one third of the SNCU entities are currently exempted (partially) from reporting quarterly reporting.

However, this proposal will bring 28.5%<sup>25</sup> reduction of quarterly reported templates only for SNCUs (and 5.7% reduction of all quarterly solo reported templates).

The impact on the proposal to the SNCGs is not included as it is difficult to be estimated.

The calculation provided includes the non-quantitative templates S.01.01 and S.01.02 for completeness and full transparency. However, this change will affect the SNCUs<sup>26</sup> that are currently not exempted from reporting based on Article 35, which would need to report only S.23.01 with S.01.01 and S.01.02 (for completeness) in Q1 and Q3.

In conclusion, a more qualitative impact assessment suggests that this proposal is expected to bring important reduction of administrative costs for SME (=SNCU), which typically have more limited financial resources, enhancing the principle of proportionality of Solvency II and in line with EU's commitment to reduce the administrative and financial burdens on SMEs. The exemption is not expected to jeopardize the final Solvency II objective of the policyholder's protection, considering the intrinsic simpler and more stable business model run by the SNCUs and the new supervisory approval process established by the SII review.

## 2.2. Deletion of annual templates

- Delete the annual solo templates S.21.01, S.21.02, S.21.03,
- Delete the annual solo templates S.23.02 and S.23.03
- Delete the annual solo S.29.01, S.29.02, S.29.03 and S.29.04
- Delete the annual solo reinsurance templates S.30.01 and S.30.02
- Delete the group templates S.23.03 and S.37.03

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<sup>25</sup> SNCU currently report in average 7 templates, reduced to 3 reporting templates for two of the 4 quarters the reduction is:  $(7-3) * 2$  templates /  $7 * 4$  templates = 28,5%

<sup>26</sup> Around 317 SNCUs out of around 2300 total undertakings (14%) based on initial approximations on the 2024 annual data

The solo reduction of templates is calculated based on 36 average annual solo QRTs (29 templates for the SNCUs) while the group reduction of templates based on 25 annual group QRTs. In average all templates will bring a 31<sup>27</sup>% reduction in number of annual templates in solo reporting (41% for SNCUs including the exemption of reporting S.06.04) and 8% in group reporting<sup>28</sup> and ~2% of the datapoints in annual reporting.

To consider the share of entities actually reporting the templates the assessments can be weighed. In such case the reduction will be 23%<sup>29</sup> in number of annual templates in solo reporting and 7.5% in group reporting and ~2% of the datapoints in annual reporting. The weakness of the data points measure can be clearly seen in the total estimation of this proposal considering that while the reduction of all deletion results in just ~2% of the data points on the opposite based on the feedback received from the industry only the deletion of the S.29s will bring 50% reduction in the reporting efforts. In addition, S.30.01 and S.30.02 are other examples mentioned by the industry as very burdensome templates.

Impact by datapoints at solo level: Deletion of S.21.01, S.21.02, S.21.03, S.23.02, S.23.03, S.29.01, S.29.02, S.29.03, S.29.04, S.30.01 and S.30.02

| Impact of deletion of templates    | Annual solo reporting | Annual solo reporting without list of assets | Annual solo reporting without S.06.02, S.06.03 and S.08.01* |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Reduction by datapoints (relative) | 1.3%                  | 2.1%   | 3.3%  |

*\*S.06.02, S.06.03 and S.08.01 are, subject to exemptions and thresholds, part of the Q4 reporting package.*

The following table shows how many undertakings are reporting each template e.g. all proposed templates are reported by a majority, if not nearly all undertakings.

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<sup>27</sup> 11 solo annual templates deleted out of 36 average solo annual templates

<sup>28</sup> Deletion of 2 out of 25 templates

<sup>29</sup> The deletion of a template that is reported by all undertakings has three times higher impact than the deletion of a template that is only reported by one third of the undertakings. Starting with an average number of annually reported templates of 36, the deletion of the 11 templates will not result in an average number of reported templates of 25. Taken into consideration by how often the templates proposed for deletion are actually reported the average number of reported templates would go down by an average of ~28 templates reported templates, which means a reduction of 23% by templates.

| Number of entities reporting this template |             |              |               |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Template                                   | Annual Solo | Annual Group | % of entities |
| S.21.01                                    | 1567        |              | 67%           |
| S.21.02                                    | 1490        |              | 64%           |
| S.21.03                                    | 1234        |              | 53%           |
| S.23.02                                    | 2217        |              | 95%           |
| S.23.03                                    | 2229        | 314          | 96%           |
| S.29.01                                    | 2305        |              | 98%           |
| S.29.02                                    | 2306        |              | 99%           |
| S.29.03                                    | 2313        |              | 99%           |
| S.29.04                                    | 2217        |              | 95%           |
| S.28.01                                    | 1972        |              | 84%           |
| S.28.02                                    | 376         |              | 16%           |
| S.37.03                                    |             | 227          | 71%           |

### 2.3. Increase of proportionality

- Exempt SNCU from reporting S.06.04 (Climate change-related risks to investments) and the newly requested information on nat cat data in S.27.02 (Catastrophe data - Loss data) and S.27.03 (Exposure and premium data).
- Increase the threshold of S.03.01 (Off-balance sheet items – general) from 2% to 3.5%.
- Introduce requirement for not reporting S.04.05 (Activity by country - location of risk) in case location of risk is the same as the location of underwriting.

The proposal for exempting SNCUs from reporting S.06.04 is included in the overall proposal of deleted templates increasing the yearly reduction for SNCUs to 41% in number of templates. S.27.02 and S.27.03 are not included in the assessment considering that the templates are new, and as such are calculated as increasing the burden.

The new requirement for not reporting S.04.05 in case the location of risk is the same as the location of underwriting will bring a reduction of 0.4% by data points and ~ 0.6% by number of templates<sup>30</sup>.

The proposal for increasing the threshold of S.03.01 will bring exemptions for additional 47 undertakings and 11 groups. However, the reduction can't be measured with the current approach of data appoints and templates and as such, like other proposals, is not included in the final calculation despite its reduction.

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<sup>30</sup> Reported by 950 undertakings, with ~1/2 only EEA direct business would mean ~0.6% reduction by number of templates. The reduction is calculated considering that this template is only reported by ~40% of the solos and is not deleted but under some circumstances (only EEA direct business) will not need to be reported.

| 2% Threshold                         | Annual Group | Annual Solo | Grand Total |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| need to report                       | 48           | 267         | 315         |
| no need to report                    | 37           | 210         | 247         |
| need to report - unlimited guarantee | 92           | 375         | 467         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                   | <b>177</b>   | <b>852</b>  | <b>1029</b> |
|                                      |              |             |             |
|                                      |              |             |             |
| 3.5% Threshold                       | Annual Group | Annual Solo | Grand Total |
| need to report                       | 37           | 220         | 257         |
| no need to report                    | 48           | 257         | 305         |
| need to report - unlimited guarantee | 92           | 375         | 467         |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                   | <b>177</b>   | <b>852</b>  | <b>1029</b> |
|                                      |              |             |             |
|                                      |              |             |             |

## 2.4. Simplify templates and clarify instructions

- Clarify the instructions of S.04s cross-border templates.
- Delete columns C0120 (Custodian), C0121 (Custodian code and Type of code) and C0122 (Type of code of custodian) from S.06.02 (List of assets).
- Simplify S.06.04 (Climate change-related risks to investments) by removing 2 out of the 4 cells<sup>31</sup> to be reported and clarify the instructions based on the received Q&As.
- Delete C0055 (Fiscal treatment), C0142 (Remaining contractual maturity) and C0270 (Exit conditions at reporting date) from S.14.01 (Life obligations analysis). However, a new ESAP column has been added.
- Delete cell "Country" from S.14.02 (Non-Life obligation analysis).
- Simplify S.16.01 (Information on annuities stemming from Non-Life Insurance obligations) by removing reporting by currency.
- Simplify S.19.01 (Non-life insurance claims) by deleting the reinsurance recoverables triangles, aligning the Claims paid and Undiscounted Best Estimate (UDBE) by including only direct claims management expenses (ALAE) and adding information on total other expenses. The reported information includes discounted best estimates on a LOB level. A clear specification on the treatment of expenses, which is additionally in line with the actuarial reserving practice, improves the data for supervisory analyses and at the same time reduces bureaucratic burden for insurance undertakings.
- Remove the redundant reporting on P&L information across S.36s (IGT) templates.

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<sup>31</sup> Instead of the KPIs to transition and physical risks the undertakings will need to report the total exposure of the investments to transition risk and total property to physical risks.

- Clarify in the ITS on supervisory reporting that when S.06.02, S.06.03, S.08.01 are reported in Q4 they shall not be reported annually (except for cases where, based on Article 35a of Solvency II Directive undertakings are exempted from Q4 reporting).

The deletion of 3 cells in S.06.02 will bring a reduction of ~5% while the deletion of 3 cells in S.14.01 will bring a reduction of 0.1% which will be outweighed by the addition of a new ESAP column. The other reductions are not measured in data points or number of templates due to their nature and as such are not included in the final impact assessment despite the burden reduction they bring.

### 3. IMPACT OF THE NEW INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE REPORTING PACKAGE

The impact assessment reflects the new information introduced in the following areas:

- Pension data – including the ECB add-ons information on pensions in S.14.01 will be done without adding new cells to the template but instead of changing the closed lists of C0102 (Pension entitlements). As such the impact of the change is estimated to be quite small e.g. by number of templates (~0%) and by data points (~0%). At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the information to be requested as part of the ECB's E.02.16 is expected to be discontinued. Complete impact assessment of this Option with the possibilities considered is included in Annex II.
- New NatCat data - the two new templates are expected to bring an increase of ~4% by number templates and <1% in data points. It is important to mention that, although this new information on cat data is expected to bring one-off implementation cost, it would also bring benefit to the insurance industry and all market players and was supported in the final report from the Climate Resilience Dialogue<sup>32</sup> which mentions “EIOPA to work towards improving the open access to catastrophe data by collecting and sharing insured losses and insured exposure data for natural catastrophes (see for example the pilot catastrophe data hub<sup>33</sup>).” Furthermore, the information will be requested only at solo level on an annual basis and SNCUs and life insurers will be exempted from reporting it while reinsurers will need to report only S.27.02.

### 4. IMPACT OF LEVEL 1 AND LEVEL 2 CHANGES

As the changes introduced following Level 1 and Level 2 review in reporting do not add new templates but rather introduce changes in terms of new cells the impact is measured only in terms of data points. This in closed templates in data points is very small (<0.1%) while in open templates cannot be assessed.

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<sup>32</sup> The [Climate Resilience Dialogue - European Commission](#) is a special group co-chaired by the EU Commission and is one of the actions the Commission has undertaken to reduce the climate protection gap, as announced in the [EU Strategy on Adaptation to Climate Change](#) and the [Strategy for Financing the Transition to a Sustainable Economy](#). 17 organisations are participating in the Dialogue to represent the full range of different stakeholders and actors (insurers, reinsurers, risk managers, public authorities and regions, and representatives of consumers and the real economy).

<sup>33</sup> [Catastrophe Data Hub - EIOPA](#)

## 5. OVERALL IMPACT ON THE SUPERVISORY REPORTING PROPOSALS

The below table presents the overall impact of the proposed reductions both in terms of templates and in data points by categories in the area of reporting without including the areas that can't be measured in such terms.<sup>34</sup>

The impact in terms of number of templates is calculated based on the average number of templates reported. Using the whole number of templates<sup>35</sup> will lead to changes (decrease) in the impact.

As already pointed the impact is only looking at data points and number of templates and as such does not include other changes measured in different way (e.g. changes in threshold, simplifications, human burden in populating the templates).

| <b>Proposal for supervisory reporting reduction – solo reporting</b>                         | <b>Impact in number of templates<sup>36</sup></b>  | <b>Impact in datapoints (relative/absolute)</b> |
|--|--|---|
| Remove S.28.01 and S.28.02 from the quarterly reporting                                      | 13% in quarter templates (7% only for SNCU)  | 0.1%/974.000                                    |
| S.06.03 - drop Q1 and Q3 from the quarterly reporting and keep threshold                     | 7% in quarter templates <sup>37</sup>  | 14%/136.360.000                                 |
| SNCU – report in Q1 and Q3 only three templates (quarterly reporting)                        | 6% in quarter templates (29% reduction of quarter templates only for SNCU) <sup>38</sup> | 1.2%/ 11.688.000                                |
| Deletion of S.21.01, S.21.02, S.21.03, S.23.02, S.23.03, S.29.01, S.29.02, S.29.03, S.29.04, | 31% <sup>39</sup> in annual (41 % only for SNCU)   | 2.1%/20.572.000                                 |

<sup>34</sup> Disclosure is not included as the main changes in the package are related to Level 1 changes and clarification/simplification of the templates done in line with the proposals in the area of reporting.

<sup>35</sup> The solo reduction of templates is calculated based on 36 average annual solo QRTs (79 total annual solo) while the group reduction of templates based on 25 average annual group QRTs (53 total annual group) and for quarterly solo reporting on 7.5 templates in average reported (e.g. reduction of S.28.01/S.28.02 is considered as  $1/7.5=13\%$  in quarter reduction).

<sup>36</sup> Numbers have been rounded.

<sup>37</sup> The proposal also applies to group reporting and is not included in the total quarter reduction for the SNCU to avoid double counting.

<sup>38</sup> The proposal also applies to S.06.04.

<sup>39</sup> Calculation done based on average number of templates reported e.g. at solo level deletion of 11 out of 36 templates and at SNCUs 12 (including S.06.04 exemptions) out of 29 templates. When the number is weighted considering number of undertakings reporting the templates the overall reduction is 23%.

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| S.30.01 and S.30.02 from annual reporting and exempting SNCUs from reporting S.06.04           |   |   |
| Not reporting S.04.05 in case the location of risk is the same as the location of underwriting | 0.6% (2.8% for undertakings with only EEA direct cross-border business)   | 0.4%/3.896.000  |
| Deletion of 3 cells in S.06.02   | N/A   | 5%/48.700.000   |
| Clarifying that S.06.02, S.06.03, S.08.01 shall not be reported annually when reported in Q4   | 2% in annual  | N/A <sup>40</sup>   |
| <b><u>Overall reduction of all measures:</u></b>   | 26% in quarter templates (36% <sup>41</sup> reduction of quarter templates only for SNCU)<br><br>33.6% in annual templates (43.8% reduction for SNCU) | 23%/222.190.000 of the reporting package (quarter and annual) |
| New information on NatCat <sup>42</sup>  | ~4% increase in annual templates  | <1%/9.740.000   |
| Level 1 and Level 2 changes  | N/A   | <0.1%N/A <sup>43</sup>  |
| <b><u>Overall net reduction considering the increase of the new information</u></b>            | <b>26% in quarter templates (36% reduction of quarter templates only for SNCU)</b>  | <b>22%/212.450.000</b>  |

<sup>40</sup> As the same data points are already reported in Q4, the data points are prepared and present both at reporting entities and supervisors. Therefore, only the reduction in the number of templates to be included in the annual reporting package is considered for the impact calculation.

<sup>41</sup> The reduction of S.06.03 is not included in the overall sum as SNCU shall not report S.06.03 in Q1 and Q3.

<sup>42</sup> The changes introduced in S.22s both at solo and group level coming out of Level 1 have not been considered. In addition, as the pension information is based on already reported information under ECB add-ons the impact is also not measured as considered to not be an increase.

<sup>43</sup> The impact of changes in closed templates in data points is very small (<0.1%) and the impact in open templates cannot be assessed.

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <b>30% in annual templates (44% reduction of annual templates for the SNCU)</b> |  |
|--|---|--|

In addition, it is to be mentioned that the overall impact as presented do not reflect on the real burden as reported by the industry and more specifically in the following areas where changes have been proposed:

- Reduction of the S.06.03 quarter reporting as its preparation requires a very large volume of data and entails significant effort (due to the very high level of detail per ISIN).
- Simplification in the S.19.01 reported as the most complex QRT for to report for insurers (due to its high number of data points). Despite the envisaged initial costs, the template is expected to reduce the reporting burden.
- Simplifications in S.06.04s.
- Clarification in the cross-border templates.
- Deletion of S.29s templates reported as requiring 50% of the reporting efforts and considered the most burdensome templates.
- Deletion of S.30.01 and S.30.02 reported as very burdensome.
- The proposed reductions will also apply to the ECB reporting and as such increase the estimated burden reduction.
- Technical simplification introduced e.g. adjustment of some of the validation tolerances for some cross-checks, decrease of the number of validations etc.

Based on these considerations, EIOPA is confident that the proposed amendments to the ITS reporting and disclosure package will bring a substantial reporting burden reduction, especially for SNCUs, which should be assessed on top of the reductions already introduced with the 2023 ITS (e.g. simplification of quarterly templates, elimination of some annual templates and new thresholds) and the Solvency II Directive review (e.g. only Article 4 changes<sup>44</sup> following EIOPA's Opinion will allow additional 186 small undertakings to be excluded from the Solvency II scope<sup>45</sup> bringing a reduction of 7.51%).

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<sup>44</sup> Increasing GWP from EUR 5 million to EUR 15 million and technical provisions from EUR 25 million to EUR 50 million

<sup>45</sup> Based on EIOPA-BoS-20/750 Background document on the Opinion on the 2020 review of Solvency II

## ANNEX II: IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON THE PROPOSAL FOR REQUESTING NEW PENSION DATA

### 1. POLICY OPTIONS

In the proposal for requesting a new pension data the following options have been considered:

#### **Option 0: No change**

#### **Option 1: Enhancing Template S.14 with classifications from E.02.16**

Under this option, no additional cells will be added to template S.14 but instead the closed list of C0102 (Pension entitlements) would be expanded to incorporate the classifications currently included in E.02.16.

For products identified as pension entitlements, the template would require that each pension entitlement is reported separately, using as many rows as necessary to complete all pension-specific fields, including country and product characteristic details. Each row corresponding to a pension entitlement must have a unique product ID, ensuring that all quantitative values are reported individually for this product ID, without aggregation with other pension and life insurance products.

To streamline reporting and eliminate redundancy, the information to be requested as part of the ECB's E.02.16 is expected to be discontinued, preventing duplication while maintaining the necessary level of detail in data collection.

#### **Option 2: Expanding Template E.02.16 with Quantitative Data from S.14**

Under this option, template E.02.16 would be extended to include key quantitative details currently reported in template S.14. Specifically, in addition to introducing Country as a dimension in the Z-axis, the additional columns from S.14 would be integrated into E.02.16 for pension entitlements. These columns would be the following:

- Number of contracts at the end of the year
- Number of new contracts during year
- Total written premiums
- Total amount of claims paid during year
- Total amount of commissions paid during year
- Capital-at-risk
- Surrender value
- Annualised guaranteed rate (over average duration of guarantee)
- Yearly interest rate guarantee for the reporting year
- Profit sharing

Furthermore, this revised E.02.16 template would no longer function solely as an ECB-specific reporting tool but would become an integral part of the EIOPA reporting package.

Under this option, pension entitlements would be entirely removed from template S.14.01, and it would be explicitly clarified that these items should no longer be reported in that template. This approach would ensure a streamlined and coherent reporting structure while maintaining the necessary granularity for EIOPA's supervisory needs.

## 2. COMPARISON OF POLICY OPTIONS

Option 0 (No Change) does not address the identified issues. The main advantage of this option is that it avoids any additional costs for NCAs and the industry, unlike Options 1 and 2. Maintaining the current reporting framework would mean that insurance undertakings, NCAs and EIOPA would not have to adjust their data collection and reporting systems regarding pension products. However, this also means that EIOPA and NCAs will continue to lack a complete and meaningful dataset on occupational pensions provided by insurance undertakings. As a result, EIOPA would remain unable to fully fulfil its role as the central authority for occupational pensions across all relevant providers, limiting its ability to monitor trends, assess risks, and provide comprehensive insights into the market. In addition, the affected templates include changes beyond the required pension data.

Both options 1 and 2 aim to resolve the existing data gap by improving the usefulness of reported data while reducing duplication, in order to strengthen supervisory oversight. Both proposals have also been discussed with the ECB, which confirmed that it is open to removing the ECB add-on if it can maintain access to pension-related data. This would eliminate redundant reporting and streamline data collection efforts across different supervisory frameworks. The key difference between the two options lies in their implementation approach and the impact on data structure and reporting requirements.

Option 1, which proposes to include the classifications currently found in E.02.16 in the field on pension entitlements included in S.14.01 (C0102) will require fewer setup costs compared to Option 2. By removing the ECB add-on, this approach ensures that all life insurance products, including pension entitlements, are reported consistently within a single template subject to the same requirements. This would provide a more uniform reporting structure, facilitating comparability across different types of life insurance products. Additionally, by building on S.14.01, this option minimizes disruptions to reporting processes while still addressing the key data gaps.

Option 2, which proposes expanding E.02.16 to include key quantitative details from S.14 and make it accessible to EIOPA, requires more extensive amendments. However, considering that pension entitlements would no longer be required to be reported under template S.14 the final number of data points required to be reported for pension entitlements would be much lower than under option 1. This would reduce the recurring costs in the long run. Moreover, Option 2 would allow for a more tailored approach, both in terms of the specific data fields collected and the terminology used. This could lead to greater precision in capturing pension-specific details.

Considering the need to minimize amendments while effectively addressing the most pressing issues, EIOPA considers Option 1 to be the preferred approach. It provides a practical and efficient solution that eliminates duplication, ensures that pension entitlements are reported in a useful manner, and does so with fewer implementation costs compared to Option 2. Furthermore, by maintaining S.14.01 as the central reporting framework for all life insurance products, this option supports a more consistent and comparable dataset for all life insurance products while ensuring that the data reported on pension entitlements is allocated with the right classifications to make them useful for EIOPA and NCAs.

### ANNEX III: OVERVIEW OF THE SUPERVISORY USE OF THE MAIN REPORTING TEMPLATES

Over the years, EIOPA has received several remarks from stakeholders that it remains often unclear how quantitative reporting templates and the therein provided information are used, both by NCAs and EIOPA itself. The aim of this annex is therefore to transparently provide stakeholders with information about the key utilization of the main reporting templates defined in the ITS on Reporting. The list excludes the financial stability, RFF and matching adjustments templates.

In light of EIOPA’s commitment to regularly review and streamline reporting requirements, EIOPA is convinced that this does not only enhance transparency between supervisors and undertakings but also leads to a more efficient application and an overall higher accountability of the reporting framework.

The document is designed with the following structure:

- The first column indicates the name and number of the considered template, e.g. S.06.02 – List of assets;
- The second column provides key examples and explanations on the use of the considered template by NCAs and EIOPA.

In alignment with the approach presented in Section 2.4.2 of the Consultation paper, the templates proposed for deletion are not included in this table as they are deemed obsolete.

| Template/  | Use of the template   |
|--|---|
| <b>S.01.02 – Basic information</b><br><b>- General</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This template is an informative template. It is useful for the supervisor to have this information within the reporting package (a complete taxonomy with basic information on the institution).</li> <li>• There are validation tests that need information in this template to be able to validate an element in another one.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.02.01 – Balance sheet</b>                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Core template for the supervisors and for EIOPA statistics with widely used data points.</li> <li>• Gives a comprehensive overview of the undertaking positions.</li> <li>• Used extensively in financial stability analysis and risk assessments publications such as EIOPA’s Financial Stability Report (FSR) and EIOPA’s Risk Dashboard (RDB).</li> <li>• Used to identify crucial changes in undertaking’s position in terms of assets and liabilities, as well as in excess of assets over liabilities, which has direct impact on the own funds. The data from this template is also used as input data for indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), including liquidity risk indicators.</li> </ul> |

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| <p><b>S.02.02 - Liabilities by currency</b></p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is heavily used by EIOPA to fulfil requirements stemming from the Solvency II Directive in the areas of the RFR (e.g. Article 77e of Directive 2009/138/EC), and for the MCRCS (market and credit risk comparative study). Within the RFR the data is used to assess the size of currency exposures of liabilities to assess the relevance of currencies. According to the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 (e.g. Article 43), EIOPA must publish technical information for each relevant currency. Without this template EIOPA cannot fulfil this legal requirement. The template is currently used for the calculation of an ancillary indicator in the European Systemic Risk Assessment Framework (SRAF). The IAIS also collects this data in the context of the sector-wide monitoring and EIOPA is reporting it on behalf of its Members.</li> <li>• The data is relevant to assess exposure to currency risk.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>S.03.01 - Off-balance sheet items - general</b></p>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The only place (excluding possibly national specificity regarding Local GAAP) containing off-balance sheet data important for the ongoing supervision.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>S.04.02–S.04.05 – Activity by Country</b></p>                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The obligation of reporting the templates S.04s stems from Article 159 (statistical information) of Directive 2009/138/EC.</li> <li>• The templates provide relevant information for cross-border business across the EEA and are relevant to assess exposure to different countries, which may imply higher risk than home country.</li> <li>• Give basic information at undertaking level on the cross-border activities for both home and host supervisor. EIOPA provides host NCAs with this information to be used in conduct of business supervision.</li> <li>• These templates are relevant for several risk assessments such as the Risk Dashboard and facilitate EIOPA's oversight work and monitoring of possible risks arising from cross-border business.</li> <li>• Used for statistical purposes and reporting to OECD.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>S.05.01 &amp; S.05.02 – Premiums, Claims, and Expenses</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important templates to monitor changes regarding certain LoBs (e.g. motor vehicle liability insurance).</li> <li>• The data from these templates is used as input data for indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF) (area: Underwriting risk) and for conduct risk analysis (RRIs).</li> <li>• Contain important information on business activities both for up-to-date situation and forward-looking assessment.</li> <li>• Used for EIOPA insurance statistics, consumer trends work and retail risk indicators.</li> <li>• The templates are relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> <li>• Based on regular monitoring of these templates, NCA's issued opinions against supervised undertakings.</li> <li>• Data required for ECB statistics.</li> </ul>   |

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| <p><b>S.06.02 – List of Assets</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of the most important templates. The data from this template are used for / as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analyses carried out as part of ongoing supervision,</li> <li>- input data to indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), including indicators related to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk,</li> <li>- perform a qualitative assessment of RAF,</li> <li>- identify assets in unit-linked reporting.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Essential for NCAs to understand the investment strategy and risk levels of an undertaking. Facilitates risk-based direction of supervision, for example in situations where the allocation of investments changes significantly.</li> <li>• Key template to monitor asset movements on a quarterly basis.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> <li>• Relevant for top-down stress test exercises.</li> <li>• Data required for ECB statistics and other studies, analysis and publication.</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>S.06.03 – Collective investment undertakings - look-through approach</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data from this template are used for / as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analyses carried out as part of ongoing supervision,</li> <li>- input data to indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), including indicators related to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk,</li> <li>- perform a qualitative assessment of RAF.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Used for conduct of business supervision of unit-linked insurance products.</li> <li>• Key information to assess the potential risk stemming from exposures, also on a quarterly/semestrial basis.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> <li>• Relevant for top-down stress test exercises.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>S.06.04 - Climate change-related risks to investments</b></p>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template was introduced in the last ITS Review to give supervisors a better overview of the emerging risk of climate change.</li> <li>• The template aims to ensure that undertakings and supervisors better understand the exposure of the undertaking regarding climate change related transition and physical risk to investments.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>S.07.01 - Structured products</b></p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides information on structured products, used also for sector-wide monitoring.</li> <li>• Captures important features of structured products relevant for supervision.</li> </ul>  |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template enhances transparency regarding product features that may not be fully captured in aggregated asset categories reported in S.06.02.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.08.01: Open derivatives</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data from this template are used for / as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- analyses carried out as part of ongoing supervision,</li> <li>- input data to indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), including indicators related to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk,</li> <li>- perform a qualitative assessment of RAF,</li> <li>- identify assets in unit-linked reporting.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The template is used to monitor the evolution of derivative value and estimate the magnitude of margin calls, which is needed to monitor liquidity risks.</li> <li>• It is used for regular supervisory analysis and risk assessments (e.g. information is necessary to compute values in FX).</li> <li>• It is used for publications, e.g. EIOPA Insurance Overview Report.</li> </ul>                             |
| <b>S.09.01: Income/gains and losses in the period (for asset categories)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data from this template are used as input data for indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), in the area of management risks.</li> <li>• This template provides a P&amp;L element needed for supervisory assessment of the adequacy of the investment portfolio and its performance, also compared to the requirements of the technical provisions.</li> <li>• This is the only template where supervisors receive information of the income and gains and losses from a Solvency II harmonized perspective and by asset type.</li> <li>• The template is used to assess the strategic asset allocation of the undertaking (e.g. risk-return profile by asset category).</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul> |
| <b>S.10.01 – Securities lending and repos</b>                                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data from this template is used for analyses carried out as part of ongoing supervision.</li> <li>• The template is essential for assessing the liquidity risk of undertakings as it provides information on assets lent to another party.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments, such as Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard, also for liquidity monitoring purposes.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.11.01 - Assets held as collateral</b>                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used in the supervisory risk assessment. Provides important information for the assets held as collateral including collateral of the reinsurance receivables (e.g., asset-intensive reinsurance).</li> <li>• Collateral information is necessary for a comprehensive assessment of the Prudent Person Principle and counterparty risk.</li> </ul>  |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The QRT supports supervision of liquidity risk, in particular the potential encumbrance of assets and the availability of high-quality liquid assets.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.12.01 Life and Health SLT Technical provisions</b>                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is used to identify changes in best estimate, risk margin and reinsurance recoverables in different LoBs.</li> <li>• The template is essential to assess the quarterly evolution of technical provisions.</li> <li>• The data reported by individual insurance undertakings is not only analysed by supervisors but also required for Insurance Guarantee Funds in several Member States.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.12.02 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions - by country</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is used to identify changes in the country distribution of the technical provisions.</li> <li>• The template is essential to assess the country distribution of technical provisions.</li> <li>• Template used to enrich information to host countries on liabilities in a specific country.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.13.01: Projection of future cash flows (BE life)</b>              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data from this template is used as input data for indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), including market risk indicators, indicators related to underwriting risk.</li> <li>• This template is used for regular risk assessments, e.g. calculating the duration of liabilities (under ALM).</li> <li>• Undiscounted cash flow data is used for several purposes on European level, e.g. in the Solvency II-Review and for the MCRCS on internal models.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul> |
| <b>S.14.01: Life obligation analysis</b>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is used to analyse data such as number of contracts, insured persons, written premium, commission.</li> <li>• Key template used to analyse portfolio or contract risk.</li> <li>• Template is not only used for prudential supervision but also for conduct supervision and financial stability purposes.</li> <li>• It is relevant for monitoring liquidity and to carry out product related analysis, it limits additional ad-hoc data requests.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.14.02: Non-Life obligation analysis</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is used to analyse data such as number of contracts, insured persons, written premium.</li> <li>• The template is especially useful for off-site supervision.</li> <li>• The template is not only used for prudential supervision but also for conduct supervision and financial stability purposes.</li> <li>• It is relevant for monitoring liquidity.</li> </ul>   |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It allows EIOPA to also further develop retail risk indicators and limit additional data requests.</li> <li>• It enables NCAs' overview on portfolio and products thus allowing for risk-based targeted supervisory work which in turns limit burden on the industry.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.14.03- Cyber underwriting risk (non-life)</b>                                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is used to monitor the emerging cyber risk insurance market.</li> <li>• The requirement is also aligned with reporting requirements in other jurisdictions (e.g. USA) where it has already existed for a couple of years.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.16.01 – Information on annuities stemming from Non-Life Insurance obligations</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is important to analyse annuities linked to health insurance and workers compensation.</li> <li>• It is equally important for MTPL as in some countries the information is shared with the Insurance Guarantee Fund (Motor Insurance Directive).</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.17.01: Non-life technical provisions</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is used to identify changes in best estimate, risk margin and reinsurance recoverables in different LoBs.</li> <li>• The template is essential to understand evolution of technical provisions (quarterly and annually).</li> <li>• In some countries information from this template is also shared with the Insurance Guarantee Fund (Motor Insurance Directive).</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments, such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul> |
| <b>S.17.03: Non-life technical provisions by country</b>                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is essential to assess the annual evolution of technical provisions.</li> <li>• In some countries information from this template is also shared with the Insurance Guarantee Fund (Motor Insurance Directive).</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments, such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.18.01 - Projection of future cash flows (Best Estimate – Non-life)</b>            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The data from this template is used as input data for indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF), including market risk indicators.</li> <li>• The template is used for monitoring the evolution of the best estimate calculation.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments, such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul>   |

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| <p><b>S.19.01 - Non-life insurance claims</b></p>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is also used as input data for indicators in the RAF (area: Underwriting risk).</li> <li>• The template is used for risk analysis allowing the approximation of the expected claims at LoB level.</li> <li>• The template is relevant for several financial stability products and risk assessments, such as the Financial Stability report and Risk Dashboard.</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>S.20.01 - Development of the distribution of the claims incurred</b></p>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is used as input data for indicators in the BION (area: Underwriting risk). The template is also used to analyse conduct risk (claims handling).</li> <li>• This template is needed to correctly interpret the payment triangles reported in S.19 and to assess the adequacy of non-life technical provisions.</li> <li>• As supervisors do not have direct access to the claim management departments within the institutions, this quantitative template provides insight in the effectiveness of the claim management.</li> <li>• It also contains an insight in the incurred but not reported part of the claims that can be compared to the best estimate calculations.</li> <li>• The data from this template is used as input data for indicators in the Risk Assessment Framework (RAF) (area: Underwriting risk) and for conduct risk analysis (RRIs).</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>S.22.01 - Impact of long-term guarantees measures and transitionals</b></p>       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal requirements stemming from the Solvency II Directive (e.g. Articles 77a (2), 51(8) and 308f of Directive 2009/138/EC).</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>S.22.04 - Information on the transitional on interest rates calculation</b></p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is necessary to supervise and analyse the impact and calculation of the transitional on interest rates.</li> <li>• It supports forward-looking supervision by identifying undertakings with material reliance on transitional measures as the transitional period approaches its end.</li> <li>• The information is used in EIOPA oversight activities to ensure consistent application across Member States and to detect outliers.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>S.22.05 - Overall calculation of the transitional on technical provisions</b></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is necessary to supervise and analyse the impact and calculation of the transitional on technical provisions.</li> <li>• It supports forward-looking supervision by identifying undertakings with material reliance on transitional measures as the transitional period approaches its end.</li> <li>• The information is used in EIOPA oversight activities to ensure consistent application across Member States and to detect outliers.</li> </ul>  |

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| <b>S.22.06 - Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment by country and currency</b>                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal requirement stemming from the Solvency II Directive (e.g. Article, 51 of Directive 2009/138/EC).</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.23s - Own funds templates</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S.23.01 is the most important template which includes information on own funds, SCR, MCR and solvency ratios.</li> <li>• S.23s templates are essential to assess the prudential solvency situation of the undertaking.</li> <li>• The templates allow to quickly identify weaknesses or deteriorating trends in the situation of each undertaking and group.</li> <li>• A limited set of key datapoints are used in EIOPA Insurance statistics, both annual and quarterly.</li> </ul> |
| <b>S.24.01 - Participations held</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The template is essential to analyse participations especially for undertakings with different types of participations.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>S.25.01 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula</b>                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is necessary to understand the SCR composition of Standard Formula users, incl. loss-absorbing capacities, diversification, operational risk etc.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.25.05 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using an internal model (partial or full)</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Template is necessary to understand the SCR composition of Internal Model users, incl. capital add-ons, diversification, operational risk etc.</li> <li>• Provides information to the public since it's published in the SFCR.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.26.01 - S.26.07 - SCR risks</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides necessary information for the calculation of the SCR that is used in the ongoing supervision.</li> <li>• Crucial for impact assessments and detailed analyse of capital requirements</li> </ul>  |
| <b>S.26.08 - S.26.16 - Internal model risks</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure consistency and comparability across undertakings.</li> <li>• Identify outliers.</li> <li>• Support supervision and analysis of capital requirements.</li> <li>• Enhance transparency.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>S.27.01 - SCR - Non-life and Health Catastrophe</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• S.27.01 is a very important template to analyse CAT risks and particularly NatCat risk.</li> <li>• Use in the oversight work to analyse whether company is potentially impacted by NatCat.</li> </ul>   |

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| <b>S.28s Minimum Capital requirement</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legal requirement stemming from Article 129 of Directive 2009/138/EC.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>S.30.03 and S.30.04 Outgoing Reinsurance Program</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Used to understand the risk mitigating strategy of the undertaking. It should be noted that untangling the impact of reinsurance on the SCR is not easy and cannot be derived from most SCR templates.</li> <li>• Particularly useful to understand non-proportional cover and to identify types of reinsurance that might be of interest or assess market trends in terms of types of reinsurance in place.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.31.01 - Share of reinsurers (including Finite Reinsurance and SPV's)</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows to understand the exposure to each reinsurer from a balance sheet perspective, which, in addition to the understanding of the business model of the undertaking, may be useful to assess exposure to specific reinsurers or jurisdictions and perform impact assessments among others. The new cell added (risk-mitigating effect) will allow to have a rough understanding of the risk mitigating effect from the main reinsurers, information that was hard or even impossible to derive for several risk modules, which limited the understanding of the impact of reinsurance on the SCR.</li> </ul> |
| <b>S.31.02 - Special Purpose Vehicles</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relevant for groups transferring risk to a Special Purpose Vehicle.</li> <li>• Used in the ongoing supervision for assessment of the risk transferred.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.32.01 - Undertakings in the scope of the group</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Useful information for the scope of the group and types of the undertakings.</li> <li>• Essential information on the group structure and for linking group and solo templates.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.33.01 - Insurance and Reinsurance individual requirements</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides information on all insurance and reinsurance undertakings of the group from EEA and non-EEA countries including such on local capital requirements, local Minimum Capital Requirements, eligible own funds information on the solo contribution to the group SCR of all EEA and non-EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings. The information is used by supervisors in the assessment of availability of own funds at group level.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.34.01 - Other regulated and non-regulated financial undertakings including insurance holding companies and mixed financial holding company individual requirements</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides useful information for the requirements of the financial undertakings other than insurance and reinsurance undertakings, and of non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities as defined in Article 1(52) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 which is important for the group supervision.</li> </ul>   |

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| <b>S.35.01 - Contribution to group Technical Provisions</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides useful information for the undertakings' contributions to the group technical provisions necessary for the ongoing supervision.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>S.36s – IGTs</b>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide overview of the IGT necessary for their supervision in line with the requirements under Article 245 of the solvency II Directive and Article 377 of the Solvency II Delegated Regulation.</li> </ul>   |
| <b>S.37s – Risk concentration</b>                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• According to Article 244 of the solvency II Directive and Article 376 of the Solvency II Delegated Regulation, supervisors are required to monitor significant risk concentrations. The group supervisor in particular is required to monitor the risk of contagion in the group, the risk of a conflict of interest and the level or volume of risks.</li> <li>• S.37.02 enables supervisors to identify and monitor exposures aggregated by currency, sector and country and is pivotal to assess the vulnerability of the group to certain shocks affecting regions, sectors or currencies. In the current multi crisis environment, such information is crucial and indispensable for creating targeted, risk-based supervision with efficient means to mitigate risks.</li> </ul> |

## ANNEX IV: FEEDBACK STATEMENT

EIOPA would like to thank all the participants for their comments on the public consultation on the amendments of the Implementing Technical Standards on Reporting and Disclosure (ITSS).

The input received provided important guidance to EIOPA in preparing a final draft of the amendments of both draft ITSS on supervisory reporting and public disclosure before submission to the COM. All of the comments submitted were given careful consideration by EIOPA.

This feedback statement sets out a high-level summary of some of the consultation comments received and EIOPA's assessment of them. The full list of all non-confidential comments provided can be found on EIOPA's website.

EIOPA received 671 comments from twenty-three stakeholders.

As part of the consultation EIOPA organised two stakeholders' events – pre-public consultation on the 3rd of June 2025 and post-public consultation on the 3rd of February 2026.

### 1. SUPERVISORY REPORTING AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE

#### General comments

#### Stakeholder comments

The overarching objective of reducing the reporting burden for undertakings through measures such as reduced quarterly reporting frequency, deletion of selected annual QRTs, simplification of templates, and clarification of instructions are welcomed. From an operational perspective, the most effective way to reduce the burden remains the deletion of entire QRTs. By contrast, simplifications within existing templates and changes to instructions often require significant implementation efforts, as they necessitate adjustments to established systems and processes.

Regarding quarterly reporting, while the proposed amendments are a step in the right direction, they are not considered sufficient. A more meaningful reduction could be achieved by eliminating Q4 reporting entirely or by limiting it strictly to data required for ECB statistical purposes. Generally, it remains unclear how the proposed amendments affect ECB reporting.

EIOPA's objective of reducing the reporting burden is strongly supported, and the inclusion of Annex III – providing transparency on the supervisory use of reporting templates – is commendable.

At the same time, concerns regarding burden remain as the burden should be assessed in a consolidated manner, otherwise significant new requirements (e.g. IRRD, SFCR/RSR revisions, liquidity and sustainability reporting) risk being overlooked. Early implementation efforts indicate savings of only 10–15% for annual QRTs and 5–10% for quarterly QRTs, only looking at the deletions and disregarding the new and changed templates – far below EIOPA's estimates.

EIOPA's approach of counting templates and data points does not capture insurers' operational reality. Even small technical changes can require costly system updates. Deletion of entire templates would deliver more meaningful relief.

The public consultation introduces several technical simplifications - such as the deletion of certain templates and reduced reporting frequency for others - the actual relief for large groups remains marginal. Most of the proposed deletions apply only to solo undertakings, leaving group entities with the responsibility to continue collecting and consolidating data across subsidiaries. This undermines the intended efficiency gains and perpetuates the complexity of group-level reporting.

Moreover, the introduction of new templates - particularly those related to macroprudential risks, natural catastrophes, pension obligations, and sustainability - risks offsetting the benefits of the proposed reductions. The net effect may be a reallocation rather than a reduction of the reporting burden.

We encourage EIOPA to continue its efforts to critically assess the supervisory value of each data point collected. Reporting should be limited to information that is demonstrably useful for effective supervision or financial stability monitoring.

### Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges the welcoming of the objective of reducing the reporting burden for undertakings. EIOPA is also aware that from an operational perspective, the most effective way to reduce the burden remains the deletion of entire QRTs. For this reason, EIOPA together with the Member States went through each individual template discussing their appropriateness and whether supervisors can do their supervisory tasks without endangering the quality of supervision. As a result, the package proposed for public consultation included 10 templates for deletion at solo level and 1 at group level. A measure to be considered on top of the templates already deleted in the last ITS amendments.

EIOPA also acknowledges that the effort required to produce QRTs varies significantly depending on the size and business model of the undertakings, the IT systems in place, the automation of the reporting process etc.

Regarding quarterly reporting, EIOPA would like to again highlight the importance of Q4 reporting for supervisory purposes due to which the proposal to be eliminated cannot be considered. EIOPA decided to retain Q4 because fast-track year-end data are needed to NCAs for the purpose of planning the Supervisory Review Process and activities, without waiting the longer deadline for submission the annual QRT. Furthermore, Q4 data are also necessary for financial stability analysis by EIOPA.

The reductions introduced are expected to affect also the ECB reporting and as such increase the reporting burden reduction.

Please note that the changes introduced consider only SII prudential reporting and public disclosure and are not relevant for other reporting frameworks introduced under different regulations e.g. IRRD, SFCR/RSR revisions, liquidity and sustainability reporting.

EIOPA understands the difficulties faced in correctly measuring the reporting burden reduction for all undertakings in percentage considering the differences in their business models, reporting systems etc. For this reason, in its impact assessment EIOPA provided 2 metrics for calculations both exciding 22%. It is worth mentioning that only the deletion of variation analysis templates was considered by some of the undertakings as a reduction of 50%. In addition, EIOPA is aware that small changes will require changes in the systems and as such increase the costs and has limited to the extent possible such

changes. However, in the area of reporting it is important that the instructions are clear as possible, the issues that have been identified are reflected and supervisors receive information that is meaningful and necessary for their tasks. It is also to be mentioned that there are changes stemming out of Level 1 and Level 2 that EIOPA needed to reflect in order to keep the reporting fit for the purpose.

Regarding groups it is to be noted that while it is true that some information deleted at solo level is kept at group level and as such the relief for large groups is decreased the approach still reflects on the group specificities and the need of different information in some cases. However, to reflect on the comments received EIOPA have further analysed the proposals and agreed to delete S.23.03 also at group level.

Regarding requested new information it is to be noted that following public consultation further simplifications have been made while keeping the necessary information to the minimum.

### S.04s – cross-border templates

Industry agrees with the amendments proposed in S.04.03 and acknowledges that some clarification has been achieved. Regarding S.04.04 it is proposed that EIOPA considers introducing a reporting threshold or materiality limit, such as a minimum premium volume per line of business or a threshold based on the share of foreign business (e.g., exceeding 5%). This would contribute to a more risk-based and efficient reporting framework, particularly for undertakings with immaterial exposures in certain jurisdictions.

Furthermore, the country of law applicable to a reinsurance contract is usually subject to agreement of the parties of a reinsurance contract and as such is not necessarily a good indicator for the location of underwriting.

The clarification that template S.04.05 is not required when the location of underwriting and the location of risk coincide across all insurance and reinsurance business, per underwriting entity and line of business is welcomed. This clarification improves transparency and helps avoid unnecessary reporting where no meaningful distinction exists, allowing undertakings to focus on the more relevant templates S.04.03 and S.04.04.

The disclosure S.04.05 is aggregated differently from the regular supervisory submission which requires undertakings to perform additional transformation and reconciliation work, creating a disproportionate and duplicative reporting burden without adding meaningful transparency for the public. It is therefore proposed to exclude the template from the solo public disclosure reporting as it provides granular, country-specific data that is beneficial for regulatory oversight but not appropriate for public release.

### Assessment

The support of the clarification provided that S.04.05 is not required when the location of underwriting and the location of risk coincide is acknowledged. A key consideration in the design of these templates has been the requirements of Article 159 of the Solvency II Directive, which requires National

Competent Authorities to share certain information on business transacted in other Member States. The introduction of a threshold has been considered for S.04.04 but ultimately not included as if a threshold were in place, it would not be possible to meet the requirements of Article 159.

The concern on the country of law applicable is noted and the reference has been removed from the ITS.

Regarding the inclusion of the S.04.05 in the SFCR please note that this is not a new requirement and is in line with Article 293 of Delegated Regulation. Considering the different purposes of the supervisory reporting and public disclosure templates differences by the 2 templates are natural and are expected. In addition, when comparing the options of keeping the existing disclosure and amending the disclosure, we consider retaining the current approach as a being least burdensome.

#### S.06.02 - List of assets

General support for the proposed deletion of several data fields in template S.06.02 as a step toward simplification. However, this is considered that may not significantly reduce the actual reporting effort, particularly in Q4, when the reporting timeline precedes the finalization of annual financial statements. This timing challenge limits the practical benefit of the proposed deletions. It is requested to remove the requirement for reporting C0200 and C0240 if a LEI code is already reported.

Stakeholders suggest that undertakings should retain the option to report S.06.02 annually on a voluntary basis if this better aligns with their internal processes.

In addition, number of cells are proposed to be deleted e.g. C0080 Matching portfolio number, C0110 Country of custody, C0240 Issuer Group (LEI code for the issuer reported in QRT S.06.02 is sufficient to identify the Group Issuer, C0250 Issuer Group Code, C0260 Type of issuer group code, C0145 Long-term equity investment, C0293 Bail-in-rules (C0293), C0294 Regional Governments and Local Authorities (RGLA), C0295 Crypto-assets.

#### Assessment

Please note that the simplification proposed clarified that in case the template is reported in Q4 it shall not be reported annually. EIOPA disagrees with providing possibility for voluntary reporting the template also annually. The proposal aims to bring reduction and at the same time ease the analysis of the submitted data. EIOPA would like to stress the importance of Q4 reporting for supervisory purposes considering the existing deadlines and the time interval between Q4 and annual data.

The proposal to leave C0200 and C0240 unfilled if LEI codes are reported will require significant efforts to change processes and reporting and is therefore not considered. In addition, the information is currently reported and as such is available in undertakings' systems. It must be noted that it is also not clear whether supervisors can get the same information from GLEIF, especially given the delay between the end of the period and the time when supervisors receive the information, and in the meantime a change of ownership or any other update occurred in GLEIF.

EIOPA disagrees with the proposal of deleting additional fields in the S.06.02 as the information is considered useful and, in some cases, based on legal requirements e.g. C0145 (Art. 171a. of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35), C0240 (the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2011), C0293 (Directive 2014/59/EU). EIOPA will further evaluate the proposal in the future, in a context when such information is available as identified in the consultation paper, paragraph 5.2.

### S.06.03 - Collective investment undertakings look through approach: reduce the reporting frequency from quarterly to semi-annually

Welcomed as the template involves managing large volumes of data and requires significant operational effort, particularly due to the granularity of the look-through requirements and the reliance on external data providers. Nevertheless, it is proposed to either further reduce the frequency to annually or to completely remove the template especially from group-level reporting, as the consolidated information is considered to provide limited added value from a supervisory perspective. Request to clarify whether the proposed change in reporting frequency will also apply to ECB reporting.

It is recommended to exempt funds contained in unit-linked products where the investment risk is borne by the policyholder. In such cases, the look-through requirement adds limited supervisory value while significantly increasing complexity.

Where an insurance undertaking delegates fund management to an external asset management company, the look-through requirement should not apply. These asset managers are already subject to similar reporting obligations, and duplicating this information at the insurer level results in unnecessary reporting overlap.

Proposal that undertakings retain the option to report the template annually on a voluntary basis, should this better align with their internal processes.

The approach of granting EIOPA access to international databases of the ECB (CSDB, Fund Look-through information) and enabling EIOPA to share this information with national authorities is strongly supported. This would reduce the information requirements currently reported in QRT S.06.03.

### Assessment

While EIOPA understands that the preparation of the template requires significant operational effort any further reductions in its frequency would significantly constrain EIOPA's ability to perform timely look-through analysis. Furthermore, several EIOPA products, such as the Financial Stability Report, currently rely on this data. Enhancing look-through is a key objective outlined in multiple recent EIOPA communications, including the 2024 stress test. It is also important to note that even when insurers are not actively trading investment funds, the underlying asset composition and market values continue to change. Regarding reporting of the template at group level please note that groups data is needed because of non-EEA entities in the group especially (and sometimes different treatment in solo and group reporting) and the group itself need to have the information for proper risk assessment and SCR calculation anyway.

Nevertheless, as indicated in the public consultation EIOPA is exploring the possibility of accessing the international databases housed by ECB (CSDB, Fund Look-through information) and sharing this information with the NCAs. This will reduce the information currently reported in the S.06.03. In addition, depending on the on-going ESMA work for development of a single data hub and harmonized European reporting of investment funds as well as the possible use of information reported under EMIR this template might be deleted in the future.

For Unit-and Index Linked Insurance (UIL) products with options and guarantees, the risk is not always entirely borne by the policyholder. Although the policyholder assumes most of the risk, the data are still crucial for supervisors for example for the policyholder protection, self-placement analysis, interlinkages or analysis on investments made by the insurance sector etc.

Moreover, a carve-out for externally managed fund would dramatically reduce the completeness and usefulness of the data. If the fund is managed by external fund managers, the insurance companies are assumed to have access to look-through data in any case for the correct calculation of the capital requirement and a proper prudent person principal application and risk management.

EIOPA disagrees with providing possibility for voluntary reporting the template also annually. The proposal aims to bring reduction and at the same time ease the analysis of the submitted data.

#### S.06.04 - Climate change-related risks to investments

The proposed exemption for small and non-complex undertakings (SNCUs) and the revised instructions, which aim to clarify reporting requirements and enhance standardisation and comparability are welcomed. However, the reduction in reporting burden is limited due to the scope of the template and EIOPA is encouraged to consider removing the template S.06.04 from the reporting framework altogether as the change does not reduce the workload related to collecting data and analysing affected assets. For certain asset classes a case-by-case assessment might be required and the ESG data will become part of the ORSA-Reporting.

#### Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges the support for the SNCUs exemptions. EIOPA disagrees with the proposal to delete the template which with the changes introduced will require reporting of 2 metrics which are expected to be readily available as a natural outcome of the climate assessment conducted in the ORSA. Incorporating these metrics into the reporting framework would facilitate their broader use and enable easy tracking of their development over time. Moreover, although the proposed changes may yield only modest reporting reductions, their primary objective is to streamline reporting requirements, promote standardisation, and enhance comparability.

#### S.08.01 - Open derivatives

Request to remove the template as derivatives are already subject to daily reporting under EMIR and maintaining S.08.01 results in unnecessary duplication of reporting obligations. Proposals for cells deletion.

The clarification that S.08.01 does not need to be reported annually if submitted in Q4 is welcomed but is recommended that undertakings retain the option to report it annually on a voluntary basis if this better aligns with their internal processes.

### Assessment

Please note that in the 2023 ITS review S.08.02 was removed to reduce the reporting burden. The removal of S.08.01 is, however, at this point in time not possible as it is the only source of information for the open derivatives under Solvency II. EIOPA is aware that derivatives are subject to reporting under EMIR, though not necessarily with the information required for insurance supervision. Nevertheless, EIOPA has already started to investigate how EMIR information could potentially be integrated in the Solvency II reporting framework, considering in particular the aims of insurance supervision and data quality.

EIOPA notes the comments on the removal of columns and reporting efforts. However, EIOPA disagrees to delete the columns proposed as they are considered to contain useful information.

EIOPA disagrees with providing possibility for voluntary reporting the template also annually as it would be a duplication of reporting for the same reference date.

### S.14.01 - Life obligation analysis

The planned extensions to QRT S.14.01 are viewed critically, as the template already has a very high level of granularity – in particular, the required split between main and supplementary insurance, combined with the detailed breakdown by product codes, places a significant burden on insurers. Additional reporting layers would further increase complexity and resource demands without a clear proportional benefit.

Request to further delete C0055, C0142, C0270 and delete column for Country which has been removed in template S.14.02 (the non-life counterparty).

The requirement that the product ID in all three tables of template S.14.01 must be the same is problematic. One of the tables requests both accounting and Solvency II data, but these frameworks operate with different levels of granularity and do not have a one-to-one link.

### Assessment

The inclusion of the ECB add-ons information on pensions in S.14.01 is done without adding new cells to the template but instead of changing the closed lists of C0102 (Pension entitlements). At the same time, it is worth mentioning that the information to be requested has been reported already as part of the ECB's E.02.16 that is expected to be discontinued. Please note also the deleted cells in the template. New changes are kept at their minimum.

The maintaining of the column 'Country' in S.14.01 is not an inconsistency as it is used also for other purposes for NCA such as AML. For these reasons the column is kept.

The comment regarding the identical product ID across all tables is noted and while EIOPA is conscious that this may add some initial burden the proposal is kept as it aims to limit future burden with ad-hoc product related data requests.

To reduce the burden for undertakings while still ensuring effective supervision of liquidity risks, EIOPA will remove “fiscal treatments” reporting item from the financial stability version of the template S.14.04.11.

#### S.16.01 - Information on annuities stemming from Non-Life insurance obligations

Support of the simplifications. Proposal to introduce a materiality threshold for lines of business classified as annuities from non-life.

##### Assessment

EIOPA disagrees to introduce a threshold as information on annuities linked to health insurance and workers compensation from all undertakings is important for the insurance market.

#### S.19.01 - Non-Life Insurance claims

Agreed and very cost efficient. The deletion of the tables Reinsurance Recoveries received (non-cumulative), Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Reinsurance recoverable and Reinsurance RBNS Claims when generating QRT S.19.01 is seen as a positive improvement. Nevertheless, it is noted that when generating QRT S.19.01, the deleted values in the respective tables are required to calculate the net values. As such the deleted tables in QRT S.19.01 are not considered as a simplification or relief.

Proposal to further simplify S.19.01 by removing reporting by currency for solo entities and by providing clearer definition of direct and indirect claims settlement costs. Splitting the costs as required in QRT S.19.01 involves a high workload, as a technical system change is necessary to map the splitting of the costs.

Some other comments see the changes as very costly and propose that changes are not introduced and if on the opposite are done the QRT should be reclassified under “new information” rather than “simplification”, as the overall complexity of the template increases.

##### Assessment

Noted. The changes introduced in the template aim to align claims paid and UDBE triangles by specifically requiring them to include only ALAE expenses. A clear specification on the treatment of expenses, which is additionally in line with the actuarial reserving practice, improves the data for supervisory analyses and at the same time reduces bureaucratic burden for insurance undertakings in long term as it is proposed to show data commonly used by actuaries. EIOPA is aware that for some undertakings the change might require some recalculations and as such will be associated with initial costs but considering the existing different practices it is important to achieve an alignment and convergence in the market and between tables.

However, to reflect on the stakeholders' comments and to further reduce the burden the proposal has been further developed and the reporting on other expenses simplified. The split of ULAE and other expenses will not be required. Instead, only the (discounted) Best Estimate will be reported for all other expenses and other cash flows aggregated.

[Delete S.21.01, S.21.02, S.21.03](#)

Supported and considered very cost effective. However, the relief for some undertakings might be limited due to fully automated reporting.

#### Assessment

Acknowledged. EIOPA is aware that the impact of the change might be different for different undertakings considering their business, systems, processes and practices in place.

[S.22.01 - Impact of long-term guarantee measures and transitional measures \(both at solo and group reporting\) and S.22.06 - Best estimate subject to volatility adjustment by country and currency \(replaced with S.22.07 - Calculated volatility adjustment and corresponding best estimates by country and currency\) - changes based on Level 1](#)

In the event that phasing-in for the extrapolation in accordance with Article 77a (2) of the Solvency II Delegated Regulation is not applied, the adjustment effort is not expected to be significant (solo and group). The implementation effort related to the proposed amendments is considered manageable, but the industry does not see a clear need for changes which are considered disproportionate and not appropriate. It is proposed therefore to address any potential impacts through the ORSA reporting.

In the area of disclosure, it is proposed to restrict the QRT to the current extent in order to avoid additional burden of reporting. The detail reported in template S.22.07.21 is quite granular and more suited for supervisory purposes.

#### Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges the feedback that the implementation effort for these amendments is considered manageable by the industry. Please note that these amendments stem from new legal requirements arising from the Solvency II review. In particular, Article 51(8) (disclosure of the impact of the phasing-in for the extrapolation) and Article 308f (disclosure of combined impact of all transitional measures) of Directive 2025/2. The introduction of the new disclosure template S.22.07.21 is driven by the new requirement set out in Article 51(1c)(b), which mandates that, when the volatility adjustment (VA) is applied, undertakings must publicly disclose in the SFCR, for each relevant currency or, where applicable, country, the VA calculated in accordance with Article 77d, along with the corresponding best estimates of insurance or reinsurance obligations.

This means that the Directive explicitly requires granularity by currency and country.

## S.23.02 - Detailed information by tiers on own funds (solo) and S.23.03 - Annual movements on own funds (solo)

The deletion at solo level is supported by the stakeholders and is considered very cost effective. However, it is requested to delete the templates also at group level as all solo undertakings which are part of a group cannot benefit from the deletion as they still have to provide the information for group reporting.

The most resource-intensive processes (e.g. reconciliation of intragroup items, consistency checks across entities, and adjustments for minority interests) continue to apply at group level and require substantial effort.

At the solo level, the section “Excess of assets over liabilities – attribution of valuation differences” in S.23.02 has already been removed.

### Assessment

Acknowledged the support for the S.23.02 deletion at solo level. However, the deletion of S.23.02 at group level is considered not possible as the template contains important group level information on the structure of capital resources. At the same time following public consultation template S.23.03 has been deleted also at group level.

Regarding the comment on the section titled “Excess of assets over liabilities – attribution of valuation differences” in S.23.02 please note that the information for groups retains its high level of importance for efficient supervision as it allows to identify trends and other solvency drivers in the movements of the excess of assets over liabilities at insurance group level. The proposal is not considered as groups in general are more complex to supervise and keeping additional information on group level compared to the solo level is well aligned with the general proportionality principle in Solvency II.

## Internal model templates - S.25.05, S.26.08 - S.26.16

While the clarifications are welcomed, in general, the ITS remains unclear on a unique and consistent way of treating taxation and diversification benefits. The status quo leaves room for uncertainty regarding different reporting approaches within the market, compromising the possibility of a proper comparison among peers for both EIOPA and external analysts. Discrepancies and inconsistencies exist mainly in templates S.25.05 and S.26.08.

### Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges that inconsistencies exist in templates S.25.05 and S.26.08. While in the public consultation EIOPA intended to not introduce changes in the internal model templates (as they have been in use only for two years), considering the relevance of the comments received and to address the industry's concerns changes have been made to some of the templates. Structurally there are very few changes (mainly in the instructions aiming to clarify what is requested in each data point) and no data points have been removed or added.

## S.27.02 - Catastrophe data - Loss data – new template

Objections against the introduction of new templates as S.27.01 is considered to provide comprehensive information. In addition, the new QRT is expected to require significant implementation effort having too granular requirements and may ultimately result in data of limited quality. The requested information (e.g. premiums, reinsurance) is not always available at such a detailed level, making it necessary to perform complex allocations based on assumptions and judgement.

There is a risk of overlapping reports due to ad-hoc data requests.

It is required to provide data on the history of catastrophic events in the QRTs. However, the concept of a “catastrophic event” is not defined in the logs. A clearer definition of “catastrophic event” is therefore needed.

Concern about the alignment of the standard formula’s natural catastrophe zonation with the new requirements. Specifically, there is uncertainty as to whether EIOPA will define nat cat risk zones in the standard formula using official CRESTA IDs, which would necessitate the provision of updated parameter matrices for certain countries. Alternatively, clarity is sought regarding whether EIOPA will provide a mapping from CRESTA IDs to the standard formula nat cat risk zones. Furthermore, the requirement to report using CRESTA ID is considered problematic due to narrowly defined sectors, making it difficult to allocate contributions and damage payments. This also raises questions about identifying the CRESTA ID for non-property events or risks, such as motor.

To obtain comparability it should be stated how the Events should be recognized and how to deal with multi-peril events.

For reinsurance, allocating losses by event and year would be complicated due to diverse liability concepts in contracts.

### Assessment

EIOPA takes note of the comments, and the costs associated with the proposal. However, it is to be noted that economic losses from extreme weather and climate events are increasing and are expected to rise further due to the growing frequency and severity of catastrophes caused by global warming. Between 1981 and 2023, natural catastrophe-related extreme events caused around €900 billion in direct economic losses in the EU, with more than a fifth of the losses occurring in the last three years (2021: €65 billion; 2022: €57 billion; 2023: €45 billion)). This impacts the exposure of insurance and reinsurance undertakings to natural catastrophes and poses risks from a prudential perspective, for policyholder protection and financial stability.

EIOPA monitored Nat Cat cases in failures and near misses. The data shows that in the last four years the number of cases related to Nat Cat has increased. To conduct the supervisory activities, supervisors need to have access to more granular data (S.27.01 provides data only at country level). This is not sufficient for any adequate analysis on nat cat risks. Nat Cat risks vary significantly between regions

(consider north and south of France for example). Supervisors need to be able to see this distinction and to have a better grasp of the size of claims related to Nat Cat events as we have seen the increasing trend, and this has an impact on the (re)insurance sector.

The intention of this template is also to reduce the need of ad-hoc Nat Cat data collections going forward as for the moment insufficient data are reported to NCAs and EIOPA related to Nat Cat.

To reflect on the comments received further clarifications have been introduced to the instructions.

Regarding the comment on the event definition please note that event IDs will not be implemented for the moment in the QRTs. While they bring very useful information (to be able to identify events is key) they would also bring significant additional reporting burden. EIOPA believes that it is important to first have an adequate reporting in the data requested for now before going to the event granularity. The losses should be reported per peril for all events which occurred in the year of reporting y and year of reporting y-1. A new column “Year” is added. This is not a reporting per event but rather aggregated per peril and year of occurrence.

EIOPA will rename CRESTA ID To Zone ID to use same zoning as used in SII already.

To reduce the burden of the additional data following comments received EIOPA will delete the reporting of exposure and premium data for the reinsurance business while keeping the reporting of loss data for reinsurers. To further reduce burden, EIOPA will delete Other motor insurance and Marine, aviation and transport insurance to focus only on property insurance.

EIOPA will not introduce additional threshold but keep the exemption of reporting for SNCU meaning that all insurance or reinsurance undertakings, including a captive insurance undertaking or a captive reinsurance undertaking, that meet the conditions set out in Article 29a and have been classified as such in accordance with Article 29b will not need to report the templates. However, it is to be noted that life insurers will also be exempted from reporting the template. With this EIOPA believes that the threshold has been further extended.

### S.27.03 - Exposure and premium data – new template

The required data—particularly for gross and reinsurance business—is not typically available at the proposed level of detail and would require significant implementation effort. It is therefore proposed to not implement this QRT or, at a minimum, that its scope is significantly reduced and better aligned with existing reporting capabilities.

The template will create additional workload with limited value added especially for an entity with Internal Model which is not modelling its exposure on the basis of CRESTA IDs. EIOPA is required to consider the challenges which may arise in mapping existing data to CRESTA ID’s. Distinction of the premium for specific peril might be challenging in some markets.

Further clarification required for different cells of the template e.g. reporting list of events to be reported is a closed list of specific European CAT events defined by EIOPA, which policies to include.

## Assessment

For the premium, if premium data is not available at CRESTA level, the exposure data as proxy to breakdown country level figure at CRESTA level is to be used. In a similar way if the premium is not available at single peril level, premiums could be allocated using the historical claims (if no incurred claims are available, expected claims can also be used).

To reduce the burden of the additional data the reporting of exposure and premium data for the reinsurance business will be deleted while the reporting of loss data for reinsurers will be kept. This compromise reflects on stakeholders' comments while at the same time allows supervisors to receive reinsurance data.

To further reduce burden, EIOPA will delete Other motor insurance and Marine, aviation and transport insurance to focus only on property insurance.

## Remove S.28.01 and S.28.02 from the quarterly reporting package and instead rely on S.23.01 to ensure compliance with Article 129(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC

Supported as it aligns with the broader objective of reducing reporting burden.

However, the proposal brings no significant reduction in effort, as the templates are largely auto generated by reporting software and the input is still required for the MCR calculation in S.23.01 on a quarterly basis. Procedural issues may arise in cases where undertakings are exempted from reporting S.23.01 but are still required to report the MCR value. This inconsistency could create confusion and additional administrative burden.

Requested to be clarified whether the quarterly reporting requirement for QRTs S.28.01/S.28.02 is also to be discontinued in the context of ECB reporting.

## Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges the support for the deletion of the quarterly templates S.28.01 and S.28.02. EIOPA is aware that the impact on any proposed reduction can vary between undertakings depending on their business model, size, reporting software, and general organisation. However, both templates S.28.01 and S.28.02 apart from reporting MCR as requested by Regulation request also additional information which with the reduction will no longer be needed to be reported. In addition, please note that there is a legal requirement for calculating and reporting the MCR at least quarterly as per Article 129(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC. On the potential inconsistency in case undertakings are exempted from reporting S.23.01 EIOPA would like to clarify that this has been clarified in the instructions and in such case, undertakings will need to submit the S.23.01 empty reporting only the calculated MCR.

Please note that the proposed deletion of S.28.01 and S.28.02 from quarterly reporting is expected to also applies to ECB reporting.

## Delete S.29.01, S.29.02 and S.29.04 from solo reporting

Supported by the stakeholders and mentioned as very cost effective as variation analysis templates are among the most resource-intensive to prepare. These templates often require significant manual effort, rely heavily on approximations, and present challenges in terms of data quality and comparability. In particular, S.29.03 is currently considered one of the most burdensome templates, and its removal would contribute more effectively to the simplification objective. If the deletion of S.29.03 is not feasible, alternative options are proposed to be considered e.g. delete R0300 to R0370 in S.29.03; remove it for Non-Life, introduce materiality for the Life column in Non-Life or remove lower part of S.29.03.01.0X for  $X > 4$ .

### Assessment

Acknowledged. Please note that S.29.03 is deleted.

### Delete S.30.01 and S.30.02 from the regular reporting package while keeping it available for justified ad-hoc requests

Support the proposed deletion of template S.30.01 from the regular reporting package, as it aligns with the overall objective of reducing the reporting burden. Proposal is very cost effective. However, the removal of the threshold for S.30.03 and S.30.04 could outweigh the benefits of removing S.30.01. Additionally, the possibility of ad-hoc data requests introduces a degree of uncertainty and may, in practice, be more resource-intensive than regular reporting. EIOPA is encouraged to provide further clarity on the expected use of such requests and to consider whether a more proportionate approach could be applied.

### Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges the support for the deletion of the S.30.01 and S.30.02. Regarding the objections towards removal of the threshold of S.30.03 and S.30.04 EIOPA would like to clarify that the change is based on the experience gained during this first year of application of the threshold and more specifically the feedback received on its difficulties in applying it. It should be noted that S.30.03/.04 are prospective templates and the threshold was based on the reinsurance recoverables. In case of non-proportional reinsurance, recoverables associated to the premium provision are frequently low or nil, and recoverables associated to the claims' provisions are retrospective and frequently not relevant as an indicator of the materiality of future reinsurance cover. Therefore, significant non-proportional reinsurance treaties could fall under the threshold despite having a relevant impact on the SCR.

On the question for potential ad-hoc requests while EIOPA acknowledges that this proposal entails some level of uncertainties would like to clarify that the templates will be requested in situation where supervisors have considered the need of such information crucial. In addition, to avoid any additional burden the template is kept in the taxonomy together with the instructions but will not be reported on a regular basis.

### S.36s. – IGT templates

The clarifications are welcomed. IGT (S.36.01 to S.36.05) should only be mandatory for group-reporting and no longer on solo level.

To achieve a substantial reduction in the reporting burden, consideration should be given to deleting S.36.02.

As all P&L information is already reported within the last columns of the other IGT QRTs it is proposed to delete S.36.05.

### Assessment

It has to be noted that QRTS S.36x are not required at solo-level when the undertaking belongs to a group referred in points (a), (b) or (c) of Article 213(2) of the Solvency 2 II Directive. Therefore, templates S.36.s should be reported only by individual undertakings which are not part of a group referred to in points (a), (b) or (c) of Article 213(2) of Solvency II Directive and the parent undertaking of which is a mixed-activity insurance holding company. Such a proportionate approach is justified by the additional complexity of such group structures and is well aligned with Article 245(2) of the Solvency II Directive which requires insurance undertakings belonging to a group regularly to report intra-group transaction. With regard to cases not mentioned in points (a), (b) or (c) of Article 213(2) of the Solvency 2 II Directive, it is essential for supervisors that they receive significant intra-group transactions from a solo and group perspective to gather a holistic view of the risks of the individual undertaking and the group as a whole.

The proposal to delete S.36.02 is not considered as Article 245 of the solvency II Directive and Article 377 of the Solvency II Delegated Regulation introduce a requirement to supervise intra-group transactions. S.36.02 therefore provides valuable insight on IGTs which might pose significant risks to the undertaking and in the end its policyholders. Since S.36.02 is already subject to a threshold, the proportionality principle is inherent to this template.

Please note that the revised instructions of S.36.05 already clarify that P&L information does not need to be reported in S.36.05 when it is available in other S.36s templates. The additional reporting in S.36.05 is therefore only required when information is not already reported elsewhere which reduces the reporting burden.

### S.37s. – RC templates

The change from NACE 2.0 to NACE 2.1 will still cause an initial effort.

The proposed deletion of template S.37.03 as part of the broader effort to streamline reporting is supported. A deletion of S.37.01 would be welcomed as it will noticeably reduce the group reporting burden.

S.37.01 vs. S.37.02: Request to provide an expectation of the different exposures by country between S.37.02 (country where the risk is located) and S.37.01 (country of the headquarter). Expecting different inputs seems to complicate reporting.

## Assessment

EIOPA is aware that the transitioning from NACE 2.0 to NACE 2.1 will require initial effort. However, the transition is not initiated by EIOPA. Please note that the new version NACE 2.1. is available as of January 2025 and already in 2025, some data providers introduced a hard switch for their customers to NACE 2.1 and as such those insurers that obtain information on their assets from them will no longer receive NACE 2.0. To allow for a smooth transitioning EIOPA allowed the reporting of the 2 versions in the transitional phase. However as of 2027 only NACE 2.1 will be available.

EIOPA disagree with the proposal to delete S.37.01 as according to Article 244 of the Solvency II Directive and Article 376 of the Solvency II Delegated Regulation, supervisors are required to monitor significant risk concentrations. The group supervisor in particular is required to monitor the risk of contagion in the group, the risk of a conflict of interest and the level or volume of risks. S.37.02 enables supervisors to identify and monitor exposures aggregated by currency, sector and country and is pivotal to assess the vulnerability of the group to certain shocks affecting regions, sectors or currencies. In the current multi crisis environment, such information is crucial and indispensable for creating targeted, risk-based supervision with efficient means to mitigate risks. In addition, it has to be noted that S.37.01 follows already a proportionate approach as it is subject to a threshold defined by the group supervisor in order to detect significant risk concentrations counterparties.

Regarding country in S.37.01 and S.37.02 please note that country in S.37.02 captures the exposure by country and therefore considers the country where the risk is located. Country in S.37.01 however, adds additional information regarding the location of the counterparty which is not necessarily identical to the location of the risk.

## Reduce the required information for SNCU and SNCG in Q1 and Q3

Welcomed but the added value questioned given the existing exemption option provided under Article 35a of the Solvency II Directive. Even that reporting was decreased to only one functional template S.23.01 it will still require considerable effort to calculate the information contained in S.02.01 and SCR and MCR.

Focusing on SNCUs risks creating the impression that only SNCUs can benefit from proportionality measures.

Clarification has been asked whether the amendments are supported by the ECB or whether national banks and ECB will still require SE.02.01, SE.06.02, or SE.17.01 as in such way the effect of this simplification is nullified.

## Assessment

EIOPA acknowledges the support to the proposal.

Regarding its added value and the comment that there is already an existing exemption option provided under Article 35a of the Solvency II Directive EIOPA would like to clarify that such option is not equally applied in all Member States. Furthermore, there are around one third of the SNCU entities currently

exempted (partially) from reporting quarterly reporting. The proposal on the other side as indicated in the impact assessment will affect ~300 SNCUs that are currently not exempted from reporting based on Article 35, out of ~2300 total undertakings (13%). As such the proposal will bring 28.5% reduction of quarterly reported templates only for SNCUs.

Noted that reporting S.23.01 will require efforts but this has been considered as the minimum needed for the ongoing supervision and in line with the regulatory requirements of reporting MCR quarterly.

Regarding the other comment that the focus on SNCUs risks creating the impression that only SNCUs can benefit from proportionality measures please note that already in the last ITS amendments acknowledging the specificities of the captive insurance undertakings and captive reinsurance undertakings which only cover risks associated with the industrial or commercial group to which they belong specific risk-based reporting arrangements for them have been introduced. Further to that there are number of thresholds and simplifications considered in the reporting requirements applicable to all undertakings meeting the criteria and as such not explicitly targeting SNCUs.

On the comment regarding ECB please note that EIOPA has engaged closely with the ECB on these proposals and expect that they will bring a relief also on the banking reporting.

### Impact assessment

The assessment methodology used in EIOPA's impact assessment is viewed as insufficient, as it does not adequately reflect the actual implementation effort and complexity associated with the reporting templates. For example, some QRTs have a high-level of granularity (e.g. S.04 and S.05) which result in an unreasonably high effort to produce in relation to the value of the information provided. Furthermore, adjustments to the QRT cause increased effort initially (implementation effort), but may be necessary under certain circumstances.

Moreover, the calculation basis—which relies on the average number of templates reported to EIOPA (7.5 per quarter and 36 per year)—is questionable in terms of its representativeness.

While it is difficult to provide an exact figure, initial estimates suggest that the current annotated templates include approximately 80 solo annual templates, although not all undertakings are required to submit every template. In the current ITS draft, around 10 solo annual templates are proposed for deletion. This represents a reduction of approximately 12.5%, which is significantly lower than the 28% reduction estimated by EIOPA.

So even what looks like a small change, might have a relatively big workload and consequently strain a company's resource availability.

It remains unclear whether the relevant reliefs will also be reflected in the ECB reporting.

### Assessment

EIOPA agrees that the measures in the impact assessments do not measure the actual implementation and execution costs. The complexity varies indeed significantly between undertakings, templates and datapoints. As a best effort approach, using the available information, EIOPA addressed this issue by using two different approaches, per template and per datapoint. Being aware that it is not easy to

define a measure to really quantify the reporting reduction EIOPA is convinced that the method chosen gives a good indication based on the available information.

EIOPA published the average number of reported templates here ([https://nexteuropa-multisites.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/www.eiopa.europa.eu/assets/limitations-and-exemptions-report/Use-of-limitations-and-exemptions-in-Solvency-II-reporting-in-the-EEA-October-2024.html#Proportionality principle in reporting](https://nexteuropa-multisites.s3.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/www.eiopa.europa.eu/assets/limitations-and-exemptions-report/Use-of-limitations-and-exemptions-in-Solvency-II-reporting-in-the-EEA-October-2024.html#Proportionality_principle_in_reporting)). The use of average number of reported templates as a basis of comparison is appropriate. It is to be noted that not all templates can be reported simultaneously (e.g., standard formula and internal model templates, S.28.01 and S.28.02). EIOPA agrees that large internationally active firms might notice less reduction compared to the smaller groups and solos which is proportionate to their business. This is in line with EIOPA's effort to increase proportionality.

The proposed changes for reduction are expected to bring a relief also for the ECB reporting.

#### Annex VI - Definitions of the CIC Table

The proposed requirement to report both mortgages and loans on policies under CIC code "88" is problematic. Under the current classification, these asset types are distinguished using specific codes: CIC code "84" for mortgages and CIC code "86" for loans on policies. The proposed change, which gives precedence to code "88" over these specific classifications, would result in a loss of granularity and reduced data quality.

The rationale for this change is unclear, as it does not appear to improve the quality or usability of the data. On the contrary, it undermines existing differentiation between distinct asset types. Additionally, the proposal lacks consistency, as CIC codes "84" and "86" are not being amended in the same manner (e.g. in terms of references to "other than natural person").

It is therefore proposed to delete the proposed change to CIC code "88".

#### Assessment

Please note that based on the feedback received further clarifications have been included namely 1) in C0296 removing option "8-Other loans" and 2) clarifying CIC 84 "Mortgages and loans made with collateral in the form of real estate, except for mortgages and loans made to AMSB members and natural persons, which are to be reported under CIC codes 87 and 88".

The changes introduced are not new requirements but aligned with Q&A 2754 ([https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/qa-regulation/questions-and-answers-database/2754\\_en](https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/qa-regulation/questions-and-answers-database/2754_en)) from year 2023. Undertakings should already have implemented this since 2023 and changing it back would result in additional effort.

#### Application date of the new taxonomy

Major support of Option 1 e.g. application date as of 30 January 2027 which is to be aligned with the application date of the legal acts. This will imply that the Q4/2026 and Annual/2026 reporting will be still done based on the old taxonomy (2.8.2, to be submitted in 2027), while the Q1/2027 reporting will be done based on the new taxonomy 2.10.0. Possibly to reduce the reporting burden already for the

Annual 2026 reporting by allowing undertakings to submit the templates proposed for deletion (present in the 2.8.2 taxonomy) empty without filling them.

#### Assessment

Noted. The Solvency II 2.10.0 DPM and xBRL taxonomy will be applicable as of Q1/2027 reporting reference date. EIOPA is currently exploring the possibility of anticipating the burden reduction for the annual 2026 supervisory reporting (i.e. to not report the QRT that will be deleted from 30 January 2027 onwards).

## 2. GUIDELINES FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORTING

The proposed increase to EUR 20 billion is welcomed, especially considering the relief it provides from additional requirements for groups deemed significant for financial stability. However, it is recommended considering an even higher threshold to avoid many groups soon falling back within scope.

Alternatively, or in addition, the threshold should be subject to regular (e.g. annual) inflation adjustments, to prevent it from remaining static.

As part of the revision process, it would be worthwhile to critically assess whether the scope of reporting could be reduced — particularly given the significant overlap with regular Solvency II reporting, which results in considerable double reporting. Especially the following QRTs present double reporting: S.02.01, S.05.01, S.06.02 and S.23.01. Deletion of those templates would significantly reduce the reporting burden.

#### Assessment

The threshold for identifying reporting entities (both groups and solo undertakings) is proposed to be increased from EUR 12 billion to EUR 20 billion. This adjustment already results in a significant reduction in the number of entities in scope (approximately a reduction of 24% of groups and 53% of solos). EIOPA considers this to be an appropriate and proportionate compromise that effectively reduces the reporting burden for insurance undertakings while maintaining adequate supervisory coverage.

Regarding the introduction of an automatic mechanism to adjust the threshold (e.g. based on inflation), EIOPA believes that an automatic adjustment would reduce supervisory flexibility and could lead to unnecessary volatility and frequent changes in the entities in scope. Such fluctuations could also have implications for other EIOPA regulations that rely on the same threshold, such as the RTS on applicability criteria for macroprudential analyses in the own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) and as part of the prudent person principle (PPP), generating operational uncertainty and additional burden for both undertakings and supervisory authorities.

Instead, EIOPA considers it more appropriate to review the relevance of the threshold on a regular basis and to adjust it when justified by market developments or supervisory needs.

The Financial Stability reporting framework collects information for a reduced sample and on an earlier timeline compared to the ITS, focusing on bigger groups and solos relevant for financial stability purposes. In this context, the requested information is essential for the effective and timely monitoring of financial stability risks and the deletion of S.02.01, S.05.01, S.06.02 and S.23.01 is not considered.

### 3. GUIDELINES ON THIRD COUNTRY BRANCHES

Support of the revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings as a clarification and streamlining exercise that removes duplication, aligns with the framework and recent ITS changes, and improves readability without diluting supervisory expectations.

With regard to the revised Guideline 53, it remains to be seen what the final wording in the Delegated Regulation will be. Any divergence between the guidelines and the Level 2 text should be avoided to ensure consistency and legal clarity.

#### Assessment

Level 2 changes have been considered assuring consistency with the Guidelines.

## ANNEX V: REVISED GUIDELINES ON FINANCIAL STABILITY REPORTING

This annex is included as a separate document.

## ANNEX VI: REVISED GUIDELINES ON SUPERVISION OF BRANCHES OF THIRD COUNTRY INSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS

This annex is included as a separate document.

## ANNEX VII: ZIP FILE OF THE TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS AND REFLECTED TEMPLATES

This annex provided as a separate zip file includes the following information:

- Draft revised ITS on supervisory reporting (including annexes) – in track changes and clean;
- Draft revised ITS on public disclosure (including annexes) – in track changes and clean;
- Draft revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes – consolidated version including technical annexes;
- Draft revised Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third country insurance undertakings – consolidated version including technical annexes.

# ANNEX IV: REVISED GUIDELINES ON REPORTING FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY PURPOSES

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This document presents the draft revised Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes and its explanatory text.

The current Guidelines for financial stability purposes have been applied since 2015. Based on the practical application of the Guidelines, improvements have been identified.

- Guideline 2 on the general criteria to identify reporting entities is revised to amend the applicable threshold for the identification of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and groups subject to financial stability reporting from EUR 12 bn to EUR 20 bn.
- Guideline 3 on Currency and 17 on Supervisory reporting formats are deleted as the guidance they provide is a duplication from the requirements in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894.
- In order to improve the readability and structure of the Guidelines, Guideline 17 on the means of reporting has been integrated into the revised Guideline 14 which also outlines the reporting deadlines, mirroring the structure applied within the Delegated Regulation.

The revised Guidelines in this annex keep their initial numbering. The revised Guidelines will be renumbered sequentially in the consolidated version of the Guidelines that will be published on EIOPA's website.

## GUIDELINES ON REPORTING FOR FINANCIAL STABILITY PURPOSES

### INTRODUCTION

1. According to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 (EIOPA Regulation)<sup>1</sup>, EIOPA issues these Guidelines which cover reporting to supervisory authorities for financial stability purposes.
2. The Guidelines apply to individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance third country branches and participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies.
3. EIOPA issues these Guidelines to ensure a consistent and uniform approach on the collection of data for financial stability purposes and to provide guidance to supervisory authorities on how to collect the data which EIOPA requests according to Article 35 of EIOPA Regulation.
4. EIOPA requires the data described in these Guidelines in order to carry out its tasks according to Articles 8, 32 and 36 of the EIOPA Regulation. In particular, the collected data enable EIOPA to monitor and assess market developments and allow EIOPA to inform the other European Supervisory Authorities, the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), the European Parliament, the Council and the European Commission about the relevant trends, potential risks and

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<sup>1</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/79/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 48)

vulnerabilities in its area of competence. It also enables EIOPA to provide the ESRB with regular and timely information necessary for the achievement of its tasks.

5. For insurance and reinsurance groups most of the information requested for financial stability purposes is also required for supervisory reporting according to Article 254 of Directive 2009/138/EC<sup>2</sup> (Solvency II Directive). However, the information obtained for financial stability purposes and covered by these Guidelines is requested with earlier deadlines and/or increased frequency. The information will be used for macroprudential analysis.
6. According to Article 35a of the Solvency II Directive, supervisory authorities may limit regular quarterly supervisory reporting and exempt certain undertakings from item-by-item reporting where the submission of that information would be overly burdensome in relation to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of the undertaking. Undertakings which are exempted from reporting with higher frequency than annual, and/or exempted from item-by-item reporting under Article 35a of the Solvency II Directive should also be exempted from semi-annual, quarterly and/or item-by-item reporting as set out in Guideline 2 point 20. It is noted, however, that Article 35a of the Solvency II Directive only permits exemptions for undertakings until a maximum of 20% of the Member State's life and non-life insurance and reinsurance markets respectively. Moreover, that Article requires supervisory authorities to prioritise small and non-complex undertakings. Finally, the exemption should not undermine the stability of the financial systems concerned in the European Union.
7. Supervisory authorities may, where the reporting currency is different than EUR, adopt measures to deal with the implications of exchange rate fluctuations when applying the criteria to identify reporting entities, as long as the effects on the thresholds defined in Guidelines 2, 3 and 4 are not material.
8. The best-effort principle established in Guideline 6 and Guideline 7 is intended to aid insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance third country branches and the participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies in providing the level of accuracy deemed sufficient for macroprudential purposes, while balancing the work required by the undertakings to submit this information, and to provide legal certainty to undertakings of its content.
9. Quarterly information on the solvency capital position of undertakings is considered crucial for financial stability purposes. However, it is acknowledged that a full calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) on a quarterly basis may be an unnecessary burden for the undertakings concerned. Therefore, the aim of these Guidelines is to approximate the development of the overall SCR based on a re-calculation of only the more volatile SCR modules, rather than requiring a full SCR calculation. The method is detailed in Guideline 8. In particular the market risk module may require a more frequent recalculation due to its more volatile input parameters. Other SCR modules are considered stable enough to accept an extrapolation of yearly figures, unless exceptional circumstances necessitate a recalculation according to the Solvency II Directive.

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<sup>2</sup> Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p.1)

10. The deadline for submission of information described in these Guidelines is 2 weeks after the deadline for quarterly reporting by individual undertakings under Article 35b of the Solvency II Directive as described in Guideline 13.
11. These Guidelines make reference to the following Annexes from Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894<sup>3</sup> (Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information):
  - a) Annex IV: Asset categories;
  - b) Annex V: Complementary Identification Code (CIC) table;
  - c) Annex VI: Definitions of the CIC table.
12. These Guidelines are addressed to supervisory authorities.
13. These Guidelines apply from 30 January 2027 and repeal and replace the Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes (EIOPA-BoS-15/107).
14. If not defined in these Guidelines, the terms have the meaning defined in the legal acts referred to in the introduction.

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<sup>3</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 of 4 April 2023 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and the Council with regard to the templates for the submission by insurance and reinsurance undertakings to their supervisory authorities of information necessary for their supervision and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/245 (OJ L 120, 05/05/2023, p. 1–1596)

## SECTION I: REPORTING BY INDIVIDUAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS AND GROUPS TO SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCIAL STABILITY

### Guideline 1 – General provisions

15. Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches which are required to report according to these Guidelines should report individual data.
16. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies which are required to report according to these Guidelines should report consolidated data.
17. Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings which belong to an insurance or reinsurance group that is reporting according to these Guidelines should not report individually.
18. If individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings belong to an insurance or reinsurance group and their ultimate parent is a mixed-activity insurance holding company and where they are not part of a group as defined under Article 213(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the Solvency II Directive then point 15 for the individual reporting applies.
19. For the purpose of these Guidelines, Articles 1 and 2 of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information are also applicable.

### Guideline 2 – General criteria to identify reporting entities

20. The criteria to identify the reporting entities are as follows:
  - a) Insurance or reinsurance groups with more than EUR 20 bn in total assets or the equivalent in the national currency in the Solvency II balance sheet;
  - b) Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches with more than EUR 20 bn in total assets or the equivalent in the national currency in the Solvency II balance sheet and that do not belong to a group which is reporting under the previous subpoint.
21. In cases where method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 1 as defined in Article 230 for the calculation of the SCR, supervisory authorities should assess the threshold defined under point 20 a) considering the total assets of the group including the Solvency II balance sheet and the assets of undertakings for which method 2 was employed.
22. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches which have been granted limited supervisory reporting by the supervisory authority on the basis of Article 35a of the Solvency II Directive, are not required to report according to Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 for insurance and reinsurance groups and to Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches.

### Guideline 3 – Inclusion in the sample following the size threshold

23. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that were not within the scope of Guideline 2 but that at the end of a financial year report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of more than EUR 21 bn or the equivalent in the national currency should submit to the supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 for insurance and reinsurance groups and in Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting in the third quarter of the following financial year.
24. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that were not within the scope of Guideline 2 but that at the end of two consecutive financial years report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of between EUR 20 bn and EUR 21 bn or the equivalent in the national currency should submit to the supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 for insurance and reinsurance groups and in Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting in the third quarter in the year following the second financial year.

### Guideline 4 – Exclusion from the sample following the size threshold

25. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that are within the scope of Guideline 2 but that, at the end of a financial year, report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of less than EUR 19 bn or the equivalent in the national currency, should no longer submit to the supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 for insurance and reinsurance groups and in Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting from the first quarter of the following financial year.
26. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that are within the scope of Guideline 2 but that, at the end of two consecutive financial years, report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of between EUR 19 bn and EUR 20 bn or the equivalent in the national currency, should no longer submit to the supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 for insurance and reinsurance groups and in Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting from the first quarter of the year following the second financial year.

#### Guideline 5 - Notification by supervisory authorities to EIOPA

27. Supervisory authorities should annually report to EIOPA the legal name, the identification code used in the local market, attributed by the supervisory authority, and the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings, groups and insurance third country branches which will report in accordance with the EUR 20 bn threshold given in Guideline 2, point 20, a) or b) within three weeks of the receipt of the end-of-year data submitted by insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance third country branches and groups under the regular reporting according to the Solvency II Directive.

#### Guideline 6 - Best effort: Preparation of data

28. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies should report the information defined in Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 on a best effort basis, balancing the effort required with the accuracy of the information provided, in line with points 30, 31 and 32 below.
29. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches should report the information defined in Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 on a best effort basis, balancing the effort required with the accuracy of the information provided, in line with points 30, 31 and 32 below.
30. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should ensure that the data reported reflect the best assessment of the current financial and operational condition of the entity and are based on the most up-to date information available to them, taking into consideration that:
  - a) the information submitted may have undergone less internal quality controls than what is required for regular supervisory reporting;
  - b) following the principle of materiality, reporting entities should ensure that all material operations are covered by the reporting;
  - c) simplifications employed in the preparation of data for reporting according to these Guidelines should, to the extent possible, be employed consistently over time, unless changes are introduced to reduce discrepancies described in point 32;
  - d) simplifications which have a material effect on the reported information should be disclosed to the relevant supervisory authority.
31. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should strive to ensure that, to the best of their knowledge, no errors or omissions which would lead to a materially different supervisory assessment of the institution are present in the data.
32. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should strive to improve business processes to reduce over time recurring discrepancies between reporting according to these Guidelines and regular supervisory reporting on the basis of the Solvency II Directive.

### Guideline 7 - Best effort: Use of data by supervisory authorities

33. Supervisory authorities should acknowledge that the information submitted for financial stability purposes may be subject to changes and may not be identical to regular supervisory reporting according to the Solvency II Directive. However, the relevant supervisory authority may request information on how the reported data was calculated and request updated data if deemed necessary.

### Guideline 8 – Quarterly SCR information

34. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should ensure that quarterly SCR information provides a good approximation of the true SCR level. The quarterly SCR figures may be updated only with the more volatile elements, while extrapolation of yearly figures is acceptable for other SCR elements, in line with Guideline 6.
35. As the market risk elements are expected to be the most volatile, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should in particular consider to re-calculate the market risk module, or its more volatile components, in order to report the overall SCR on a best effort basis.
36. Where approximations and simplifications are employed, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should ensure that the data reported reflect the best assessment of the current financial condition of the reporting entity in line with Guideline 6.
37. In line with the Solvency II Directive, the supervisory authority may require a full recalculation of the SCR where there is evidence to suggest that the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has altered significantly since the date on which the SCR was last fully recalculated and reported for prudential purposes.
38. In cases where the reported information would indicate non-compliance with the SCR or non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as defined in Articles 138 and 139 of the Solvency II Directive, the supervisory authority should acknowledge that, without prejudice to its responsibilities and related powers, the information submitted under these Guidelines may constitute preliminary data subject to revision, in accordance with Guideline 7.
39. In cases described under the previous point, the supervisory authority, without prejudice to its responsibilities and related powers, may request updated and confirmed data.

## SECTION II: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

#### Guideline 9 – Groups’ quantitative semi-annual information

40. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies falling within the scope of Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit semi-annually to the supervisory authority the following information:
- a) template S.14.04.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on liquidity risk for life business, by portfolio, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.14.04 of Technical Annex B;
  - b) template S.14.05.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on liquidity risk for non-life business, by portfolio, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.14.05 of Technical Annex B;
  - c) template S.38.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the duration of the technical provisions, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.38.01 of Technical Annex B;
  - d) template S.39.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the profit and loss, following the instructions set out in S.39.01 of Technical Annex B.

#### Guideline 10 – Groups’ quantitative quarterly information<sup>4</sup>

41. Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies falling within the scope of Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit quarterly to the supervisory authority the following information:
- a) template S.01.01.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying the content of the submission, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Technical Annex B;
  - b) template S.01.02.04 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information, specifying basic information on the insurance and reinsurance undertaking and the content of the reporting in general, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency following the instructions set out in Annex III of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information;

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<sup>4</sup> Annex III, IV and V referred to in this guideline are technical annexes from the draft Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information to National Competent Authorities.

- c) template S.02.01.01 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information, specifying balance sheet information, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive following the instructions set out in Annex III of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information. Column C0020 (Statutory accounts) should be reported only with reference to Q4;
- d) template S.05.01.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on premiums, claims and expenses, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, applying the valuation and recognition principles used in the undertaking's financial statements, following the instructions set out in S.05.01 of Technical Annex B, regarding each line of business as defined in as defined in Annex I of the Delegated Regulation;
- e) template S.06.02.04 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information, providing an item-by-item list of assets, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency following the instructions set out in Annex III of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information;
- f) template S.23.01.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying basic information on own funds, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, following the instructions set out in S.23.01 of Technical Annex B including basic own funds and ancillary own funds;
- g) template S.25.04.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying basic information on the SCR, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, following the instructions set out in S.25.04 of Technical Annex B;
- h) template S.41.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on lapses, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.41.01 of Technical Annex B.

#### Guideline 11 – Individual quantitative semi-annual information

42. Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches falling within the scope Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit semi-annually to the supervisory authority the following information:
- a) template S.14.04.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on Liquidity risk for life business, by portfolio, following the instructions set out in S.14.04 of Technical Annex B;
  - b) template S.14.05.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on Liquidity risk for non-life business, by portfolio, following the instructions set out in S.14.05 of Technical Annex B;

- c) template S.38.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the duration of the technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.38.01 of Technical Annex B;
- d) template S.39.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the profit and loss, following the instructions set out in S.39.01 of Technical Annex B.

#### Guideline 12 – Individual quantitative quarterly information<sup>5</sup>

43. Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches falling within the scope of Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit quarterly to the supervisory authority the following information:
- a) template S.01.01.11 of Technical Annex A or template S.01.01.15 of Technical Annex A, in case of branches of third-country insurance undertakings, specifying the content of the submission, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Technical Annex B;
  - b) template S.01.02.11 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information or template S.01.02.15 of Annex III of the Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third-country insurance undertakings, specifying basic information on the insurance and reinsurance undertaking and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in Annex II of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information;
  - c) template S.25.04.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying basic information on the SCR, following the instructions set out in S.25.04 of Technical Annex B;
  - d) template S.41.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on lapses, following the instructions set out in S.41.01 of Technical Annex B.

### SECTION III: SUBMISSION DEADLINES AND OTHER PROVISIONS

#### Guideline 13 – Submission deadlines and means for reporting

44. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should submit the set of quantitative information defined in Guideline 9 and Guideline 10 for insurance and reinsurance groups and in Guideline 11 and Guideline 12 for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches within 7 weeks after the end of the reference period.
45. Supervisory authorities should ensure that the submission of the quantitative information referred to in Section II is compliant with Article 313 of the Delegated Regulation.

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<sup>5</sup> Annex III referred to in this guideline is a technical annex from the draft Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information to National Competent Authorities.

#### Guideline 14 – List of validations

46. Supervisory authorities should evaluate the data received using the list of validations as published by EIOPA<sup>6</sup>.

#### Guideline 15 – Regular supervisory reporting – Format of reporting

47. Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should consider the data point modelling as published by EIOPA when reporting information included in the quantitative reporting templates.

#### Compliance and Reporting Rules

48. This document contains Guidelines issued under Article 16 of the EIOPA Regulation. In accordance with Article 16(3) of the EIOPA Regulation, competent authorities and financial institutions are required to make every effort to comply with Guidelines and recommendations.
49. Competent authorities that comply or intend to comply with these Guidelines should incorporate them into their regulatory or supervisory framework in an appropriate manner.
50. Competent authorities are to confirm to EIOPA whether they comply or intend to comply with these Guidelines, with reasons for non-compliance, within two months after the issuance of the translated versions.
51. In the absence of a response by this deadline, competent authorities will be considered as non-compliant to the reporting and reported as such.

#### Final provision on reviews

52. These Guidelines will be subject to a review by EIOPA.

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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/tools-and-data/supervisory-reporting-dpm-and-xbrl\\_en](https://www.eiopa.europa.eu/tools-and-data/supervisory-reporting-dpm-and-xbrl_en)

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

In this section the numbering of the individual Guidelines corresponds to that used in the revised version of the Guidelines.

### **AMENDED:** Introduction

1 According to Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereafter EIOPA Regulation)~~, EIOPA ~~is issuing~~ these Guidelines which cover reporting to ~~national~~ supervisory authorities for financial stability purposes.

2 The Guidelines apply to individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance third country branches and participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies.

3 EIOPA ~~is issuing~~ these Guidelines to ensure a consistent and uniform approach on the collection of data for financial stability purposes and to provide guidance to ~~national~~ supervisory authorities on how to collect the data which EIOPA ~~will~~ requests according to Article 35 of EIOPA Regulation.

4 EIOPA requires the data described in these Guidelines in order to carry out its tasks according to Articles 8, 32 and 36 of ~~the~~ EIOPA Regulation. In particular, the collected data ~~will~~ enable EIOPA to monitor and assess market developments and allow EIOPA to inform the other European Supervisory Authorities, the European Systemic Risk Board (ESRB), ~~and~~ the European Parliament, the Council and the **European** Commission about the relevant trends, potential risks and vulnerabilities in its area of competence. It ~~will~~ also enables EIOPA to provide the ESRB with regular and timely information necessary for the achievement of its tasks.

5 For insurance and reinsurance groups most of the information requested for financial stability purposes is also required for supervisory reporting according to Article 254 of Directive 2009/138/EC<sup>2</sup> ~~of the European Parliament and of the Council (hereafter Solvency II Directive)~~. However, the information obtained for financial stability purposes and covered by these Guidelines is requested with earlier deadlines and/or increased frequency. The information will be used for macroprudential analysis.

6 According to Article 35a ~~, paragraphs 6 and 7 of~~ ~~the~~ Solvency II Directive, ~~national~~ supervisory authorities may limit regular quarterly supervisory reporting and exempt certain undertakings from item-by-item reporting where the submission of that information would be overly burdensome in relation to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of the undertaking. Undertakings which are exempted from reporting with higher frequency than annual, and/or exempted from item-by-item reporting under Article 35a of ~~the~~ Solvency II Directive should also be exempted from semi-annual, quarterly and/or item-by-item reporting as set out in Guideline 2 point ~~1-20~~. It is noted, however, that Article 35a of ~~the~~ Solvency II Directive only permits exemptions for undertakings until a maximum of 20% of the Member State's life and non-life insurance and reinsurance markets respectively. Moreover, ~~that a~~ Article requires ~~national~~ supervisory authorities to prioritise ~~the smallest~~ **small and non-complex** undertakings. Finally, the exemption should not undermine the stability of the financial systems concerned in the European Union.

7 ~~National~~ supervisory authorities may, where the reporting currency is different than EUR, adopt measures to deal with the implications of exchange rate fluctuations when applying the criteria to identify reporting entities, as long as the effects on the thresholds defined in Guidelines 2, 34 and 45 are not material.

8 The best-effort principle established in Guideline 67 and Guideline 78 is intended to aid insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance third country branches and the participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies in providing the level of accuracy deemed sufficient for macroprudential purposes, while balancing the work required by the undertakings to submit this information, and to provide ~~some~~ legal certainty to undertakings of its content.

9 Quarterly information on the solvency capital position of undertakings is considered crucial for financial stability purposes. However, it is acknowledged that a full calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) on a quarterly basis may be an unnecessary burden for the **undertakings** concerned ~~institutions~~. Therefore, the aim of these Guidelines is to approximate the development of the overall SCR based on a re-calculation of only the more volatile SCR modules, rather than requiring a full SCR calculation. The method is detailed in Guideline 89. In particular the market risk module may require a more frequent recalculation due to its more volatile input parameters. Other SCR modules are considered stable enough to accept an extrapolation of yearly figures, unless exceptional circumstances necessitate a recalculation according to the Solvency II Directive.

10 The deadline for submission of information described in these Guidelines is 2 weeks after the deadline for quarterly reporting by individual undertakings under Article 35~~ab~~ of ~~the~~ Solvency II Directive as described in **Guideline 13**~~Guideline 16~~.

11 These Guidelines make reference to the following Annexes from ~~the~~ Commission Implementing Regulation **(EU) 2023/894**<sup>3</sup> ~~laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and the Council with regard to the templates for the submission by insurance and reinsurance undertakings to their supervisory authorities of information necessary for their supervision~~ (Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information):

- a) Annex IV: Asset categories;
- b) Annex V: Complementary Identification Code (CIC) table;
- c) Annex VI: Definitions of the CIC table

12 These Guidelines are addressed to ~~national~~ supervisory authorities

13 These Guidelines shall apply from ~~30~~ January 2016~~27~~ and **repeal and replace the Guidelines on reporting for financial stability purposes (EIOPA-BoS-15/107)**.

**14 If not defined in these Guidelines, the terms have the meaning defined in the legal acts referred to in the introduction.**

<sup>2</sup> Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p.1)

<sup>3</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 of 4 April 2023 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and the Council with regard to the templates for the submission by insurance and reinsurance undertakings to their supervisory authorities of information necessary for their supervision and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/245 (OJ L 120, 05/05/2023, p. 1–1596)

**Explanatory text:**

The amendments are intended to update legal references in accordance with the Solvency II framework and to revise the date of application to ensure consistency with the Implementing Technical Standards (ITS) on reporting and disclosure. The amended text also includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED: SECTION I: REPORTING BY INDIVIDUAL INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS AND GROUPS TO NATIONAL SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCIAL STABILITY**

**Guideline 1 – General provisions**

15 Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches which are required to report according to these Guidelines should report individual data.

16 Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies which are required to report according to these Guidelines should report consolidated data.

17 Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings which belong to an insurance or reinsurance group that is reporting according to these Guidelines should not report individually.

18 If the individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings belongs to an insurance or reinsurance group and their ultimate parent is a mixed-activity insurance holding company and where they are not part of a group as defined under Article 213(2)(a), (b) and (c) of the Solvency II Directive then ~~point paragraph 15-14~~ for the individual reporting applies.

**19 For the purpose of these Guidelines, Articles 1 and 2 of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information are also applicable.**

**Explanatory text:**

The additional point 19 aims at clarifying requirements for the submission of information. Legal provisions and Articles in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information which contain relevant technical instructions are automatically applicable also for the reporting of information in relation to a branch. Consequently, Guidelines 3 (Currency) and 17 (supervisory reporting formats) are deleted to avoid duplication as they are already included in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information (Articles 1,2 and 7 COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894). The amended text also includes minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 2 – General criteria to identify reporting entities

20 The criteria to identify the reporting entities are as follows:

- a) Insurance or reinsurance groups with more than EUR ~~2012~~ 20 bn in total assets or the equivalent in the national currency in the Solvency II balance sheet;
- b) Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches with more than EUR ~~2012~~ 20 bn in total assets or the equivalent in the national currency in the Solvency II balance sheet and that do not belong to a group which is reporting under ~~the~~ **the** previous sub-point~~paragraph~~.

21 In cases where method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 1 as defined in Article 230 for the calculation of the SCR, ~~national~~ supervisory authorities should assess the threshold defined under ~~point~~~~paragraph 1.1820~~ **point** ~~paragraph 1.1820~~

a) considering the total assets of the group including the ~~S~~ solvency II balance ~~sheet~~ and the assets of undertakings for which method 2 was employed.

22 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches which have been granted limited supervisory reporting by the ~~national~~ supervisory authority on the basis of Article 35a, ~~paragraphs 6 or 7 of the Solvency II Directive~~, are not required to report according to ~~Guideline 10~~ **Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~ **Guideline 10** for insurance and reinsurance groups and to ~~Guideline 12~~ **Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~ **Guideline 12** for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches.

**Explanatory text:**

The purpose of the amendment is to update the applicable threshold for the identification of insurance and reinsurance undertakings and groups subject to financial stability reporting, increasing it from EUR 12 billion to EUR 20 billion. This change is intended to reflect the effects of inflation and leads to a reduction of 24% and 53% in the number of groups and solos, respectively.

The table below shows the impact of different threshold levels on the expected number of reporting entities<sup>7</sup>.

| THRESHOLD 12 BILLIONS   |                        |                    | THRESHOLD 15 BILLIONS   |                        |                    | THRESHOLD 20 BILLIONS   |                        |                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Number reporting groups | Number reporting solos | Country Share 12bn | Number reporting groups | Number reporting solos | Country Share 15bn | Number reporting groups | Number reporting solos | Country Share 20bn |
| 98                      | 30                     | 89%                | 90                      | 23                     | 87%                | 74                      | 14                     | 83%                |

The updated threshold also has an impact on the newly drafted RTSs on liquidity risk management and on the applicability criteria for macroprudential analysis in the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) and prudent person principle (PPP) under the Solvency II review. The amended text also

<sup>7</sup> Based on their total assets.

includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**DELETED:** Guideline 3 – Currency

~~21—All data points with the data type ‘monetary’ should be reported in the reporting currency, as defined in Article 1 of the Implementing Technical Standard on Submission of Information, which requires the conversion of any other currency into the reporting currency.~~

~~22—When expressing the value of any asset or liability denominated in a currency other than the reporting currency, the value should be converted in the reporting currency as if the conversion had taken place at the closing rate on the last day for which the appropriate rate is available in the reporting period to which the asset or liability relates.~~

~~23—When expressing the value of any income or expense, the value should be converted in the reporting currency using such basis of conversion as used for accounting purposes.~~

~~24—The conversion into the reporting currency should be calculated by applying the exchange rate from the same source as used for the insurance or reinsurance undertaking’s financial statements in case of individual reporting or for the consolidated financial statements in case of group reporting unless otherwise required by the supervisory authority.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 3 is deleted as it is a duplication of requirements which are already laid down in Article 2 of the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 43 – Inclusion in the sample following the size threshold

23 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that were not within the scope of Guideline 2 but that at the end of a financial year reports total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of more than EUR ~~13~~**21** bn or the equivalent in the national currency should submit to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in ~~Guideline 10~~**Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~**Guideline 10** for insurance and reinsurance groups and in ~~Guideline 12~~**Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~**Guideline 12** for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting in the third quarter of the following financial year.

24 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that were not within the scope of Guideline 2 but that at the end of two consecutive financial years report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of between EUR ~~20~~**12** bn and EUR ~~21~~**13** bn or the equivalent in the national currency should submit to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in ~~Guideline 10~~**Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~**Guideline 10** for insurance and reinsurance groups and in ~~Guideline 12~~**Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~**Guideline 12** for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting in the third quarter in the year following the second financial year.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 54 – Exclusion from the sample following the size threshold

25 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that are within the scope of Guideline 2 but that, at the end of a financial year, report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of less than EUR ~~11~~**19** bn or the equivalent in the national currency, should no longer submit to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in ~~Guideline 10~~**Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~**Guideline 10** for insurance and reinsurance groups and in ~~Guideline 12~~**Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~**Guideline 12** for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting from the first quarter of the following financial year.

26 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches that are within the scope of Guideline 2 but that, at the end of two consecutive financial years, report total assets in the Solvency II balance sheet of between EUR ~~19~~**11** bn and EUR ~~20~~**20** bn or the equivalent in the national currency, should no longer submit to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the set of quantitative information identified in ~~Guideline 10~~**Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~**Guideline 10** for insurance and reinsurance groups and in ~~Guideline 12~~**Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~**Guideline 12** for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches starting from the first quarter of the year following the second financial year.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 65 - Notification by ~~national~~ supervisory authorities to EIOPA

27 ~~National~~ supervisory authorities should annually report to EIOPA the legal name, the identification code used in the local market, attributed by the ~~undertaking's competent~~ supervisory authority, and the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) of the insurance and reinsurance undertakings, groups and insurance third country branches which will report in accordance with the EUR ~~120~~**20** bn threshold given in Guideline 2, ~~point paragraph 1.18~~**point paragraph 1.18**, a) or b) within three weeks of the receipt of the end-of-year data submitted by insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance third country branches and groups under the regular reporting according to ~~the~~ Solvency II Directive.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 76 - Best effort: Preparation of data

28 Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies should report the information defined in ~~Guideline 10~~ **Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~ **Guideline 10** on a best effort basis, balancing the effort required with the accuracy of the information provided, in line with ~~point paragraph 1.3230, 1.3331 and 1.3432~~ below.

29 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches should report the information defined in ~~Guideline 12~~ **Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~ **Guideline 12** on a best effort basis, balancing the effort required with the accuracy of the information provided, in line with points ~~1.3230, 1.3331 and 1.3432~~ below.

30 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should ensure that the data reported reflect the best assessment of the current financial and operational condition of the entity and are based on the most up-to date information available to them, taking into consideration that:

- a) the information submitted may have undergone less internal quality controls than what is required for regular supervisory reporting;
- b) following the principle of materiality, reporting entities should ensure that all material operations are covered by the reporting;
- c) simplifications employed in the preparation of data for reporting according to these Guidelines should, to the extent possible, be employed consistently over time, unless changes are introduced to reduce discrepancies described in ~~point paragraph 1.3432~~;
- d) simplifications which have a material effect on the reported information should be disclosed to the relevant ~~national~~ supervisory authority.

31 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should strive to ensure that, to the best of their knowledge, no errors or omissions which would lead to a materially different supervisory assessment of the institution are present in the data.

32 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should strive to improve business processes to reduce over time recurring discrepancies between reporting according to these Guidelines and regular supervisory reporting on the basis of **the** Solvency II Directive.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 87 - Best effort: Use of data by ~~national~~ supervisory authorities

33 ~~National~~ supervisory authorities should acknowledge that the information submitted for financial stability purposes may be subject to changes and may not be identical to regular

supervisory reporting according to **the** Solvency II Directive. However, the relevant ~~national~~ supervisory authority may request information on how the reported data was calculated and request updated data if deemed necessary.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline ~~98~~ – Quarterly SCR information

34 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should ensure that quarterly SCR information provides a good approximation of the true SCR level. The quarterly SCR figures may be updated only with the more volatile elements, while extrapolation of yearly figures is acceptable for other SCR elements, in line with ~~Guideline 7~~**Guideline 6**.

35 As the market risk elements are expected to be the most volatile, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should in particular consider to re-calculate the market risk module, or its more volatile components, in order to report the overall SCR on a best effort basis.

36 Where approximations and simplifications are employed, insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should ensure that the data reported reflect ~~at~~**the** best assessment of the current financial condition of the reporting entity in line with ~~Guideline 7~~**Guideline 6**.

37 In line with **the** Solvency II Directive, the ~~national~~ supervisory authority may require a full recalculation of the SCR where there is evidence to suggest that the risk profile of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking has altered significantly since the date on which the SCR was last fully recalculated and reported for prudential purposes.

38 In cases where the reported information would indicate non-compliance with the SCR or non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) as defined in Articles 138 and 139 of **the** Solvency II Directive, the ~~national~~ supervisory authority should acknowledge that, without prejudice to its responsibilities and related powers, the information submitted under these Guidelines may constitute preliminary data subject to revision, in accordance with ~~Guideline 8~~**Guideline 7**.

39 In cases described under the previous ~~point~~**paragraph**, the ~~national~~ supervisory authority, without prejudice to its responsibilities and related powers, may request updated and confirmed data.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

## **AMENDED:** SECTION II: QUANTITATIVE INFORMATION

### Guideline ~~109~~ – Groups’ quantitative semi-annual information

40 Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies falling within the scope of Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit semi-annually to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the following information:

- a) template S.14.04.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on ~~l~~liquidity risk for life business, by portfolio, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of **the** Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.14.04 of Technical Annex B;
- b) template S.14.05.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on ~~l~~liquidity risk for non-life business, by portfolio, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of **the** Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.14.05 of Technical Annex B;
- c) template S.38.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the duration of the technical provisions, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of **the** Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.38.01 of Technical Annex B;
- d) template S.39.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the profit and loss, following the instructions set out in S.39.01 of Technical Annex B.

#### **Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

### **AMENDED:** Guideline ~~110~~ – Groups’ quantitative quarterly information

41 Participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies falling within the scope of Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit quarterly to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the following information:

- a) template S.01.01.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying the content of the submission, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Technical Annex B;
- b) template S.01.02.04 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information, specifying basic information on the insurance and reinsurance undertaking and the content of the reporting in general, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency following the instructions set out in Annex III of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information;
- c) template S.02.01.01 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information, specifying balance sheet information, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of **the** Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive following the instructions set out in Annex III of the

Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information. Column C0020 (Statutory accounts) ~~should~~ shall be reported only with reference to Q4.

d) template S.05.01.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on premiums, claims and expenses, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, applying the valuation and recognition principles used in the undertaking's financial statements, following the instructions set out in S.05.01 of Technical Annex B, regarding each line of business as defined in as defined in Annex I of the Delegated Regulation ~~(EU) 2015/35~~;

e) template S.06.02.04 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information, providing an item-by-item list of assets, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency following the instructions set out in Annex III of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information;

f) template S.23.01.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying basic information on own funds, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, following the instructions set out in S.23.01 of Technical Annex B including basic own funds and ancillary own funds;

g) template S.25.04.13 of Technical Annex A, specifying basic information on the SCR, regardless of the method used for the calculation of the group solvency, following the instructions set out in S.25.04 of Technical Annex B;

h) template S.41.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on lapses, only when method 1 as defined in Article 230 of ~~the~~ Solvency II Directive is used, either exclusively or in combination with method 2 as defined in Article 233 of the Solvency II Directive, following the instructions set out in S.41.01 of Technical Annex B.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline ~~1211~~ – Individual quantitative semi-annual information

42 Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches falling within the scope Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit semi-annually to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the following information:

a) template S.14.04.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on Liquidity risk for life business, by portfolio, following the instructions set out in S.14.04 of Technical Annex B;

b) template S.14.05.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying specific information on Liquidity risk for non-life business, by portfolio, following the instructions set out in S.14.05 of Technical Annex B;

c) template S.38.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the duration of the technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.38.01 of Technical Annex B;

d) template S.39.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on the profit and loss, following the instructions set out in S.39.01 of Technical Annex B.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** Guideline ~~13~~**12** – Individual quantitative quarterly information

43 Individual insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches falling within the scope of Guideline 1 and Guideline 2 should submit quarterly to the ~~national~~ supervisory authority the following information:

- a) template S.01.01.11 of Technical Annex A or template S.01.01.15 of Technical Annex A, in case of branches of third-country insurance undertakings, specifying the content of the submission, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Technical Annex B;
- b) template S.01.02.11 of Annex I of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information or template S.01.02.15 of Annex III of the Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third-country insurance undertakings, specifying basic information on the insurance and reinsurance undertaking and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in Annex II of the Implementing Technical Standards on Submission of Information;
- c) template S.25.04.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying basic information on the SCR, following the instructions set out in S.25.04 of Technical Annex B;
- d) template S.41.01.11 of Technical Annex A, specifying information on lapses, following the instructions set out in S.41.01 of Technical Annex B.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**AMENDED:** SECTION III: SUBMISSION DEADLINES AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Guideline ~~14~~**13** – Submission deadlines **and means for reporting**

44 ~~After the transitional period of three years after implementation of Solvency II Directive,~~ insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies and insurance third country branches should submit the set of quantitative information defined in ~~Guideline 10~~ **Guideline 9** and ~~Guideline 11~~ **Guideline 10** for insurance and reinsurance groups and in ~~Guideline 12~~ **Guideline 11** and ~~Guideline 13~~ **Guideline 12** for insurance and reinsurance undertakings and insurance third country branches within 7 weeks after the end of the reference period.

**45 Supervisory authorities should ensure that the submission of the quantitative information referred to in Section II is compliant with Article 313 of the Delegated Regulation.**

**Explanatory text:**

In order to facilitate the reading and to improve their structure, the content of Guideline 16 on the means of reporting has been included in Guideline 13. The Guideline now refers to the legal obligation of insurance undertakings in Article 313 of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 to submit the

relevant information in electronic form (see also explanatory text on Guideline 16).

**AMENDED:** Guideline ~~15~~**14** – List of validations

46 ~~National~~ supervisory authorities should evaluate the data received using the list of validations as published by EIOPA .

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

**DELETED:** Guideline 16 – Means for reporting

~~47 National supervisory authorities should ensure that the quantitative information referred to in Section II is submitted electronically.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 16 is deleted and its content is moved to Guideline 13 to have a common guideline on reporting deadlines and means of communication mirroring the structure of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2025/35.

**DELETED:** Guideline 17 – Supervisory reporting formats

~~48 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings, participating insurance and reinsurance undertakings, insurance holding companies or mixed financial holding companies should submit the information in the data exchange formats and representations determined by the national supervisory authorities or by the group supervisor and respecting the following specifications:~~

- ~~a) data points with the data type ‘monetary’ should be expressed in units with no decimals with the exception of template S.06.02 which should be expressed in units with two decimals;~~
- ~~b) data points with the data type ‘percentage’ should be expressed as per unit with four decimals;~~
- ~~c) data points with the data type ‘integer’ should be expressed in units with no decimals.~~
- ~~d) all data points shall be expressed as positive values except in the following cases:
  - ~~(i) they are of an opposite nature from the natural amount of the item;~~
  - ~~(ii) the nature of the data point allows for positive and negative values to be reported;~~
  - ~~(iii) a different reporting format is required by the respective instructions set out in the Annexes to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894.~~~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 17 is deleted as it is a duplication of requirements which are already laid down in Article 1

of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894.

**AMENDED:** Guideline ~~18~~**15** – Regular supervisory reporting – Format of reporting

47 Insurance and reinsurance undertakings should consider the data point modelling as published by EIOPA when reporting information included in the quantitative reporting templates.

Compliance and Reporting Rules

48 This document contains Guidelines issued under Article 16 of the EIOPA Regulation. In accordance with Article 16(3) of the EIOPA Regulation, competent authorities and financial institutions ~~shall~~**are required to** make every effort to comply with Guidelines and recommendations.

49 Competent authorities that comply or intend to comply with these Guidelines should incorporate them into their regulatory or supervisory framework in an appropriate manner.

50 Competent authorities ~~shall~~**are to** confirm to EIOPA whether they comply or intend to comply with these Guidelines, with reasons for non-compliance, within two months after the issuance of the translated versions.

51 In the absence of a response by this deadline, competent authorities will be considered as non-compliant to the reporting and reported as such.

Final ~~P~~**provision on R**reviews

52 ~~These present~~ Guidelines ~~shall~~**will be** subject to a review by EIOPA.

**Explanatory text:**

The amended text includes reference updates resulting from the revision, as well as minor drafting modifications aimed at enhancing clarity and readability.

# ANNEX V: REVISED GUIDELINES ON THE SUPERVISION OF BRANCHES OF THIRD COUNTRY INSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS

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This document presents the draft revised Guidelines on the supervision of third-country insurance undertakings, its explanatory text and the technical Annexes.

The current Guidelines on the supervision of third-country insurance undertakings have been applied since 2015. Based on the practical application of the Guidelines, the following improvements have been identified.

- The introduction has been amended to clarify the scope of the Guidelines and the relevant instruments and provisions of the regulatory framework, including agreements with third countries.
- Guideline 7 on general supervisory powers and Guideline 9 on granting advantages, including joint decisions under Article 167(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC are deleted as they are deemed having limited added value to the requirements specified in Articles 167 and Article 168 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- Guideline 18 on location of branch assets is amended to avoid duplication with the legal requirements set out in Article 166(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- Guidelines 21, 22, 23 and 24 on valuation and capital requirements for the branch are deleted due to their redundancy in light of Articles 165 and 166 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
- Guidelines 28, 30 and 33 on governance and risk management requirements are deleted as the content of these Guidelines is already covered by Guideline 27 which lays down that insurance

undertakings should comply with the system of governance requirements laid down in Articles 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

- Guidelines 31 and 32 on fit and proper requirements are merged and streamlined as general governance requirements can be deducted from Guideline 27.
- Guideline 34 on material risks to be included in the ORSA is deleted as it is a duplication of Guideline 38 which already clarifies how material risks should be included in the ORSA.
- Guideline 39 on currency, Guideline 42 on supervisory reporting formats and Guideline 46 on simplifications allowed on quarterly reporting for individual undertakings are deleted as the guidance they provide is a duplication of the requirements of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894.
- Guidelines 44, 45 and 47 which define the reporting templates to be used by branches of third-country insurance undertakings, have been amended accordingly in line with the proposals under discussion for the review of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 on reporting and disclosure, where EIOPA is also trying to identify additional areas for reporting burden reduction.
- In order to improve the readability and structure of the Guidelines, Guideline 41 on the means of reporting has been integrated into the revised Guideline 51 which also outlines the reporting deadlines, mirroring the structure applied within Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.
- Guideline 53 on the summary regular supervisory report has been amended in line with the revised Article 312 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 to replace the summary regular supervisory report with a requirement for branches of third-country insurance undertakings to assess if material changes occurred and to notify supervisors accordingly.
- The rationale for deletion of Guidelines 54-56 on various reporting deadlines is that reporting deadlines are now included in one single Article of Directive (EU) 2009/138/EC<sup>1</sup>. To also improve the clarity of the Guidelines all requirements in this regard have been integrated into a single Guideline (Guideline 51).
- Guidelines 57 to 61 on transitional arrangements are deleted because the requirements for transitional arrangement have become obsolete.

The amendments to the Guidelines are solely for clarification and streamlining purposes with no intention to reduce supervisory expectations. They do not provide new guidance for the application of the legal framework. Therefore, the revisions are not expected to have a material impact on the insurance industry or supervisory authorities.

The revised Guidelines in this annex keep their initial numbering. The revised Guidelines will be renumbered sequentially in the consolidated version of the Guidelines that will be published on EIOPA's website.

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<sup>1</sup> Article 35b: Reporting deadlines.

# GUIDELINES ON THE SUPERVISION OF BRANCHES OF THIRD-COUNTRY INSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS

## INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In accordance with Article 16 of Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010<sup>2</sup>, EIOPA issues these Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third-country insurance undertakings (the 'Guidelines').
- 1.2 These Guidelines relate to Articles 162 to 171 of Directive 2009/138/EC<sup>3</sup>.
- 1.3 The purpose of these Guidelines is to ensure a consistent, efficient and effective protection of policyholders within the European Union (the 'EU'). In particular, the Guidelines aim to ensure, as a minimum, the same level of protection of policyholders of a branch of a third-country insurance undertaking (the 'branch') as that they enjoy when they are dealing with an insurance undertaking situated in the EU whether in its home Member State or through a branch under Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 1.4 These Guidelines allow for alternatively proportionate supervision methods to protect policyholders of a branch in the context of valuation, own funds and submission of information under Directive 2009/138/EC and supplemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35<sup>4</sup>.
- 1.5 In accordance with Article 162 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the scope of these Guidelines covers only branches of third-country insurance undertakings, which carry out direct life and non-life insurance business.
- 1.6 The scope of these Guidelines equally covers branches, which are subject to either equivalent or non-equivalent supervision, as provided for under Directive 2009/138/EC. Notwithstanding this, supervisory authorities may have regard to specific equivalence decisions, which are relevant to assessing the solvency of the whole third-country insurance undertaking, including its branch.
- 1.7 The scope of these Guidelines does not cover third-country insurance undertakings taking on, or authorised to take on, only reinsurance business through an EU branch even if the third-

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<sup>2</sup> Regulation (EU) No 1094/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 establishing a European Supervisory Authority (European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority), amending Decision No 716/2009/EC and repealing Commission Decision 2009/79/EC (OJ L 331, 15.12.2010, p. 48)

<sup>3</sup> Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 335, 17.12.2009, p.1)

<sup>4</sup> Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 2015/35 of 10 October 2014 supplementing Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the taking-up and pursuit of the business of Insurance and Reinsurance (Solvency II) (OJ L 12, 17.01.2015, p. 1)

country insurance undertaking carries out direct insurance business through its head-office or branches outside of the EU.

- 1.8 In accordance with Article 171 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the scope of these Guidelines covers only such provisions for branches of third-country insurance undertakings which are not already governed by agreements with third countries.
- 1.9 For reporting in relation to a branch, these Guidelines refer to the templates and log files laid down in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894<sup>5</sup> (hereinafter the 'Implementing Technical Standards on the Templates for the Submission of Information').
- 1.10 Where the reporting templates on branches are different from the templates provided in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, a specific template and respective instructions file are referred to in Technical Annexes III and IV to these Guidelines.
- 1.11 Unless otherwise indicated, all code references of templates, and instructions refer to the templates or instructions with identical code references, as laid down in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.
- 1.12 The Guidelines on Reporting and Public Disclosure (EIOPA-BoS-15/109)<sup>3</sup> issued by EIOPA are also applicable with respect to a branch as indicated in those Guidelines.
- 1.13 These Guidelines are addressed to the supervisory authorities under Directive 2009/138/EC.
- 1.14 For the purpose of these Guidelines the following definitions apply:
  - a) "branch operations" means operations effected by a branch pursuant to its authorisation under Directive 2009/138/EC;
  - b) "branch assets" means assets of the third-country insurance undertaking which are attributed to branch operations, excluding any notional book amount owing from the undertaking's non-branch operations to the undertaking's branch operations and which are available upon the winding-up of the undertaking to pay the insurance liabilities of branch policyholders in accordance with Guideline 26;
  - c) "branch liabilities" means the branch insurance claims, branch preferential claims and claims secured on branch assets;
  - d) "branch own funds" means the sum of branch basic own funds and branch ancillary own funds;
  - e) "branch basic own funds" means the excess of branch assets over branch liabilities;

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<sup>5</sup> Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894 of 4 April 2023 laying down implementing technical standards for the application of Directive 2009/138/EC of the European Parliament and the Council with regard to the templates for the submission by insurance and reinsurance undertakings to their supervisory authorities of information necessary for their supervision and repealing Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/245 (OJ L 120, 05/05/2023, p. 1–1596)

- f) “branch ancillary own funds” means items, which can be called up within winding-up proceedings with regard to the third-country insurance undertaking to pay the insurance liabilities vis-a-vis branch policyholders in accordance with Guideline 26 and which meet the requirements of Articles 89 and 90 of Directive 2009/138/EC;
- g) “branch balance sheet” means a balance sheet showing branch assets and branch liabilities complying with the recognition and valuation principles under Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

1.15 If not defined in these Guidelines, the terms have the meaning defined in the legal acts referred to in the introduction.

1.16 The Guidelines apply from 30 January 2027 and repeal and replace the Guidelines on the supervision of branches of third-country insurance undertakings (EIOPA-BoS-15-110).

## **GUIDELINES**

### **Authorisation of branch of a third-country insurance undertaking**

#### **Guideline 1 - Conditions for authorisation or continuing authorisation**

- 1.17 When authorising or continuing authorisation of a branch, host supervisory authorities should be satisfied that the relevant third-country insurance undertaking has an adequate solvency margin and commits to provide any information which the host supervisory authority may need for supervisory purposes and which demonstrates that the undertaking as a whole has an adequate solvency margin under the home jurisdiction rules and that the home supervisory authority confirms that those rules are met.
- 1.18 Host supervisory authorities should assess the adequacy of the solvency margin of the undertaking as a whole on the basis of the prudential requirements of the home supervisory authority, including seeking additional information where needed.

#### **Guideline 2 – Scheme of operations and solvency margin**

- 1.19 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking includes in the scheme of operations of its branch an analysis of the differences between the home country solvency rules and the rules of Directive 2009/138/EC, including an explanation on the reasons that justify such differences.

#### **Guideline 3 –Distribution of branch assets**

- 1.20 When determining whether a third-country insurance undertaking has an adequate solvency margin, the host supervisory authority should consider:
  - a) the branch assets remaining after paying the insurance claims of branch policyholders which would be distributed to other claims of branch policyholders; and
  - b) the aggregate amount of claims which would rank in priority to, or equal with, claims of

branch policyholders.

#### **Guideline 4 – Analysis concerning the distribution of branch assets**

- 1.21 For the purpose of Guideline 6, the host supervisory authority should procure an analysis concerning the legal and practical operation of the home jurisdiction bankruptcy regime; the priority given to policyholders of the branch and of other policyholders of the third-country insurance undertaking in winding-up proceedings; and how the assets of the third-country insurance undertaking are distributed to those policyholders.
- 1.22 The host supervisory authority should, to the extent to which applicable confidentiality requirements permit, make the procured analysis available to EIOPA. EIOPA may decide to make the analysis available to other supervisory authorities in accordance with its confidentiality regime and on a need-to-know basis.
- 1.23 Where the home jurisdiction bankruptcy regime does not provide for at least the same level of protection of policyholders in winding-up proceedings as under Directive 2009/138/EC, the host supervisory authority should procure from the relevant third-country insurance undertaking an analysis concerning the distribution of branch assets under: the home jurisdiction bankruptcy regime in relation to that undertaking; the regime of the Member State where the branch is authorised (where separate proceedings can be opened in respect of the branch); or the distribution circumstances where winding-up proceedings are initiated in both the home jurisdiction and the host Member State where the branch is established.
- 1.24 The host supervisory authority should ensure that all analyses are provided by persons suitably qualified to advise in respect of the laws and practices of the jurisdiction concerned.

#### **Guideline 5 - Determination of branch liabilities**

- 1.25 The host supervisory authority should ensure that branch insurance claims included in branch liabilities comprise technical provisions, as defined in Article 77 of Directive 2009/138/EC, associated with only those branch insurance claims.

#### **Guideline 6 – Determination of branch assets**

- 1.26 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking only includes in the branch balance sheet the assets that are available according to the criteria below:
  - a) assets which are distributed in accordance with Article 275(1)(a) or (b) of Directive 2009/138/EC on a basis which does not differentiate between claims according to the location of the claim;
  - b) assets which are distributed to pay branch preferential claims and insurance claims of branch policyholders in priority to all other claims.
- 1.27 The host supervisory authority should ensure that in submitting information concerning the branch balance sheet, own funds and branch SCR, the third- country insurance undertaking

only includes assets which are available for distribution upon winding-up of the third-country insurance undertaking to pay the insurance claims of branch policyholders.

- 1.28 The host supervisory authority should ensure that in submitting the information on the branch balance sheet, the third-country insurance undertaking shows the available assets gross of branch preferential claims and any prior security interests and report the net amount of available branch assets and the deduction of branch preferential claims and prior security interests on the template S.02.03.07 specifying additional branch balance sheet information, as laid down in Annex III to these Guidelines.

### **Guideline 7 – General Supervisory Powers - Deleted**

#### **Supervisory powers and communication with other supervisory authorities**

### **Guideline 8 – Assessment of the branch financial position as part of the supervisory review process**

- 1.29 When assessing the adequacy of the branch financial position as part of the supervisory review process, the host supervisory authority should consider the risk that branch policyholders' claims may be diluted by non-branch claims.

### **Guideline 9 – Granting advantages, including joint decisions under Article 167(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC - Deleted**

### **Guideline 10 – Notifying EIOPA of joint decisions in relation to Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC**

- 1.30 Where a third-country insurance undertaking authorised in more than one Member State applies for the advantages set out in Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the supervisory authority referred to in Article 167(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC should notify EIOPA of the decision taken under that Article and whether it considers that the conditions in Guideline 1 are met.

### **Guideline 11 – Notification of the host supervisory authorities of branch locations**

- 1.31 The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third-country insurance undertaking informs it on a continuous basis of the location of the branches which that undertaking has established or intends to establish in any other Member State.

### **Guideline 12 – Single balance sheet under Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC**

- 1.32 Where the advantages set out in Article 167(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC are granted, the host supervisory authority who is to supervise all branches established within the Union should ensure that a single branch balance sheet is drawn up by the third-country insurance undertaking in relation to all branch operations pursued within the Union and which may, at the undertaking's discretion, eliminate any intra-branch transactions.

### **Guideline 13 – Withdrawal of advantages**

- 1.33 Host supervisory authorities, which withdraw the advantages granted under Article 167(1) of

Directive 2009/138/EC, should promptly inform the supervisory authorities of the other Member States in which the third- country insurance undertaking operates, of the withdrawal of the advantages.

#### **Guideline 14 - Supervisory review process**

- 1.34 The host supervisory authority should ensure that branch operations are subject to review and evaluation as part of the supervisory review process laid down in Article 36 of Directive 2009/138/EC.

#### **Guideline 15 – Cooperation and communication between supervisory authorities under the supervisory review process**

- 1.35 Where host supervisory authorities have granted the advantages referred to in Article 167(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, they should establish a communication process in line with the one described in the Guidelines on Supervisory Review Process (EIOPA-BoS-14/179).
- 1.36 Where the third-country insurance undertaking has branches authorised in more than one Member State but has not applied for any of the advantages under Article 167(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, the concerned supervisory authorities should agree how to cooperate and exchange information in line with the Guidelines on Supervisory Review Process (EIOPA-BoS-14/179).

#### **Guideline 16 - Communication with other supervisory authorities**

- 1.37 Where a host supervisory authority becomes aware of information that may undermine the position of branch insurance creditors or the availability of branch own funds, it should communicate that information to any other host supervisory authority where the third-country insurance undertaking has received authorisation to establish a branch and to EIOPA.
- 1.38 The host supervisory authority should consider if there are other relevant supervisory authorities with whom it should communicate, such as supervisory authorities of related insurance undertakings or branches of other members of the group to which the third-country insurance undertaking belongs.

#### **Financial soundness of the branch**

#### **Guideline 17 - Branch accounting**

- 1.39 The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third-country insurance undertaking establishes, maintains and documents the administrative and accounting procedures related to the operations of its branches in the Member States in which the branches operate.
- 1.40 The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third-country insurance undertaking keeps records: identifying the location of all branch assets; and providing sufficient information enabling any person charged with the winding-up of that undertaking to take control of those assets.

- 1.41 The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third-country insurance undertaking produces and keeps management accounts relating to the whole balance sheet of the branch – including available and non-available assets and all liabilities relating to branch operations.

#### **Guideline 18 - Location of branch assets**

- 1.42 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking informs the host supervisory authority immediately if one of the conditions in Article 166 (4) of Directive 2009/138/EC are no longer complied with.

#### **Guideline 19 - Quality requirements for the security deposits under Article 162(2)(e) of Directive 2009/138/EC**

- 1.43 The host supervisory authority should ensure that deposits lodged as security by a third-country insurance undertaking are of low volatility under all market conditions having impact on the value of that deposit and thereby on the deposit's appropriateness as a security.
- 1.44 The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third-country insurance undertaking may only lodge a deposit with a credit institution authorised in the Union which has acknowledged that it has no rights of set-off or will not exercise any rights of set-off of any claims it may have against that undertaking against the deposit if the insurance undertaking fails or is subject to winding-up proceedings.

#### **Guideline 20 - Assessment of the quality of a security deposit under Article 162(2)(e) of Directive 2009/138/EC**

- 1.45 The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third-country insurance undertaking provides sufficient information to it so that it can assess the quality of the assets and determine if that undertaking needs to make changes to the deposit to ensure its ongoing appropriateness as security.

#### **Guideline 21 – Valuation rules – Deleted**

#### **Guideline 22 – Calculation of capital requirements for the branch - Deleted**

#### **Guideline 23 – Solvency Capital Requirement – Deleted**

#### **Guideline 24 – Minimum capital Requirement - Deleted**

#### **Guideline 25 - Branch own funds**

- 1.46 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking calculates its branch own funds, taking into account only assets which are available for distribution upon a winding-up of the undertaking to pay the insurance claims of branch policyholders and branch preferential claims. Such assets should only be treated as available if they would be distributed:
- a) in accordance with the provisions of Article 275(1)(a) or (b) of Directive

2009/138/EC and in a manner which does not differentiate between claims according to the location of the claim; or

- b) to pay branch preferential claims and the insurance claims of branch policyholders in priority to all other claims.

#### **Guideline 26 - Assessment of available branch assets**

1.47 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking provides it with sufficient information allowing the host supervisory authority to assess all of the following:

- a) the steps which a liquidator needs to take to assume control of, and collect in the branch assets, and whether such steps would be effective where competing claims in relation to those assets are exercised by other creditors or another liquidator administering winding-up proceedings with regard to the third-country insurance undertaking;
- b) the speed and simplicity with which branch assets could be transferred outside the jurisdiction of the host supervisory authority and the EU prior to the commencement of winding-up proceedings;
- c) the degree to which the host supervisory authority could effectively prevent branch assets being transferred outside the EU prior to the commencement of any winding-up proceedings;
- d) the degree to which branch assets could be used to settle liabilities other than branch insurance claims prior to or in the event of the third-country insurance undertaking's winding-up;
- e) the manner in which the third-country insurance undertaking exercises control over branch operations and whether this control is exerted by persons responsible for the branch operations as distinct from persons responsible for the other operations of the undertaking;
- f) the risk that branch liabilities are not related to the claims of policyholders within the EU such that they function as a mechanism for improperly or otherwise transferring branch assets to any other creditor of the undertaking, any member of the same group, or any third-party to the detriment of policyholders within the EU;
- g) whether the contractual relationships between the third-country insurance undertaking and third parties enable the use of branch assets for purposes other than satisfying branch liabilities;
- h) the effects of specific legal requirements to use branch assets for purposes other than satisfying branch liabilities;
- i) whether failing to use branch assets for purposes other than satisfying branch liabilities might prejudice the reputation of the third-country insurance undertaking;

- j) whether there are any tax disadvantages or advantages for the third- country insurance undertaking arising upon the use of branch assets for purposes other than satisfying branch liabilities; and
- k) whether there are any exchange controls that may have an impact on the use of branch assets for purposes other than the satisfying branch liabilities.

## **Governance and risk management**

### **Guideline 27 - General governance requirements**

- 1.48 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking complies with the system of governance requirements under Articles 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC, including with the prudent person principle under Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC with regard to branch operations.

### **Guideline 28 – Application of prudent person principle to branch assets - Deleted**

### **Guideline 29 - Language and reporting of governance policies**

- 1.49 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking has written policies covering the governance arrangements to comply with Guideline 27, available in a language agreed by the host supervisory authority, and include information in its regular supervisory reporting regarding how it satisfies those governance requirements.

### **Guideline 30 – Key functions - Deleted**

### **Guideline 31 – Fit and proper requirements**

- 1.50 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the requirements in Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC apply to:
- a) the general representative of the branch and;
  - b) any persons who may influence branch operations.

### **Guideline 32 – Fit and Proper Requirements – Deleted**

### **Guideline 33 – Own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA) – Deleted**

### **Guideline 34 – Material risks to be included in the ORSA - Deleted**

### **Guideline 35 - Assessment of branch assets in the ORSA**

- 1.51 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking, as part of its ORSA, assesses the permanent availability of the branch assets and addresses in its assessment:
- a) the risks to the effectiveness of arrangements to ensure that branch assets are paid only to branch insurance creditors and branch preferential creditors; and

- b) the risks to the adequacy of branch assets to cover claims of such creditors by at least the amount of the branch SCR if subparagraph (a) of Guideline 25 is not met by the undertaking.

### **Guideline 36 - Public disclosure requirements in relation to branches**

- 1.52 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertakings guarantee that branch policyholders can obtain any publicly disclosed information concerning the solvency and financial condition of the whole third-country insurance undertaking, if the rules and regulations of the third-country prescribe such disclosure.

### **Guideline 37 - Elements of the regular supervisory reporting**

- 1.53 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the following information in respect of branch operations at predefined periods under Article 35(2)(a)(i) of Directive 2009/138/EC:
  - a) a regular supervisory report comprising the information required under Article 35 of Directive 2009/138/EC and these Guidelines, in relation to branch operations, in narrative form and including quantitative data, where appropriate;
  - b) the ORSA supervisory report in respect of branch operations comprising the results of each regular ORSA performed by the undertaking in accordance with Article 45(6) of Directive 2009/138/EC and these Guidelines, and without delay following any significant change in its risk profile, in accordance with Article 45(5) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
  - c) completed annual and quarterly quantitative templates in respect of branch operations, as provided for in Guidelines 44, 45 and 47, specifying in greater detail and supplementing, where appropriate, the information presented in the regular supervisory report;
  - d) a copy of the supervisory reporting documentation of the whole third- country insurance undertaking;
  - e) a summary of any significant concerns which the home supervisory authority has raised with the third-country insurance undertaking, in the official language of the country where the branch is located.
- 1.54 The requirements set out in the first paragraph of this Guideline are without prejudice to the power of the host supervisory authority to require the third- country insurance undertaking to communicate on a regular basis any other information prepared under the responsibility of, or at the request of, the administrative, management or supervisory body of these undertakings, in relation to branch operations.
- 1.55 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the regular supervisory report issued by the third-country insurance undertaking in respect of branch operations follows the structure set out in Annex XX of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and presents in a coherent and informative manner the information described in Technical Annex I to these Guidelines.

### **Guideline 38 - ORSA Supervisory Report**

- 1.56 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the ORSA supervisory report issued by the third-country insurance undertaking in respect of branch operations covers:
- a) the qualitative and quantitative results of the ORSA and the conclusions drawn by the third-country insurance undertaking from those results;
  - b) the methods and main assumptions used in the ORSA;
  - c) information on the branch's overall solvency needs and a comparison between those solvency needs, the regulatory capital requirements and the branch's own funds;
  - d) qualitative information on the extent to which quantifiable risks of the branch are not reflected in the calculation of the branch SCR;
  - e) where significant deviations have been identified, the quantifiable risks of the branch not reflected in the branch SCR appropriately quantified.
- 1.57 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the ORSA supervisory report issued by the third-country insurance undertaking in respect of branch operations also covers any risks with regard to other operations of the third- country insurance undertaking which may have a material impact on the branch operations.

### **Guideline 39 – Currency - Deleted**

### **Guideline 40 - Materiality of information**

- 1.58 The host supervisory authority should ensure that third-country insurance undertakings consider as material information, information which omission or misstatement could influence its decision-making or judgement.

### **Guideline 41 – Means of reporting – Deleted**

### **Guideline 42 – Supervisory reporting formats – Deleted**

### **Guideline 43 - Updates to reports**

- 1.59 Where a significant development affects the information received from a third country insurance undertaking or upon request from the host supervisory authority due to material data quality issues identified, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third country insurance undertaking submits to it an update of this information as soon as possible following the occurrence of the significant development. Such an update can take the form of amendments to the initial report.
- 1.60 The host supervisory authority should ensure that third-country insurance undertakings consider as a significant development any significant change to the winding-up regime applicable to the branch.

# QUANTITATIVE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FOR THIRD-COUNTRY INSURANCE UNDERTAKINGS IN RELATION TO BRANCH OPERATIONS

## Guideline 44 - Annual quantitative templates for third-country insurance undertakings in relation to branch operations

- 1.61 Unless otherwise decided in accordance with Guideline 48, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertakings annually submits to it the following structured information regarding branch operations, where applicable:
- a) template S.01.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying the content of the submission, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
  - b) template S.01.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying basic information on the branch and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in S.01.02 Annex IV to these Guidelines;
  - c) template S.01.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying basic information on ring fenced funds and matching portfolios, following the instructions set out in S.01.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
  - d) template S.02.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying balance sheet information using both the valuation in accordance with Article 75 of the Directive 2009/138/EC and the valuation according to the branch management accounts value for the branch operations, following the instructions set out in S.02.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
  - e) unless one single currency represents more than 80% of the total liabilities, template S.02.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on branch liabilities by currency, following the instructions set out in S.02.02 Annex II to the Implementing Technical;
  - f) template S.02.03.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying additional branch balance sheet information, following the instructions set out in S.02.03 Annex IV to these Guidelines;
  - g) where any of the following conditions apply, template S.03.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying general information on off balance sheet items, following the instructions set out in S.03.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information:

- (a) the amount of any of the following values is higher than 3.5% of Total Assets:
  - Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Guarantees provided by the undertaking, including letters of credit (C0020/R0010) plus Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Total collateral pledged (C0020/R0300) plus Maximum value — Total Contingent liabilities (C0010/R0400); or
  - Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Guarantees received by the undertaking, including letters of credit (C0020/R0030) plus Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Total collateral held (C0020/R0200);
- (b) the undertaking has provided or received any unlimited guarantee;
- h) template S.05.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on premiums, claims, expenses following the valuation and recognition principles used in the branch management accounts value for the branch operations, following the instructions set out in S.05.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information for each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- i) template S.06.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, providing an item- by-item list of assets, following the instructions set out in S.06.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- j) template S.06.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing information on the look-through of all collective investments held by the third-country branch, following the instructions set out in S.06.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- k) template S.06.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing information on the Sustainable investments and climate change-related risks to investments held by the third country branch, following the instructions set out in S.06.04 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- l) template S.07.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item- by-item list of structured products only when the amount of structured products is higher than 5%, measured as the assets classified as asset categories 5 (Structured notes) and 6 (Collateralised securities), as defined in Annex V to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, divided by the sum of items C0010/R0070 and C0010/RC0220 of template S.02.01.01, following the instructions set out in S.07.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- m) template S.08.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item- by-item list of open positions list of derivatives, following the instructions set out in S.08.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

- n) template S.09.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on income, gains and losses in the period following the instructions set out in S.09.01 in of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- o) template S.10.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item- by-item list of securities lending and repurchase agreements data on and off balance sheet, only when the value of the underlying securities, on and off balance sheet, involved in lending or repurchase agreements, for contracts with maturity date falling after the reporting reference date represent more than 5% of the total investments as reported in items C0010/R0070 and C0010/R0220 of template S.02.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, following the instructions set out in S.10.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- p) Where the ratio of the value of assets held as collateral to total balance sheet as reported in items C0010/R0500 of template S.02.01.01 exceeds 10%, template S.11.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item by item list of assets held as collateral, consisting of all types of off balance sheet asset categories held as collateral following the instructions set out in S.11.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- q) template S.12.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions, by lines of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, following the instructions set out in S.12.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- r) template S.12.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions by country, where the life and health SLT technical provisions regarding the country where the branch is established does not represent 100% of the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole and gross best estimate, following the instructions set out in S.12.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- s) unless the branch uses simplifications for the calculation of technical provisions, for which an estimate of the expected future cash–flows arising from the contracts are not calculated, template S.13.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding projection of best estimate future cash flows of the life business, following the 19/36 instructions set out in S.13.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- t) template S.14.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding life obligations analysis, including life

insurance contracts and annuities stemming from non-life contracts, by product and by homogeneous risk group issued by the branch, following the instructions set out in S.14.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

- u) template S.14.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life obligations analysis, by line of business and specific product categories issued by the undertaking, following the instructions set out in S.14.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- v) template S.14.03 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on cyber underwriting risk, following instructions set out in section S.14.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, where any of the following conditions apply:
  - i. sum of premiums earned for standalone cyber policies and policies with cyber as add-on coverage (where only the (estimated) premiums earned for cyber risk should be taken into account) is greater than 5% of the overall non-life business pursued by the undertaking or greater than 5 million €;
  - ii. number of policies that include cyber risk coverage (i.e. standalone cyber and/or cyber ad add-on policy) represent more than 3% of the total number of policies of the non-life business);
- w) template S.16.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on annuities stemming from non-life insurance obligations issued by the branch under direct insurance business, following the instructions set out in S.16.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding all lines of business originating annuities as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- x) template S.17.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.17.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, by lines of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- y) template S.17.03.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life technical provisions referred to direct insurance business by country, where the non-life technical provisions regarding the country where the branch is established does not represent 100% of the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole and gross best estimate, following the instructions set out in section S.17.03 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

- z) unless the undertaking uses simplifications for the calculation of technical provisions, for which an estimate of the expected future cash-flows arising from the contracts are not calculated, template S.18.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding projection of future cash flows based on best estimate of the non-life business, for the lines of business representing a coverage of 90% of the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole and gross best estimate, following the instructions set out in S.18.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- aa) template S.19.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life insurance claims in the format of development triangles, following the instructions set out in S.19.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for the total of each non-life line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and additionally by currency, only when the following applies:
  - i. the total gross best estimate for one non-life line of business represents more than 10% of the total gross best estimate of the claims provision the information should be reported with the following split by currencies:
    - a) amounts for any currency that represents more than 25% of the gross best estimate of the claims provisions in the original currency from that non-life line of business; or
    - b) amounts for any currency that represents less than 25% of the gross best estimate of the claims provisions in the original currency from that non-life line of business but more than 5% of total gross best estimate of the claims provisions in the original currency.
- bb) template S.20.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the development of the distribution of the claims incurred at the end of the financial year for material line of business representing a coverage of 90% of the non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.20.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- cc) template S.22.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the impact of the long term guarantees and transitional measures, following the instructions set out in S.22.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- dd) template S.22.04.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the interest rate transitional, following the instructions set out in S.22.04 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ee) template S.22.05.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the transitional on technical provisions following the instructions set out in S.22.05 of Annex II to Implementing

Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

- ff) template S.22.07.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the *calculated volatility adjustment and corresponding best estimates by country and currency* following the instructions set out in S.22.07 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- gg) template S.23.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on own funds, following the instructions set out in S.23.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- hh) template S.24.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on participations held by the branch and an overview of the calculation for the deduction from own funds related to participations in financial and credit institutions, following the instructions set out in S.24.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ii) template S.25.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using the standard formula, following the instructions set out in S.25.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- jj) template S.25.05.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using an internal model, following the instructions set out in S.25.05 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- kk) template S.26.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on market risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considers the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- ll) template S.26.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on counterparty default risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- mm) template S.26.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- nn) template S.26.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on health underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.04 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical

Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

- oo) template S.26.05.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.05 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- pp) template S.26.06.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on operational risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.06 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- qq) template S.26.07.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the simplifications used in the calculation of the SCR, following the instructions set out in S.26.07 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- rr) template S.26.08.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the Solvency Capital Requirement for undertakings using an internal model partial or full, following the instructions set out in S.26.08 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ss) template S.26.09.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model market and credit risk for financial instruments, following the instructions set out in S.26.09 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- tt) template S.26.10.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information specifying information on internal model portfolio view details of credit event risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.10 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- uu) template S.26.11.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model details for financial instruments of credit risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.11 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- vv) template S.26.12.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model for non-financial instruments of credit risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.12 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ww) template S.26.13.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the

Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model non-life and health NSLT underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.13 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

- xx) template S.26.14.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model life and health underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.14 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- yy) template S.26.15.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model operational risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.15 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- zz) template S.26.16.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model changes, following the instructions set out in S.26.16 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- aaa) template S.27.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life catastrophe risk, following the instructions set out in S.27.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- bbb) template S.28.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the MCR for branches engaged in only life or non-life insurance or reinsurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ccc) template S.28.02.01 of Annex I, specifying the MCR for branches engaged in both life and non-life insurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ddd) template S.30.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the outgoing reinsurance program in the next reporting year covering prospective information on reinsurance treaties whose period of validity includes or overlaps the next reporting year, following the instructions set out in S.30.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- eee) template S.30.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the outgoing reinsurance program in the next reporting year, covering prospective information on reinsurance treaties whose period of validity includes or overlaps the next reporting

year, following the instructions set out in S.30.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

fff) template S.31.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the share of reinsurers data, following the instructions set out in S.31.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

ggg) template S.31.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on special purpose vehicles from the perspective of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking transferring risk(s) to the special purpose vehicles, following the instructions set out in S.31.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.

1.62 The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking submits the information regarding branch operations referred to in paragraphs 1.59 (ii) to (zz), the following specifications are applied:

- a) In case of existence of ring-fenced funds or matching adjustment portfolios information referred in those paragraphs should not be reported for the branch as a whole;
- b) where a partial internal model is used the information referred in those paragraphs should only be reported in relation to the risks covered by the standard formula, unless otherwise decided on the basis of Guideline 49;
- c) where a full internal model is used the information referred in those paragraphs should not be reported.

1.63 The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking submits the information required under this Guideline, the undertaking uses mutatis mutandis the templates and instructions laid down in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information unless a specific paragraph or sub-paragraph of this Guideline refers to the branch specific templates and instructions set out in Annexes III and IV to these Guidelines.

#### **Guideline 45 - Quarterly templates for third-country insurance undertakings**

1.64 Unless otherwise decided in accordance with Guideline 48, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it on a quarterly basis the following structured information regarding branch operations, where applicable:

- a) template S.01.01.08 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying the content of the submission detailing the information submitted at each reporting submission date, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- b) template S.01.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying basic information detailing information on the undertaking and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in S.01.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;

- c) template S.02.01.08 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying balance sheet information using the valuation of assets and liabilities in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, following the instructions set out in S.02.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- d) template S.05.01.02 of Annex I, specifying information on premiums, claims, expenses, using the valuation and recognition principles used in the branch management accounts for the branch operations, regarding each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, following the instructions set out S.05.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- e) template S.06.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying item-by- item list of assets, following the instructions set out in S.06.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- f) template S.06.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the look-through of all collective investments undertakings held, following the instructions set out in S.06.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, only when the ratio of collective investments undertakings held by the branch of the third-country insurance undertaking to total investments is higher than 30%. This ratio is measured as item C0010/R0180 of template S.02.01.02, plus collective investments undertakings included in item C0010/R0220 of template S.02.01.02, plus collective investments undertakings included in item C0010/R0090 of template S.02.01.02, divided by the sum of items C0010/R0070 and C0010/RC0220 of template S.02.01.02;
- g) template S.08.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item by item list of open positions of derivatives, following the instructions set out in S.08.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- h) template S.12.01.02 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.12.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- i) template S.17.01.02 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life technical provisions, following the instructions in S.17.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- j) template S.23.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on own funds, following the instructions in S.23.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines.

1.65 The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking submits the information required under this Guidelines, the undertaking uses mutatis mutandis the templates and instructions laid down in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information unless a specific paragraph or

sub-paragraph of this Guidelines refers to branch specific templates and instructions set out in Annexes III and IV to these Guidelines.

#### **Guideline 47 - Annual quantitative templates for third-country insurance undertakings - ring-fenced funds**

- 1.66 Unless otherwise decided in accordance with Guideline 48, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking, annually submits to it, in respect of its branch operations, the following structured information in relation to material ring fenced funds, material matching portfolios and remaining part, where applicable:
- a) template SR.01.01.07 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the content of the submission detailing the information submitted, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
  - b) template SR.12.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the information on life and health SLT technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.12.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
  - c) template SR.17.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the information on non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.17.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
  - d) template SR.25.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using the standard formula, following the instructions set out in S.25.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
  - da) template S.25.05.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using an internal model, following the instructions set out in S.25.05 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
  - e) template SR.26.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on market risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;
  - f) template SR.26.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on counterparty default risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical

Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;

- g) template SR.26.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;
- h) template SR.26.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on health underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.04 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;
- i) template SR.26.05.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.05 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;
- j) template SR.26.06.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on operational risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.06 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;
- k) template SR.26.07.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the simplifications used in the calculation of the SCR, following the instructions set out in S.26.07 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline;
- l) template SR.26.08.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model: Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using the standard formula and partial internal model, following the instructions set out in section S.26.08 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- m) template SR.27.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life catastrophe risk, following the instructions set out in S.27.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.65-1.66 of this Guideline.

1.67 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking, annually submits to it, in respect of its branch operations in relation to each material ring fenced funds and remaining part template SR.02.01.07 of Annex I to the Implementing

Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying balance sheet information using both the valuation of assets and liabilities in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC and the valuation according to branch management accounts, following the instructions set out in S.02.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.

- 1.68 Where a partial internal model is used, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the information defined in paragraphs 1.64(g)-(m) of this Guideline is only reported in relation to the standard formula, unless otherwise decided on the basis of Guideline 49.
- 1.69 Where a full internal model is used, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the information defined in paragraphs 1.64(g)-(m) is not reported.
- 1.70 Unless otherwise decided in accordance with Guideline 48, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertakings annually submits to it, in respect of branch operations, in relation to each material matching portfolios the following information, where applicable:
- a) template SR.22.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the projection of future cash flows for the best estimate calculation by matching adjustment portfolio, following the instructions set out in S.22.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
  - b) template SR.22.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the matching portfolios by matching adjustment portfolio, following the instructions set out in S.22.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.

#### **Guideline 48 - Proportionality reporting**

- 1.71 The host supervisory authority should consider to limit or to exempt a third- country insurance undertaking from any regular supervisory reporting requirement set out in Guideline 44, 45, or 47 where the submission of that information would be unduly burdensome in relation to the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of the branch.

#### **Guideline 49 - Internal model**

- 1.72 When the third country insurance undertaking is using an internal model for the calculation of the SCR in respect of its branch operations, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the notional SCR for each material ring fenced fund, material matching portfolio and the remaining part, is taken into account by the third country insurance undertaking when it submits the relevant information identified in templates S.25.05, as agreed with the respective national competent authority.

### **Guideline 50 - Data checks**

- 1.73 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking complies with the validations rules, as published by EIOPA on its website when submitting information and data in relation to its branch operations.

## **FREQUENCY AND DEADLINES**

### **Guideline 51 – Reporting Deadlines and means of communication**

- 1.74 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking complies with the reporting deadlines under Article 35b of Directive 2009/138/EC when it submits the relevant information.
- 1.75 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the ORSA supervisory report in respect of its branch operations within 2 weeks after concluding the relevant own risk and solvency assessment.
- 1.76 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking complies with Article 313 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 when submitting relevant information.

### **Guideline 52 - Supervisory authority's request for submission of the regular supervisory report**

- 1.77 The host supervisory authority should decide, considering Article 35 (5a) of Directive 2009/138/EC, on the frequency for the submission by the third-country insurance undertaking of its regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations.

### **Guideline 53 – Information on material changes**

- 1.78 Where the host supervisory authority does not require, in accordance with Guideline 51 and 52, a regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations to be submitted in relation to a financial year, it should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking nevertheless submits information on any material changes that occurred compared to the latest information submitted in respect of branch operations over the reporting period to the supervisory authority including, a concise explanation about the causes and effects of such changes. The submission of information on material changes shall not be considered a change in frequency of the regular supervisory report set out in Guideline 52.

**Guideline 54 – Deadlines for submission of the ORSA supervisory report – Deleted**

**Guideline 55 – Deadlines for submission of the annual quantitative templates – Deleted**

**Guideline 56 – Deadlines for submission of the quarterly quantitative templates – Deleted**

**Guideline 57 – Transitional information requirements – Deleted**

**Guideline 58 - Deadline for submission of the transitional information requirements – Deleted**

**Guideline 59 - Transitional deadline for submission of the regular supervisory report – Deleted**

**Guideline 60 - Transitional deadline for the submission of the annual quantitative templates – Deleted**

**Guideline 61 - Deadlines for the submission of the quarterly quantitative templates - Deleted**

## **1. COMPLIANCE AND REPORTING RULES**

- 1.1 This document contains guidelines issued under Article 16 of the EIOPA Regulation. In accordance with Article 16(3) of the EIOPA Regulation, competent authorities and financial institutions are required to make every effort to comply with guidelines and recommendations.
- 1.2 Competent authorities that comply or intend to comply with these Guidelines should incorporate them into their regulatory or supervisory framework in an appropriate manner.
- 1.3 Competent authorities are to confirm to EIOPA whether they comply or intend to comply with these Guidelines, with reasons for non-compliance, within two months after the issuance of the translated versions.
- 1.4 In the absence of a response by this deadline, competent authorities will be considered as non-compliant to the reporting and reported as such.

## **2. FINAL PROVISION ON REVIEW**

- 2.1 These Guidelines will be subject to a review by EIOPA.

## ANNEXES:

### TECHNICAL ANNEX I – INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE REGULAR SUPERVISORY REPORT

#### ANALYSIS OF LEGAL AND PRACTICAL ISSUES

1. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide a numeric illustration of how the available branch assets would be distributed in a winding-up of the undertaking supported by a legal opinion and description of the applicable laws relating to winding-up in the relevant jurisdictions. The illustration should reflect the order of priorities of claims which would apply to the distribution of branch assets and take into account all arrangements which may be in place to provide certain policyholders or creditors security, protection or priority. The illustration should be in a format similar to that in Technical Annex II.
2. The qualifications of the person providing the analysis and their competency to be able to advise in respect of those laws should be stated.

#### BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

##### BUSINESS

3. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings:
  - a) the main trends and factors that contribute to the development, performance and position of the (whole) undertaking over its business planning time horizon including the undertaking's competitive position and any significant legal or regulatory issues. That information should highlight both matters which are relevant to branch operations and issues which could affect the solvency of the undertaking as a whole;
  - b) a description of the business objectives of the undertaking in relation to the branch operations, including the relevant strategies and time frames;
  - c) the management accounts for the branch as described in Guideline 18.
4. Third-country insurance undertakings should also report, with regard to branch operations:
  - 4.1. the name of the branch;
  - 4.2. where available, the legal entity identifier of the branch or parent entity, as specified pursuant to Article 7(4), point (b), of Regulation (EU) 2023/2859;
  - 4.3. the name and location of the parent and of the ultimate parent entity;
  - 4.4. the name and contact details of the home supervisory authority responsible for financial supervision of the undertaking;
  - 4.5. a list of subsidiaries and branches of the parent undertaking;
  - 4.6. a simplified group structure;

- 4.7. whether the undertaking has applied for the advantages in Article 167(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC and if so the location of branches which have been established in any Member State;
- 4.8. the name and contact details of the external auditor of the branch, where applicable;
- 4.9. number of full time equivalent employees;
- 4.10. information on internal structures;
- 4.11. the branch's material lines of business and material geographical areas where it writes business;
- 4.12. any significant business or other events that have occurred over the reporting period that have had a material impact on the branch operations.

## UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

5. Third-country insurance undertakings should report the following in relation to their branch underwriting performance:
  - 5.1. qualitative and quantitative information on their branch underwriting performance, at an aggregate level and by material line of business and material geographical areas where it writes business over the reporting period, together with a comparison of the information with that reported on the previous reporting period as shown in the branch's specific accounts;
  - 5.2. an analysis on the branch's underwriting performance and reasons for any material changes compared to the previous reporting period;
  - 5.3. projections of the branch's underwriting performance, with information on significant factors that might affect such underwriting performance, over its business planning time horizon.

## INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

6. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the performance of their branch investments:
  - 6.1. information on the performance of their branch investments over the reporting period together with a comparison of the information with that reported in the previous reporting period and reasons for any material change;
  - 6.2. an analysis of the branch's overall investment performance during the reporting period and also by relevant asset class;
  - 6.3. information about the nature and amount of any gains or losses recognised directly in equity ;
  - 6.4. projections of the branch's expected investment performance, with information on significant factors that might affect such investment performance, over its business planning time period;
  - 6.5. the key assumptions which the branch makes in its investment decisions with respect to the movement of interest rates, exchange rates, and other relevant market parameters, over its business planning time period as shown in that branch's specific accounts;

- 6.6. information about any branch investments in tradable securities or other financial instruments based on repackaged loans, and the undertaking's risk management procedures in respect of such securities or instruments in respect of branch operations.

## PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

7. Third-country insurance undertakings should report information of any material income and expenses in respect of branch operations, other than underwriting or investment income and expenses, over the undertaking's business planning time period.

## ANY OTHER INFORMATION

8. Third-country insurance undertakings should report in a separate section any other material information regarding their branch business and performance.

## SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

### GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

9. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the general governance requirement in respect of branch operations:
  - 9.1. information allowing the supervisory authority to gain a good understanding of the system of governance with regard to the branch operations and to assess its appropriateness to the branch's business strategy and operations;
  - 9.2. information on the structure of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the third-country insurance undertaking, providing a description of their main roles and responsibilities and a brief description in relation to the branch operations of the segregation of responsibilities within these bodies, in particular whether relevant committees exist within them, as well as a description of the main roles and responsibilities of the general representative of the branch, any person who effectively run or who may influence branch operations and persons responsible for key functions with regard to branch operations;
  - 9.3. information on the remuneration policy and practices in relation to the branch, including:
    - 9.3.1. the main principles of the policy;
    - 9.3.2. how the undertaking's remuneration policies and practices in respect of the branch operations are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management and do not encourage excessive risk taking.
10. Third-country insurance undertakings should report information on how risk management, internal audit, compliance and actuarial function are in place for the branch and whether these functions are dedicated exclusively to branch operations or whether they are exercised by the undertaking's head office and applied to branch operations.
11. The information referred to in the previous paragraph includes an explanation of how the functions have the necessary authority, resources, professional qualifications, knowledge, experience and operational independence or, in the case of the internal audit function, full independence, to carry out their tasks and how they report to and advise the administrative, management or supervisory

body of the branch and how they are integrated into the decision making process for the branch operations.

12. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide information on the administrative and accounting procedures related to branch operations.
13. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide information on the records it maintains in order to identify the location of all branch assets and information to enable any person charged with the winding-up of the undertaking to take control of those assets.

## **FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS**

14. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their compliance with the fit and proper requirements in respect of branch operations:
  - a) the identity of the general representative of the branch;
  - b) the identity of any persons who effectively run or who may influence branch operations;
  - c) the identity of the persons in the undertaking, or external to the undertaking in the case that the undertaking has outsourced key functions that are responsible for key functions within the branch.
15. Third-country insurance undertakings should also provide:
  - 15.1. a description of the specific requirements concerning skills, knowledge and expertise applicable to the persons who effectively run the branch operations, the general representative of the branch and any other persons that have key functions relating to the branch; and
  - 15.2. a description of the undertaking's process for assessing the fitness and the propriety of the persons responsible for the branch operations, the general representative of the branch and any other persons that have key functions relating to the branch.

## RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING THE OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

16. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their risk management system of branch operations:
  - a) information on the undertaking's risk management strategies, objectives, processes and reporting procedures in respect of branch operations for each category of risk;
  - b) information on how the undertaking verifies the appropriateness of credit assessments from external credit assessments institutions including how and the extent to which credit assessments from external credit assessments institutions are used;
  - c) results of the assessments regarding the extrapolation of the risk-free rate, the matching adjustment and the volatility adjustment, as referred to in Article 44(2a) of Directive 2009/138/EC;
  - d) a description of how the risk management system including the risk management function is implemented and integrated into the organisational structure and decision-making processes of the undertaking in respect of branch operations.
17. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their ORSAs in respect of the branch operations which were performed over the reporting period:
  - a) a description of how the ORSA in respect of branch operations is performed, internally documented and reviewed, and how it is integrated into the management process and into the decision-making process of the branch;
  - b) in particular, information on assessment of permanent availability of branch assets, adequacy of those assets to cover SCR;
  - c) a statement explaining how the undertaking has determined its branch solvency needs given its branch risk profile and how its branch capital management activities and its branch risk management system interact with each other.

## INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

18. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their internal control system in respect of branch operations:
- a) a description of the undertaking's internal control system for branch operations and where applicable, any material failures of that internal control system;
  - b) information on the advice given and assessments performed, as referred to in Article 46(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC in respect of branch operations during the reporting period, including any planned activities that were not implemented and the reason for their non-implementation;
  - b) information on the undertaking's compliance policy for branch operations.

## INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

19. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their internal audit function in respect of branch operations
- a) a description of internal audits for the branch performed during the reporting period, with a summary of the material findings and recommendations reported to the undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body, and any action taken with respect to these findings and recommendations;
  - b) a description of the undertaking's internal audit policy in respect of branch operations, the process for reviewing that policy, the frequency of review and any significant changes to that policy during the reporting period;
  - c) a description of the undertaking's internal audit plan in respect of branch operations, including future internal audits and the rationale for these future audits.

## ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

20. Third-country insurance undertakings should report a description of how their actuarial function in respect of branch operations is implemented.
21. With regard to the actuarial function in respect of the branch operations third-country insurance undertakings should report an overview of the activities undertaken by the actuarial function in respect of branch operations in each of its areas of responsibility during the reporting period, describing how the actuarial function contributes to the effective implementation of the risk management system of branch operations.

## OUTSOURCING

22. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding outsourcing in respect of branch operations:

- a) a description of their outsourcing policy in respect of branch operations, the outsourcing of any critical or important operational functions or activities in respect of branch operations and the jurisdiction in which the service providers of such functions or activities are located;
- b) a list of the persons responsible for the outsourced key functions in the service provider.

## ANY OTHER INFORMATION

23. Third-country insurance undertakings should report any other material information regarding their system of governance in relation to branch operations.

## VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

### ASSETS

24. Third-country insurance undertakings should report, separately for each material class of assets, the value of the assets, as well as a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for valuation for solvency purposes, including, where relevant, the consideration of sustainability risks and factors in the valuation methods.
25. Separately for each material class of assets, an explanation of any material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used by that undertaking for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for its valuation in the branch's specific accounts.

### TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

26. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the valuation of the technical provisions in respect of branch operations for branch solvency purposes:
- a) separately for each material line of business the value of technical provisions, including the amount of the best estimate and the risk margin, as well as a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for their valuation for solvency purposes, including, where relevant, the consideration of sustainability risks and factors in the valuation methods;
  - b) separately for each material line of business, an explanation of any material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used by that undertaking for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in the branch's specific accounts;
  - c) a description of the level of uncertainty associated with the amount of technical provisions in respect of branch operations;
  - d) a statement on whether the phasing-in mechanism for extrapolation laid down in Article 77a(2) of Directive 2009/138/EC is used, and a quantification of the impact of not applying the phasing-in mechanism;
  - e) where the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied, a description of the matching adjustment and of the portfolio of obligations and assigned assets

to which the matching adjustment is applied, as well as a quantification of the impact of a change to zero of the matching adjustment on that undertaking's financial position related to branch operations, including on the amount of technical provisions;

- f) a statement on whether the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC is used by the undertaking and quantification of the impact of a change to zero of the volatility adjustment on that undertaking's financial position related to branch operations, including on the amount of technical provisions;
- g) a statement on whether the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied, the reason for applying that transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure, and a quantification of the impact of not applying the transitional measure on the undertaking's financial position related to branch operations, including on the amount of technical provisions and the prospect to reduce any dependence on the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure by the end of the transitional period;
- h) a statement on whether the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC is applied, the reason for applying that transitional deduction and a quantification of the impact of not applying the deduction measure on the undertaking's financial position related to branch operations, including on the amount of technical provisions and the prospect to reduce any dependence on the transitional deduction by the end of the transitional period;
- i) a description of the following:
  - (i) the recoverables from reinsurance contracts and special purpose vehicles in relation to branch operations,
  - (ii) any material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions in relation to branch operations compared to the previous reporting period.

## VALUATION OF THE OTHER LIABILITIES (THAN TECHNICAL PROVISIONS)

27. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the valuation of other assets and other liabilities in respect of the branch operations for branch solvency purposes:
- a) separately for each material class of other liabilities the value of other liabilities as well as a description of the bases, methods and main assumptions used for their valuation for solvency purposes;
  - b) separately for each material class of other liabilities, an explanation of any material differences with the valuation bases, methods and main assumptions used by the undertaking in relation to the branch operations for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for their valuation in the branch's specific accounts.

## ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

28. Where an alternative valuation method is used, third-country insurance undertakings should report information on:

- a) the branch assets and branch liabilities to which that valuation approach applies;
- b) a justification of the use of that valuation approach for the assets and liabilities referred to in point a);
- c) the assumptions underlying that valuation approach;
- d) an assessment of the valuation uncertainty of the assets and liabilities referred to in point a);
- e) a comparison of the adequacy of the valuation of the assets and liabilities referred to in point a) against experience.

## ANY OTHER INFORMATION

- 29. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide, in respect of the branch operations, a description of:
  - 29.1. the relevant assumptions about future management actions;
  - 29.2. the relevant assumptions about policy holder behaviour.
- 30. Third-country insurance undertakings should report in a separate section any other material information regarding the valuation of branch assets and branch liabilities for branch solvency purposes.

## CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND RISK PROFILE

### OWN FUNDS

- 31. Third-country insurance undertakings should report to the supervisory authority the following information in respect of branch own funds:
  - a) information on the objectives, policies and processes employed by the undertaking for managing branch own funds, including information on the time horizon used for business planning and on any material changes over the reporting period;
  - b) the expected developments of the branch own funds over its business planning time period given the undertaking's business strategy, and appropriately stressed capital plans;
  - c) the eligible amount of own funds to cover the branch SCR classified by tiers, at the end of the reporting period and at the end of the previous reporting period, including an analysis of the material changes in each tier over the reporting period;
  - d) the eligible amount of basic own funds to cover the branch Minimum Capital Requirement classified by tiers;
  - e) an explanation addressing the key elements of the reconciliation reserve;
  - f) for each material item of ancillary own funds, a description of the item, the amount of the ancillary own fund item, where a method by which to determine the amount of the ancillary own fund item has been approved, that method as well as the nature and the names of the

counterparty or group of counterparties for the items referred to in points (b) to (c) of Article 89(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC;

- g) a description of any item deducted from own funds and a brief description of any significant restriction affecting the availability and transferability of own funds within the undertaking and the branch.
32. Third-country insurance undertakings should confirm in their regular supervisory reporting that the assets covering the branch MCR are located within the Member State where the activities are pursued and that the assets covering the branch SCR in excess of the branch MCR are located within the European Union.
33. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide information on the assets lodged as deposit in accordance with Article 162 (2)(e) to allow the supervisory authority to assess the appropriateness of the deposit, including;
- 33.1. The name and location of the credit institution that the deposit is lodged with;
  - 33.2. Confirmation that that credit institution has, or will exercise, no right of set off of any claims it may have against the undertaking against the deposits should the undertaking fail or be subject to winding-up proceedings;
  - 33.3. Details of the quality of the assets lodged as part of the deposit, including details of the volatility of the asset over time, in order to demonstrate that the asset is of sufficient quality and stable value to fulfil the role of the deposit.
34. Third-country insurance undertakings should report to the supervisory authority the following information regarding their solvency position calculated in accordance with the home jurisdiction rules on branch own funds:
- a) the eligible amount of own funds to cover the branch SCR;
  - b) the eligible amount of basic own funds to cover the branch Minimum Capital Requirement.

## **SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT**

35. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the branch SCR and the branch Minimum Capital Requirement:
- a) the amounts of the branch's SCR and the branch Minimum Capital Requirement and the eligible own funds and ratio of coverage for both the Solvency Capital Requirement and the Minimum Capital Requirement at the end of the reporting period at the end of the reporting period, accompanied, where applicable, by an indication that the final amount of the branch SCR is still subject to supervisory assessment;
  - b) quantitative information on the branch's SCR split by risk modules where the undertaking applies the standard formula, and by risk categories where the undertaking applies an internal model and a qualitative description of the material risks captured by the Solvency Capital Requirement calculation;
  - c) the expected developments of the undertaking's anticipated branch SCR and branch Minimum Capital Requirement over its business planning time period given the undertaking's business

strategy for the branch where the same information is not included in the ORSA Supervisory Report;

- d) information on whether and for which risk modules and sub-modules of the standard formula the undertaking is using simplified calculations in respect of branch operations;
  - e) information on whether and for which parameters of the standard formula the undertaking is using undertaking-specific parameters pursuant to Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC in respect of branch operations;
  - f) the impact of any undertaking-specific parameters the undertaking is required to use in accordance with Article 110 of Directive 2009/138/EC and the amount of any capital add-on applied to the branch SCR;
  - g) information on the inputs used by the undertaking to calculate the branch Minimum Capital Requirement;
  - h) any material change to the branch SCR and to the branch Minimum Capital Requirement over the reporting period, and the reasons for any such change.
36. Third-country insurance undertakings should report the amount of their solvency requirement for the whole undertaking, calculated in accordance with home jurisdiction rules, which is equivalent to the SCR and the Minimum Capital Requirement.
37. Where simplifications have been used for the calculation of branch SCR, third-country insurance undertakings should provide information on the justification that these simplifications are proportionate to the nature, scale and complexity of the risk in respect of branch operations.
38. Within the information reported with regard to the branch's SCR, third-country insurance undertakings should include details of any allowance for reinsurance and financial mitigation techniques and future management actions in respect of branch operations used in the branch SCR calculation and how these have met the criteria for recognition.
39. Where an internal model is used to calculate the branch SCR, the following information should also be reported by third-country insurance undertakings:
- a) a description of the various purposes for which the undertaking is using its internal model for branch operations;
  - b) a description of the scope of the internal model covering branch operations in terms of business units and risk categories;
  - c) where a partial internal model covering branch operations is used, a description of the technique which has been used to integrate any partial internal model into the standard formula including, where relevant, a description of alternative techniques used;
  - d) a description of the methods used in the internal model covering branch operations for the calculation of the probability distribution forecast and the branch SCR;
  - e) the results of the review of the causes and sources of profits and losses, required by Article 123 of Directive 2009/138/EC, for each major business unit and how the categorisation of risk chosen in the internal model explains those causes and sources of profits and losses;

- f) an explanation, by risk module, of the main differences in the methodologies and underlying assumptions used in the standard formula and in the internal model covering branch operations.
40. The risk measure and time period used in the internal model, and where they are not the same as those set out in Article 101(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC, an explanation of why the branch SCR calculated using the internal model covering branch operations provides branch policy holders and beneficiaries with a level of protection equivalent to that set out in Article 101 of Directive 2009/138/EC.
41. Where undertaking-specific parameters are used to calculate the SCR, or a matching adjustment is applied to the relevant risk-free interest term structure, the regular supervisory report should include information regarding whether there have been changes to the information included in the application for approval of the undertaking-specific parameters or matching adjustment that are relevant for the supervisory assessment of the application.
42. Third-country insurance undertakings should at least report a high level description of the operational performance of the internal model in respect of branch operations, in particular security, contingency planning and recovery plans, as well as computational capabilities and efficiency of the model.
43. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide a description of the nature and appropriateness of the key data used in the internal model in respect of branch operations and a description of the process in place for checking data quality.
44. Third-country insurance undertakings should provide an estimate of the branch SCR determined in accordance with the standard formula, where the undertaking is using an internal model to calculate its branch SCR and where the supervisory authority requires the undertaking to provide that estimate pursuant to Article 112(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

## **USE OF THE DURATION-BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE AND OF THE PROVISIONS ON LONG-TERM EQUITY INVESTMENTS IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT**

45. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the option set out in Article 304 of Directive 2009/138/EC in respect of branch operations:
- a) an indication that the undertaking is using the duration-based equity risk sub-module set out in that Article for the calculation of the branch SCR, after approval from its supervisory authority;
  - b) the amount of the branch capital requirement for the duration-based equity risk sub-module resulting from such use.
46. The following information regarding the application of Article 105a of Directive 2009/138/EC should be reported by third country insurance undertakings in respect of branch operations:
- (a) a statement on whether the undertaking applies the prudential treatment set out in Article 105a of that Directive for the calculation of its Solvency II capital requirement, and where applicable, the amount of equity investments that are classified as long-term equity investments, and the share of such investments within the equity portfolio;
  - (b) information on any non-compliance with the conditions laid down in Article 105a(1), second subparagraph, of that Directive during the financial year covered by the report, including all of the following:

- (i) information on the conditions that are or were not met and the reasons for non-compliance;
- (ii) the duration of the non-compliance;
- (iii) whether the undertaking has restored compliance.

An undertaking that is required to cease to classify any equity investment as long-term equity investments in accordance with Article 105a(3), fourth subparagraph, of that Directive should report that information and the remaining duration of the prohibition to apply the risk factor referred to in Article 105a(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

## **MATERIAL LIQUIDITY RISKS AND MATERIAL RISK CONCENTRATIONS**

47. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding the risk exposure of the branch, including the exposure arising from off-balance sheet positions and the transfer of risk to special purpose vehicles:
- a) a description of the material risks that the branch is exposed to, including any material changes over the reporting period;
  - b) an overview of any material risk exposures anticipated over the business planning time period given the undertaking's business strategy for the branch, and how these risk exposures will be managed;
  - c) where the undertaking has entered directly or indirectly into financing transactions, including factoring, in respect of branch operations, information on its characteristics and the corresponding amounts of the off-balance sheet liabilities;
  - d) where the undertaking sells variable annuities through the branch, information on guarantee riders and hedging of the guarantees.
48. With respect to risk concentration third-country insurance undertakings should report information on the material risk concentrations to which the branch is exposed to and an overview of any future risk concentrations anticipated over the business planning time horizon given the undertaking's business strategy for the branch, and how these risk concentrations will be managed.

## **RISK-MITIGATION TECHNIQUES**

49. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their risk-mitigation techniques in respect of branch operations:
- a) a description of the techniques used for mitigating risks in relation to branch operations;
  - b) information on any material risk mitigation techniques purchased or entered during the reporting period in respect of branch operations. This should include information on the effectiveness of these techniques and the impact on the performance of branch underwriting activities;
  - c) a description of any material risk-mitigation techniques in respect of branch operations that the undertaking is considering purchasing or entering over the business planning time horizon given

the undertaking's business strategy for the branch, and the rationale for and effect of such risk mitigation techniques;

- d) With regard to their liquidity risk, third-country insurance undertakings should report the expected profit included in future premiums in respect of branch operations as calculated in accordance with Article 260(2) and (2a) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 for each line of business, the result of the qualitative assessment referred to in Article 260(1) point (d)(ii) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and a description of the methods and main assumptions used to calculate the expected profit included in future premiums;
- e) The undertaking should report information on any material liquidity risk exposure to financing transactions or agreements, including factoring, in which the third country insurance undertaking has entered directly or indirectly.

50. The following information should be reported by third-country insurance undertakings regarding their risk sensitivity in respect of branch operations:

- a) a description of the relevant stress tests and scenario analysis referred to in Article 259 (3) of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 carried out by the undertaking in relation to branch operations including their outcome;
- b) a description of the methods used and the main assumptions underlying those stress tests and scenario analysis.

51. Within the information reported with regard to branch risk exposure, third-country insurance undertakings should explain how they ensure that derivatives contribute to the reduction of risks or facilitate efficient portfolio management in respect of branch operations.

52. In relation to the use of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) in respect of branch operations, third-country insurance undertakings should report at least information on whether the SPV is authorized under Article 211 of Directive 2009/138/EC, what risks are transferred to the SPV and how the fully funded principle is implemented.

## **NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT**

53. Third-country insurance undertakings should report information on any reasonably foreseeable risk of non-compliance with the branch's Minimum Capital Requirement or the branch's SCR, and the undertaking's plans for ensuring that compliance with each is maintained.

54. Regarding any non-compliance with the branch's Minimum Capital Requirement third-country insurance undertakings should report:

the period and maximum amount of each non-compliance during the reporting period;

an explanation of its origin and consequences;

any remedial measures taken and an explanation of the effects of such remedial measures;

where non-compliance with the branch's Minimum Capital Requirement has not been subsequently resolved: the amount of the non-compliance at the reporting date;

55. Regarding any significant non-compliance with the branch's SCR) third-country insurance undertakings should report:
- a) the period and maximum amount of each significant non-compliance and, in addition to the explanation of its origin and consequences as well as any remedial measures taken, an explanation of the effects of such remedial measures;
  - b) where a significant non-compliance with the branch's SCR has not been subsequently resolved: the amount of the non-compliance at the reporting date.

## ANY OTHER INFORMATION

56. Third-country insurance undertakings should report any other material information regarding their capital management and risk profile in respect of branch operations.

## TECHNICAL ANNEX ANNEX II – FORMAT OF STATEMENT ILLUSTRATING AVAILABILITY OF ASSETS

|  | Currency | Currency |
|--|----------|----------|
| <i>Branch assets</i> subject to rights of non-branch creditors' claims   | a        |          |
| Non-branch creditors' secured claims   | (b)      |          |
|  |          |          |
| Surplus secured assets available to pay <i>branch insurance claims</i>   |          | c = a-b  |
| <br>   |          |          |
| <i>Branch assets</i> subject to rights of branch creditors' claims   | d        |          |
| Branch creditors' secured claims   | (e)      |          |
|  |          |          |
| Surplus secured assets available to pay <i>branch insurance claims</i>   |          | f = d-e  |
| <br>   |          |          |
| Assets <i>branch assets</i> subject to trust/security/collateral arrangements in favour of creditors with <i>branch insurance claims</i> | g        |          |
| <br>   |          |          |
| <i>branch preferential claims</i> (if such claims have preference according to the applicable winding-up regime):                        |          |          |
| employee claims  | (h)      |          |

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| tax claims  | (i)              |
| social security claims  | (j)              |
|   | _____            |
|   | (k)=h+i+j        |
|   | _____            |
| Net <i>branch assets</i>  | l = c+f+g-k      |
| <i>Branch insurance claims</i>  | (m)              |
|   | _____            |
| <i>Branch own funds</i>   | n = l-m (note 1) |
| <i>Other branch policyholders</i> (eg branch reinsurance creditors)                 | (o)              |
| <i>Other branch creditors</i> (ranking equally with <i>branch policyholders</i> )   | (p)              |
| <i>Non-branch policyholders</i> (ranking equally with <i>branch policyholders</i> ) | (q)              |
| <i>Non-branch creditors</i> (ranking equally with <i>branch policyholders</i> )     | (r)              |
|   | _____            |
| Total claims sharing in surplus <i>branch assets</i>                                | (s) = o+p+q+r    |
|   | _____            |
| Surplus or (deficit)  | t = n-s (note 2) |
|   | =====            |

### Notes

1. This amount must be more than the *branch SCR*.
2. Any deficit represents the extent to which *branch policyholders* who do not have *branch insurance claims* are dependent upon the *non-branch assets* of the undertaking to pay their claims

## ANNEX III

Included as a separate Excel file to the package.

## ANNEX IV

### Annex IV

#### S.01.01. - Content of the submission

##### General comments:

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex III of this Guideline. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by identifying the columns and lines as showed in the template in Annex III.

This annex relates to annual submission of information for third countries branches.

When a special justification is needed, the explanation is not to be submitted within the reporting template but shall be part of the dialogue between undertakings and national competent authorities.

When a template is submitted only with zeros or without figures, then S.01.01 should indicate one of the “non reported” options.

|             | ITEM   | INSTRUCTIONS   |
|-------------|--|--|
| Z0010       | Ring-fenced fund/matching portfolio/remaining part | Identifies whether the reported figures are with regard to a RFF, matching portfolio or to the remaining part. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – RFF/MAP<br><br>2 – Remaining part   |
| Z0020       | Fund/Portfolio number                              | When item Z0010 = 1, identification number for a ring-fenced fund or matching portfolio. This number is attributed by the undertaking and must be consistent over time and with the fund/portfolio number reported in other templates.<br><br>When item Z0010 = 2, then report “0” |
| C0010/R0010 | S.01.02 - Basic Information -                      | This template shall always be reported. The only option possible is:<br><br>1 – Reported   |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| C0010/R0020 | S.01.03 - Basic Information - RFF and matching portfolios   | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no RFF or MAP<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0030 | S.02.01 - Balance Sheet                                     | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br>6 - Exempted under Guideline 48<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0040 | S.02.02 - Liabilities by currency                           | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br>3 - Not due in accordance with instructions of the template<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0050 | S.02.03 - Additional branch balance sheet information       | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0060 | S.03.01 - Off-balance sheet items - general                 | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no off-balance sheet items<br>3 - Not due in accordance with instructions of the template<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed) |
| C0010/R0110 | S.05.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br>6 - Exempted under Guideline 48<br>0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)  |

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
| C0010/R0140 | S.06.02 - List of assets   | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>7 – Not due annually as reported for Quarter 4 (this option is only applicable on annual submissions)</p> <p>0- Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0150 | S.06.03 - Collective investment undertakings - look-through approach | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 – Not reported as no Collective investment undertakings(only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)</p> <p>3 – Not due in accordance with instructions of the template</p> <p>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>7 – Not due as no material changes since quarterly submission (this option is only applicable on annual submissions)</p> <p>8 – Not due in first and third quarter in accordance with the instructions of the template</p> <p>0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0151 | S.06.04.01 - Climate change-related risks to investments             | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 — Reported</p> <p>0 — Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)</p>   |
| C0010/R0160 | S.07.01 - Structured products  | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no structured products (only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)</p> <p>3 — Not due in accordance with instructions of the template</p> <p>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| C0010/R0170 | S.08.01 - Open derivatives                      | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no derivative transaction (only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>7 – Not due as no material changes since quarterly submission (this option is only applicable on annual submissions)</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0190 | S.09.01 - Income/gains and losses in the period | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>   |
| C0010/R0200 | S.10.01 - Securities lending and repos          | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no Securities lending and repos (only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)</p> <p>3 — Not due in accordance with instructions of the template</p> <p>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>0- Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>   |
| C0010/R0210 | S.11.01 - Assets held as collateral             | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no Assets held as collateral (only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)</p> <p>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| C0010/R0220 | S.12.01 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions              | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br><br>2 - Not reported as no life and health SLT business(only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)<br><br>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed) |
| C0010/R0230 | S.12.02 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions – By country | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported<br><br>2 - Not reported as no life and health SLT business<br><br>3 - Not due in accordance with instructions of the template<br><br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)                    |
| C0010/R0240 | S.13.01 - Projection of future gross cash flows                 | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br><br>2 - Not reported as no life and health SLT business<br><br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0250 | S.14.01 - Life obligations analysis                             | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br><br>2 - Not reported as no life and health SLT business<br><br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0251 | S.14.02. - Non-life business - policy and customer information  | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 — Reported<br><br>2 — Not reported as no non-life business<br><br>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0252 | S.14.03- Cyber underwriting risk                                | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 — Reported<br><br>2 — Not reported as no cyber coverages  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
|             |   | <p>3 — Not due in accordance with instructions of the template</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0280 | S.16.01 - Information on annuities stemming from Non-Life Insurance obligations | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no annuities stemming from Non-Life Insurance obligations</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0290 | S.17.01 - Non-Life Technical Provisions   | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no non-life business only for branches not exempted under Guideline 48)</p> <p>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0300 | S.17.03 - Non-Life Technical Provisions – By country                            | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no non-life business</p> <p>3 - Not due in accordance with instructions of the template</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>                        |
| C0010/R0310 | S.18.01 - Projection of future cash flows (Best Estimate — Non Life)            | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as no non-life business</p> <p>3 — Not due in accordance with instructions of the template</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>                        |

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| C0010/R0320 | S.19.01 - Non-life insurance claims                                       | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no non-life business<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0330 | S.20.01 - Development of the distribution of the claims incurred          | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no non-life business<br>3 — Not due in accordance with instructions of the template<br>18 — Not reported as no direct insurance business<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed) |
| C0010/R0370 | S.22.01 - Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals       | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no LTG measures or transitionals are applied<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0380 | S.22.04 - Information on the transitional on interest rates calculation   | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no such transitional measure is applied<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0390 | S.22.05 - Overall calculation of the transitional on technical provisions | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no such transitional measure is applied<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0400 | S.22.07 - Calculated volatility adjustment and corresponding              | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported   |

|             |  |  |
|-------------|--|--|
|             | best estimate by country and currency  | 2 – Not reported as volatility adjustment not applied<br>0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0410 | S.23.01 - Own funds  | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>6 – Exempted under Guideline 48<br>0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)   |
| C0010/R0450 | S.24.01 - Participations held  | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as no participations held<br>0 - Not reported (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0460 | S.25.01 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula                    | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported as standard formula is used<br>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model<br>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model<br>16- Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed) |
| C0010/R0470 | S.25.05 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using internal model (partial or full) | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Reported due to use of partial internal model<br>9 - Reported due to use of full internal model<br>10 - Not reported due to use of standard formula<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0500 | S.26.01 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Market risk   | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 - Not reported as risk not existent<br>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model<br>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model<br>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level   |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
|             |  | <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>   |
| C0010/R0510 | S.26.02 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Counterparty default risk | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as risk not existent</p> <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0520 | S.26.03 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Life underwriting risk    | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as risk not existent</p> <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0530 | S.26.04 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Health underwriting risk  | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as risk not existent</p>  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
|             |   | <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0540 | S.26.05 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Non-Life underwriting risk | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as risk not existent</p> <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0550 | S.26.06 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Operational risk           | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2- Not reported as risk not existent</p> <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| C0010/R0560 | S.26.07 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Simplifications  | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 – Not reported as risk not existent</p> <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>16 — Reported due to request of Article 112 of Directive 2009/138/EC</p> <p>17 — Partially reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0561 | S.26.08 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings using an internal model (partial or full) | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4 — Reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>5 — Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula</p> <p>11 — Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0562 | S.26.09 - Internal model - Market & credit risk and sensitivities                                   | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4— Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5— Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0563 | S.26.10 - Internal model - Credit event risk Portfolio view details                                 | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4 — Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5— Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>   |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
| C0010/R0564 | S.26.11 - Internal model - Credit event risk for financial instruments | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4— Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5 — Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0565 | S.26.12 - Internal model - Credit risk Non-Financial Instruments       | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4 — Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5— Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0566 | S.26.13 - Internal model - Non-life & Health non-SLT                   | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4— Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5 — Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0567 | S.26.14 - Internal model - Life & Health risk                          | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4— Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5— Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0568 | S.26.15 - Internal model - Operational risk                            | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4— Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5— Reported due to use of full internal model</p>   |

|             |  |   |
|-------------|--|---|
|             |  | <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0569 | S.26.16 - Internal model - Model Changes   | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>4— Reported due to use of partial internal model covering these risks</p> <p>5— Reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>10 — Not reported due to use of standard formula or partial internal model not covering these risks</p> <p>0 — Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0570 | S.27.01 - Solvency Capital Requirement - Non-Life and Health catastrophe risk                        | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 – Not reported as risk not existent</p> <p>8 - Not reported due to use of partial internal model</p> <p>9 - Not reported due to use of full internal model</p> <p>11 - Not reported as reported at RFF/MAP level</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p> |
| C0010/R0580 | S.28.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement – Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1- Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as both life and non-life insurance or reinsurance activity</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |
| C0010/R0590 | S.28.02 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Both life and non-life insurance activity                    | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 – Reported</p> <p>2 - Not reported as only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity or only reinsurance activity</p> <p>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)</p>  |

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|-------------|--|---|
| C0010/R0660 | S.30.03 - Outgoing Reinsurance Program basic data                      | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 – Not reported as no facultative covers<br>3 – Not reported due to reinsurance recoveries below the threshold specified in the template<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed) |
| C0010/R0670 | S.30.04 - Outgoing Reinsurance Program shares data                     | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 – Not reported as no facultative covers<br>3 – Not reported due to reinsurance recoveries below the threshold specified in the template<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed) |
| C0010/R0680 | S.31.01 - Share of reinsurers (including Finite Reinsurance and SPV's) | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 – Not reported as no reinsurance<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)  |
| C0010/R0690 | S.31.02 - Special Purpose Vehicles                                     | One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Reported<br>2 – Not reported as no Special Purpose Insurance Vehicles<br>0 - Not reported other reason (in this case special justification is needed)   |

## **Annex IV**

### **S.01.02 - Basic information**

#### **General comments:**

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex III of this Guideline. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by identifying the columns and lines as showed in the template in Annex III.

This annex relates to quarterly and annual submission of information for third countries branches.

|             | ITEM  | INSTRUCTIONS   |
|-------------|---|--|
| C0010/R0010 | Name of Third Country Undertaking               | Legal name of the Third Country Undertaking. Needs to be consistent over different submissions.  |
| C0010/R0020 | Country of Third Country Undertaking            | Identify the ISO 3166 code of the country where the third country undertaking was authorised   |
| C0010/R0030 | Name of Third Country branch                    | Legal name of the Third Country branch. Needs to be consistent over different submissions.   |
| C0010/R0040 | Country of Third Country branch                 | Identify the ISO 3166 code of the country where the third country branch was authorised  |
| C0010/R0050 | Identification code of the third country branch | Identification code of the branch, using the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI).  |
| C0010/R0070 | Language of reporting                           | Identify the 2-letter code of ISO 639-1 code of the language used in the submission of information   |
| C0010/R0080 | Reporting submission date                       | Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the date when the report to the supervisory authority is made   |
| C0010/R0081 | Financial year end                              | Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the financial year end of the undertaking, e.g. 2017-12-31  |
| C0010/R0090 | Reporting reference date                        | Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the date identifying the last day of the reporting period   |
| C0010/R0100 | Regular/Ad-hoc submission                       | Identify if the submission of information relates to regular submission of information or ad-hoc. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Regular reporting<br>2 - Ad-hoc reporting<br>3 - Re-submission of S.30 templates according to the Instructions<br>4 - Empty submissions |
| C0010/R0110 | Currency used for reporting                     | Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency of the monetary amounts used in each report  |
| C0010/R0120 | Accounting standards                            | Identification of the accounting standards used for reporting items in S.02.01, financial statements valuation. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - The undertaking is using IFRS<br>2 - The undertaking is using local GAAP (other than IFRS)                                |
| C0010/R0130 | Method of Calculation of the SCR                | Identify the method used to calculate the SCR. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Standard formula<br>2 - Partial internal model<br>3 - Full internal model  |
| C0010/R0140 | Use of undertaking specific parameters          | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using undertaking specific parameters. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Use of undertaking specific parameters<br>2 - Don't use undertaking specific parameters  |

|             |   |  |
|-------------|---|--|
| C0010/R0150 | Ring-Fenced Funds                                   | Identify if the branch is reporting activity by Ring Fenced Funds (RFF). The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Reporting activity by RFF<br>2 - Not reporting activity by RFF   |
| C0010/R0170 | Matching adjustment                                 | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using the matching adjustment. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1- Use of matching adjustment<br>2 - No use of matching adjustment   |
| C0010/R0180 | Volatility adjustment                               | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using the volatility adjustment. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1- Use of volatility adjustment<br>2 - No use of volatility adjustment   |
| C0010/R0185 | Adjustment to risk-corrected spread                 | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using an undertaking-specific adjustment to the risk-corrected spread under the volatility adjustment. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Approval granted and use of undertaking-specific adjustment to the risk-corrected spread for this reporting<br>2 - Approval granted but no use of undertaking-specific adjustment to the risk-corrected spread for this reporting<br>3 - No approval to use the undertaking-specific adjustment to the risk-corrected spread |
| C0010/R0190 | Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using the transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate<br>2 - No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate  |
| C0010/R0200 | Transitional measure on technical provisions        | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using the transitional measure on technical provisions. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Use of transitional measure on technical provisions<br>2 - No use of transitional measure on technical provisions   |
| C0010/R0205 | Phasing-in mechanism for extrapolation              | Identify if the branch is reporting figures using the phasing-in mechanism for the extrapolation of the relevant risk-free interest rates. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 - Use of phasing-in mechanism for extrapolation<br>2 - No use of phasing-in mechanism for extrapolation  |
| C0010/R0210 | Initial submission or re-submission                 | Identify if it is an initial submission of information or a re-submission of information in relation to a reporting reference date already reported. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 – Initial submission<br>2 Re-submission<br>3– Re-submission of S.30 templates in accordance with instructions of the template<br>4– Empty submission   |
| C0010/R0220 | Type of branch                                      | Identify the type of insurance business taken by the reporting third-country undertaking through an EU branch. The following closed list of options shall be used to identify the activity of the branch:<br><br>2 - Life branch<br>3 - Non-Life branch  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
|             |   | 4- Branches pursuing both life and non-life insurance activity – article 73(2)<br>5- Branches pursuing both life and non-life insurance activity – article 73 (5)   |
| C0020/R0230 | Article 167                                   | Identify if article 167 is applicable. The following closed list of options shall be used:<br>1 – Article 167 is applied<br>2 – Article 167 is not applied  |
| C0010/R0270 | Captive Business                              | Identify if undertaking performs exclusively a captive business in line with the definition in Article 13 of Directive 2009/138/EC.<br>1 – Captive business (exclusively)<br>2 – No captive business (not exclusively)  |
| C0010/R0280 | Run-Off Business                              | This item does not apply to the undertakings whose licence has been withdrawn.<br>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Undertakings running-off a portfolio of contracts but not their whole business (partial run-off undertaking or undertaking with run-off portfolio);<br>2 – Undertakings running-off their whole (previous) business (full run-off undertaking);<br>3 – Undertakings with a run-off business model (specialised run-off undertakings) - insurance undertakings or groups whose business model is to actively acquire legacy portfolios or whole insurers in run-off;<br>4 – No run-off business. |
| C0030       | Name of the branch included in article 167    | Legal name of the Third Country branch covered by article 167   |
| C0040/R0240 | Country of the branch included in article 167 | Identify the ISO 3166 code of the countries of each third country branch covered by article 167   |

## Annex IV

### S.02.01. - Balance sheet

#### General comments:

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex III of this Regulation. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by identifying the columns and lines as showed in the template in Annex III.

This annex relates to quarterly and annual submission of information for third country branches.

The “Solvency II value” column (C0010) shall be completed using the valuation principles set out in the Directive 2009/138/EC, Delegated Regulation 2015/35, Solvency 2 Technical Standards and Guidelines.

With regards to the “Branch management accounts value” column (C0020), recognition and valuation methods are the ones used by undertakings in their financial statements in accordance with the local GAAP or IFRS if accepted as local GAAP. In template SR.02.01 this column is only applicable if the development of branch management accounts by RFF is required by national law.

The default position instruction is that each item shall be reported in the “Branch management accounts value” column, separately.

However, in the "Branch management accounts value" column the dotted lines were introduced in order to enable the reporting of aggregated figures if the split figures are not available.

|                        | ITEM  | INSTRUCTIONS   |
|------------------------|---|--|
| <b>ASSETS</b>          |   |  |
| Z0020                  | Ring-fenced fund or remaining part  | Identifies whether the reported figures are with regard to a RFF or to the remaining part. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – RFF<br>2 – Remaining part   |
| Z0030                  | Fund number   | When item Z0020 = 1, this is a unique number or code of fund, as attributed by the undertaking. It shall remain unvarying over time. It shall not be re-used for any other fund.<br>The number shall be used consistently across all templates, where relevant, to identify that fund.<br><br>When item Z0020 = 2, then report “0” |
| C0020/R0010            | Goodwill  | Intangible asset that arises as the result of a business combination and that represents the economic value of assets that cannot be individually identified or separately recognised in a business combination.   |
| C0020/R0020            | Deferred acquisition costs  | Acquisition costs relating to contracts in force at the balance sheet date which are carried forward from one reporting period to subsequent reporting periods, relating to the unexpired periods of risks. In relation to life business, acquisition costs are deferred when it is probable that they will be recovered.          |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0030 | Intangible assets   | Intangible assets other than goodwill. An identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0040 | Deferred tax assets   | Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:<br><br>(a) deductible temporary differences;<br>(b) the carry forward of unused tax losses; and/or<br>(c) the carry forward of unused tax credits.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0050 | Pension benefit surplus   | This is the total of net surplus related to employees’ pension scheme.   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0060 | Property, plant & equipment held for own use                                    | Tangible assets which are intended for permanent use and property held by the undertaking for own use. It includes also property for own use under construction.   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0070 | Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts) | This is the total amount of investments, excluding assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts.   |

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| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0080 | Property (other than for own use)                          | Amount of the property, other than for own use. It includes also property under construction other than for own use.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0090 | Holdings in related undertakings, including participations | Participations as defined in Article 13(20) and 212 (2) and holdings in related undertakings in Article 212(1)(b) of Directive 2009/138/EC.<br><br>When part of the assets regarding participation and related undertakings refer to unit and index linked contracts, these parts shall be reported in “Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts” in C0010-C0020/R0220.   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0100 | Equities   | This is the total amount of equities, listed and unlisted.<br><br>With regard to ‘Branch management accounts value’ column (C0020), where the split between listed and unlisted is not available, this item shall reflect the sum.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0110 | Equities - listed  | Shares representing corporations’ capital, e.g. representing ownership in a corporation, negotiated on a regulated market or on a multilateral trading facility, as defined by Directive 2004/39/EC.<br>It shall exclude related undertakings, including participations.<br><br>With regard to ‘Branch management accounts value’ column (C0020), where the split between listed and unlisted is not available, this item shall not be reported.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0120 | Equities - unlisted  | Shares representing corporations’ capital, e.g. representing ownership in a corporation, not negotiated on a regulated market or on a multilateral trading facility, as defined by Directive 2004/39/EC.<br>It shall exclude related undertakings, including participations.<br><br>With regard to ‘Branch management accounts value’ column (C0020), where the split between listed and unlisted is not available, this item shall not be reported.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0130 | Bonds  | This is the total amount of government bonds, corporate bonds, structured notes and collateralised securities.<br>With regard to “Branch management accounts value” column (C0020) - where the split of bonds is not available, this item shall reflect the sum.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0140 | Government Bonds   | Bonds issued by public authorities, whether by central governments, supra-national government institutions, regional governments, local authorities or central banks and bonds that are fully, unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by the European Central Bank, Member States' central government and central banks denominated and funded in the domestic currency of that central government and the central bank, multilateral development banks referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 117 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or international organisations referred to in Article 118 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, regional governments and local authorities listed in Article 1 of Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2011, where the guarantee meets the requirements |

|                     |                                     |   |
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|                     |                                     | <p>set out in Article 215 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.</p> <p>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value 'column (C0020), where the split between bonds, structured products and collateralised securities is not available, this item shall not be reported.</p>  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0150 | Corporate Bonds                     | <p>Bonds issued by corporations</p> <p>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value 'column (C0020), where- the split between bonds, structured products and collateralised securities is not available, this item shall not be reported.</p>   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0160 | Structured notes                    | <p>Hybrid securities, combining a fixed income (return in a form of fixed payments) instrument with a series of derivative components. Excluded from this category are fixed income securities that are issued by sovereign governments. Concerns securities that have embedded any categories of derivatives, including Credit Default Swaps (CDS), Constant Maturity Swaps (CMS), Credit Default Options.</p> <p>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value 'column (C0020), where- the split between bonds, structured products and collateralised securities is not available, this item shall not be reported.</p> |
| C0010 - C0020/R0170 | Collateralised securities           | <p>Securities whose value and payments are derived from a portfolio of underlying assets. Includes Asset Backed Securities (ABS), Mortgage Backed securities (MBS), Commercial Mortgage Backed securities (CMBS), Collateralised Debt Obligations (CDO), Collateralised Loan Obligations (CLO), Collateralised Mortgage Obligations (CMO)</p> <p>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value 'column (C0020), where- the split between bonds, structured products and collateralised securities is not available, this item shall not be reported.</p>   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0180 | Collective Investments Undertakings | <p>Collective investment undertaking' means an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as defined in Article 1(2) of Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council or an alternative investment fund (AIF) as defined in Article 4(1)(a) of Directive 2011/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0190 | Derivatives                         | <p>A financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial</p>   |

|                        |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|
|                        |  | <p>variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the ‘underlying’).</p> <p>(b) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.</p> <p>(c) It is settled at a future date.</p> <p>Solvency II value, only if positive, of the derivative as of the reporting date is reported here (in case of negative value, see R0790).</p> |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0200 | Deposits other than cash equivalents                   | Deposits other than cash equivalents that cannot be used to make payments until before a specific maturity date and that are not exchangeable for currency or transferable deposits without any kind of significant restriction or penalty.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0210 | Other investments                                      | Other investments not covered already within investments reported between R0080 and R0200.   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0220 | Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts | Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts (classified in line of business 31 as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35).   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0230 | Loans and mortgages                                    | <p>This is the total amount of loans and mortgages, i.e. financial assets created when undertakings lend funds, either with or without collateral, including cash pools.</p> <p>With regard to “Branch management accounts value” column ( C0020) - where the split of the split of loans &amp; mortgages is not available, this item shall reflect the sum</p>  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0240 | Loans on policies                                      | <p>Loans made to policyholders, collateralised on policies (underlying technical provisions).</p> <p>With regard to ‘Branch management accounts value ‘column (C0020), where- the split between loans on policies, loans on mortgages to individuals and other loans and mortgages is not available, this item shall not be reported.</p> <p>Loans to natural persons in case of AMSB, no matter if mortgage or loans on policies or uncollateralized, are to be included as well.</p>   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0250 | Loans and mortgages to individuals                     | <p>Financial assets created when creditors lend funds to debtors - individuals, with collateral or not, including cash pools.</p> <p>With regard to ‘Branch management accounts value ‘column (C0020), where- the split between loans on policies, loans on mortgages to individuals and other loans and mortgages is not available, this item shall not be reported.</p>  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0260 | Other loans and mortgages                              | Financial assets created when creditors lend funds to debtors - others, not classifiable in item R0240 or R0250, with collateral or not, including cash pools.   |

|                     |  |   |
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|                     |  | With regard to 'Branch management accounts value' column (C0020), where- the split between loans on policies, loans on mortgages to individuals and other loans and mortgages is not available, this item shall not be reported.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0270 | Reinsurance recoverables from:   | This is the total amount of reinsurance recoverables. It corresponds to the amount of reinsurer share of technical provisions (including Finite reinsurance and SPV). For 'Solvency II value' column (C0010) this cell in particular shall include all expected payments from reinsurers to the undertaking (or vice versa) corresponding to payments not yet made by the undertaking to policyholders (or by policyholders to the undertaking). While all expected payments from reinsurers to the undertaking (or vice versa) corresponding to payments already made by the undertaking to policyholders (or by policyholders to the undertaking) shall be included in reinsurance receivables (or reinsurance payables). |
| C0010 - C0020/R0280 | Non-life and health similar to non-life  | Reinsurance recoverables in respect of technical provisions for non-life and health similar to non-life.<br><br>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value' column (C0020), where the split between non-life excluding health and health similar to non-life is not available this item shall reflect the sum.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0290 | Non-life excluding health  | Reinsurance recoverables in respect of technical provisions for non-life business, excluding technical provisions for health- similar to non -life.   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0300 | Health similar to non-life   | Reinsurance recoverables in respect of technical provisions for health similar to non - life.   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0310 | Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked | Reinsurance recoverable in respect of technical provisions for life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked<br><br>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value' column (C0020), where the split between life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked and health similar to life is not available, this item shall reflect the sum.   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0320 | Health similar to life   | Reinsurance recoverables in respect of technical provisions for health-similar to life.   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0330 | Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked                             | Reinsurance recoverables in respect of technical provisions for life business, excluding technical provisions health-similar to life techniques and technical provisions for index-linked and unit-linked.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0340 | Life index-linked and unit-linked  | Reinsurance recoverables in respect of technical provisions for life index-linked and unit-linked business.   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0350 | Deposits to cedants  | Deposits relating to reinsurance accepted.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0360 | Insurance and intermediaries receivables   | Amounts for payment by policyholders, insurers, and other linked to insurance business, that are not included in technical provisions.<br>It shall include receivables from reinsurance accepted.   |

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| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0370 | Reinsurance receivables                            | <p>For 'Solvency II value' column (C0010) this cell shall include all expected payments (due and past-due) from reinsurers linked to reinsurance business to the undertaking that are not included in reinsurance recoverables.</p> <p>These should not be included in the item "any other assets not elsewhere shown".</p> <p>This cell in particular should take into account all expected payments from reinsurers to the undertaking corresponding to payments made by the undertaking to the policyholders.</p> <p>It also includes all expected payments (due and past-due) from reinsurers in relation to other than insurance events or those that have been agreed between cedent and reinsurer and where the amount of the expected payment is certain.</p> |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0380 | Receivables (trade, not insurance)                 | Includes amounts receivables from employees or various business partners (not insurance-related), incl. public entities.  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0410 | Cash and cash equivalents                          | <p>Notes and coin in circulation that are commonly used to make payments, and deposits exchangeable for currency on demand at par and which are directly usable for making payments by cheque, draft, giro order, direct debit/credit, or other direct payment facility, without penalty or restriction.</p> <p>Bank accounts shall not be netted off, thus only positive accounts shall be recognised in this item and bank overdrafts shown within liabilities unless where both legal right of offset and demonstrable intention to settle net exist.</p>  |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0420 | Any other assets, not elsewhere shown              | This is the amount of any other assets not elsewhere already included within balance Sheet items.   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0500 | Total assets                                       | This is the overall total amount of all assets.   |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>     |  |   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0510 | Technical provisions – non-life                    | <p>Sum of the technical provisions non-life.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p> <p>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value' column (C0020), where the split of technical provisions for non –life between non – life (excluding health) and health (similar to non – life) is not possible, this item shall reflect the sum.</p>   |
| C0010 -<br>C0020/R0520 | Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health) | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions for non – life business (excluding health).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the</p>   |

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|-----------------------|--|---|
|                       |  | contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.  |
| C0010/R0530           | Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health) – technical provisions calculated as a whole    | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions calculated as whole (replicable/hedgeable portfolio) for non – life business (excluding health).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>                   |
| C0010/R0540           | Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health) - Best estimate                                 | <p>This is the total amount of best estimate of technical provisions for non - life business (excluding health). Best estimate shall be reported gross of reinsurance</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |
| C0010/R0550           | Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health) - Risk margin                                   | <p>This is the total amount of risk margin of technical provisions for non – life business (excluding health).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>   |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0560 | Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)  | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions for health (similar to non – life).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |
| C0010/R0570           | Technical provisions – health (similar to non - life) – technical provisions calculated as a whole | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions calculated as a whole (replicable / hedgeable portfolio) for health (similar to non - life).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>                       |
| C0010/R0580           | Technical provisions – health(similar to non -life) - Best estimate                                | <p>This is the total amount of best estimate of technical provisions for health business (similar to non – life). Best estimate shall be reported gross of reinsurance</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p> |
| C0010/R0590           | Technical provisions – health (similar to non – life) - Risk margin                                | <p>This is the total amount of risk margin of technical provisions for health business (similar to non – life).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |

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|-------------------|--|--|
| C0010-C0020/R0600 | Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)                         | <p>Sum of the technical provisions life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked).</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p> <p>With regard to 'Branch management accounts value 'column (C0020), where the split of technical provisions life (excluding index – linked and unit – linked) between health (similar to life) and life (excluding health, index-linked and unit – linked) is not possible, this item shall reflect the sum.</p> |
| C0010-C0020/R0610 | Technical provisions – health (similar to life)  | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions for health (similar to life) business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |
| C0010/R0620       | Technical provisions – health (similar to life) – technical provisions calculated as a whole | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions calculated as a whole (replicable / hedgeable portfolio) for health (similar to life) business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>   |
| C0010/R0630       | Technical provisions – health (similar to life) - Best estimate                              | <p>This is the total amount of best estimate of technical provisions for health (similar to life) business. Best estimate shall be reported gross of reinsurance.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>   |
| C0010/R0640       | Technical provisions – health (similar to life) - Risk margin                                | <p>This is the total amount of risk margin of technical provisions for health (similar to life) business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>   |
| C0010-C0020/R0650 | Technical provisions – life (excl. health and index-linked and unit-linked)                  | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions for life (excluding health and index - linked and unit – linked) business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |

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|-------------------|--|---|
| C0010/R0660       | Technical provisions – life (excl. health and index-linked and unit-linked) – technical provisions calculated as a whole | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions calculated as a whole (replicable / hedgeable portfolio) for life (excluding health and index - linked and unit – linked) business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>                      |
| C0010/R0670       | Technical provisions – life (excl. health and index-linked and unit-linked) - Best estimate                              | <p>This is the total amount of best estimate of technical provisions for life (excluding health and index - linked and unit – linked) business.</p> <p>Best estimate shall be reported gross of reinsurance.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p> |
| C0010/R0680       | Technical provisions – life (excl. health and index-linked and unit-linked) - Risk margin                                | <p>This is the total amount of risk margin of technical provisions for life (excluding health and index - linked and unit – linked) business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |
| C0010-C0020/R0690 | Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked  | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions for index – linked and unit – linked business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>   |
| C0010/R0700       | Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked – technical provisions calculated as a whole                         | <p>This is the total amount of technical provisions calculated as a whole (replicable / hedgeable portfolio) for index – linked and unit – linked business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>  |
| C0010/R0710       | Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked - Best estimate  | <p>This is the total amount of best estimate of technical provisions for index – linked and unit – linked business.</p> <p>Best estimate shall be reported gross of reinsurance.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.</p>                             |
| C0010/R0720       | Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked - Risk margin  | <p>This is the total amount of risk margin of technical provisions for index – linked and unit – linked business.</p> <p>This amount should include the apportionment from the Technical provisions transitional in accordance with the</p>   |

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|-----------------------|--|--|
|                       |  | contributory methodology used for the purposes of MCR calculation.   |
| C0020/R0730           | Other technical provisions                 | Other technical provisions, as recognised by third country undertakings in their branch management accounts value, in accordance with the local GAAP or IFRS.  |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0740 | Contingent liabilities                     | <p>A contingent liability is defined as:</p> <p>a) a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity;</p> <p>or</p> <p>b) a present obligation that arises from past events even if:</p> <p>(i) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or</p> <p>(ii) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.</p> <p>The amount of contingent liabilities recognised in the balance sheet should follow the criteria set in article 11 of the Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.</p> |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0750 | Provisions other than technical provisions | <p>Liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, excluding the ones reported under “Pension benefit obligations.</p> <p>The provisions are recognised as liabilities (assuming that a reliable estimate can be made) when they represent obligations and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations.</p>  |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0760 | Pension benefit obligations                | This is the total net obligations related to employees’ pension scheme.  |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0770 | Deposits from reinsurers                   | Amounts (e.g. cash) received from reinsurer or deducted by the reinsurer according to the reinsurance contract.  |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0780 | Deferred tax liabilities                   | Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.  |
| C0010-<br>C0020/R0790 | Derivatives                                | <p>A financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the ‘underlying’).</p> <p>(b) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for</p>  |

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|                     |  | <p>other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.</p> <p>(c) It is settled at a future date.</p> <p>Only derivative liabilities shall be reported on this line (i.e. derivatives with negative values as of the reporting date.) Derivatives assets shall be reported under C0010-C0020/R0190.</p> <p>Undertakings which do not value derivatives in their Local GAAP do not need to provide a branch management accounts value.</p>  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0800 | Debts owed to credit institutions                                  | Debts, such as mortgage and loans, owed to credit institutions, excluding bonds held by credit institutions (it is not possible for the undertaking to identify all the holders of the bonds that it issues) and subordinated liabilities. It This shall also include bank overdrafts.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0810 | Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions | Financial liabilities including bonds issued by undertaking (held by credit institutions or not), structured notes issued by the undertaking itself and mortgage and loans due to other entities than credit institutions.. Subordinated liabilities shall not be included here.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0820 | Insurance and intermediaries payables                              | <p>Amounts payable to policyholders, insurers and other business linked to insurance that are not included in technical provisions. Includes amounts payable to (re)insurance intermediaries (e.g. commissions due to intermediaries but not yet paid by the undertaking).</p> <p>Excludes loans &amp; mortgages due to other insurance companies, if they only relate to financing and are not linked to insurance business (such loans and mortgages shall be reported as financial liabilities).<br/>It shall include payables from reinsurance accepted.</p>  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0830 | Reinsurance payables   | <p>Amounts payable to reinsurers (in particular current accounts) other than deposits linked to reinsurance business that are not included in reinsurance recoverables, including payables from the undertaking to reinsurers in relation to other than insurance events.<br/>Includes payables to reinsurers that relate to ceded premiums.<br/>For Solvency II column (C0010) this cell shall include all expected payments (due and past-due) from the undertaking to reinsurers that are not included in reinsurance recoverables. These shall not be included in the item "any other liabilities not elsewhere shown".<br/>This cell in particular should take into account all expected payments from the undertaking to reinsurers corresponding to payments made by the policyholders to the undertaking.<br/>It also includes all expected payments (due and past-due) to reinsurers in relation to other than insurance events or</p> |

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|                     |  | those that have been agreed between cedent and reinsurer and where the amount of the expected payment is certain.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0840 | Payables (trade, not insurance)                                      | This is the total amount trade payables, including amounts due to employees, suppliers, etc. and not insurance-related, parallel to receivables (trade, not insurance) on asset side; includes public entities.  |
| C0010 – C0020/R0850 | Subordinated liabilities   | Subordinated liabilities are debts which rank after other specified debts when the branch is liquidated. This is the total of subordinated liabilities classified as Basic Own Funds and those that are not included in Basic Own Funds. With regard to ‘branch management accounts values’ column (C0020), where the split between subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds and subordinated liabilities in basic own funds is not available, this item shall reflect the sum.                     |
| C0010 – C0020/R0860 | Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds                      | Subordinated liabilities are debts which rank after other specified debts when the branch is liquidated. Other debts may be even more deeply subordinated. Only subordinated liabilities that are not classified in Basic Own Funds shall be presented here. With regard to ‘branch management accounts values’ column (C0020), where the split between subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds and subordinated liabilities in basic own funds is not available, this item shall not be reported. |
| C0010 – C0020/R0870 | Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds                          | Subordinated liabilities classified in Basic Own Funds. With regard to ‘branch management accounts value’ column (C0020), where- the split between subordinated liabilities not in basic own funds and subordinated liabilities in basic own funds is not available, this item shall not be reported.  |
| C0010 - C0020/R0880 | Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown                           | This is the total of any other liabilities, not elsewhere already included in other Balance Sheet items.   |
| C0010 - C0020/R0900 | Total liabilities  | This is the overall total amount of all liabilities.   |
| C0010/R1000         | Excess of assets over liabilities                                    | This is the total of undertaking’s excess of assets over liabilities, valued in accordance with Solvency II valuation basis. Value of the assets minus liabilities.  |
| C0020/R1000         | Excess of assets over liabilities (Branch management accounts value) | This is the total of excess of assets over liabilities of branch management accounts value column.   |

## Annex IV

### S.06.02. – List of assets

#### General comments:

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex III of this Regulation. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by identifying the columns and lines as showed in the template in Annex III.

This annex relates to quarterly and annual submission of information for third country branches.

The asset categories referred to in this template are the ones defined in Annex IV – Assets Categories of this Regulation and references to CIC codes refer to Annex V – CIC table of this Regulation.

This template should reflect the list of all assets included in the Balance-sheet classifiable as asset categories 0 to 9 of Annex IV – Assets Categories of this Regulation. In particular in case of securities lending and repurchase agreements the underlying securities that are kept in the Balance-sheet shall be reported in this template.

This template contains an item-by-item list of assets held directly by the undertaking (i.e. not on a look-through basis), classifiable as asset categories 0 to 9 (in case of unit-linked and index-linked product managed by the (re)insurance undertaking, the assets to be reported are also only the ones covered by asset categories 0 to 9, e.g. recoverables and liabilities related to this products should not be reported), with the following exceptions:

- a) Cash shall be reported in one line per currency, for each combination of items C0060, C0070, C0080, and C0090;
- b) Transferable deposits (cash equivalents) and other deposits with maturity of less than one year shall be reported in one line per pair of bank and currency, for each combination of items C0060, C0070, C0080, C0090 and C0290;
- c) Mortgages and loans to individuals, including loans on policies, shall be reported in two lines, one line regarding loans to administrative, management and supervisory body, for each combination of items C0060, C0070, C0080, C0090 and C0290 and another regarding loans to other natural persons, for each combination of items C0060, C0070, C0080 C0090 and C0290;
- d) Deposits to cedants shall be reported in one single line, for each combination of items C0060, C0070, C0080 and C0090;
- e) Plant and equipment for the own use of the undertaking shall be reported in one single line, for each combination of items C0060, C0070, C0080 and C0090.

All reporting items shall be reported, except when otherwise stated in these instructions.

Items C0110, C0130, C0140, C0190, C0200, C0230, C0270, C0280, C0310, C0370, C0380 are not applicable to CIC 09 - Other investments.

This template comprises two tables: Information on positions held and Information on assets.

On the table Information on positions held, each asset shall be reported separately in as many lines as needed in order to properly fill in all variables requested in that table. If for the same asset two values can be attributed to one variable, then this asset needs to be reported in more than one line.

On the table Information on assets, each asset shall be reported separately, with one line for each asset, filling in all applicable variables requested in that table.

The information regarding the External rating (C0320) and Nominated ECAI (C0330) may be limited (not reported) in the following circumstances:

- a) through a decision of the national supervisory authority under Guideline 48; or
- b) through a decision of the national supervisory authority in the cases where the insurance and reinsurance undertakings have in place outsourcing arrangements in the area of investments that lead to this specific information not being available directly to the undertaking.

## Information on positions held

|       | ITEM               | INSTRUCTIONS   |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| C0040 | Asset ID Code      | <p>Asset ID code using the following priority:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ISO 6166 code of ISIN when available</li> <li>- Other recognised codes (e.g.: CUSIP, Bloomberg Ticker, Reuters RIC)</li> <li>- Code attributed by the undertaking, when the options above are not available.</li> </ul> <p>This code must be consistent over time.</p> <p>When the same Asset ID Code needs to be reported for one asset that is issued in 2 or more different currencies, it is necessary to specify the Asset ID code and the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency, as in the following example: "code+EUR"</p>  |
| C0050 | Asset ID Code Type | <p>Type of ID Code used for the "Asset ID Code" item. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - ISO 6166 for ISIN code</li> <li>2 - CUSIP (The Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures number assigned by the CUSIP Service Bureau for U.S. and Canadian companies)</li> <li>3 - SEDOL (Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the London Stock Exchange)</li> <li>4 - WKN (Wertpapier Kenn-Nummer, the alphanumeric German identification number)</li> <li>5 - Bloomberg Ticker (Bloomberg letters code that identify a company's securities)</li> <li>6 - BBGID (The Bloomberg Global ID)</li> <li>7 - Reuters RIC (Reuters instrument code)</li> <li>8 - FIGI (Financial Instrument Global Identifier)</li> <li>9 - Other code by members of the Association of National Numbering Agencies</li> <li>99 - Code attributed by the undertaking</li> </ul> <p>When the same Asset ID Code needs to be reported for one asset that is issued in 2 or more different currencies and the code in C0040 is defined by Asset ID code and the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency, the Asset ID Code Type shall refer to option 9 and the option of the original Asset ID Code, as in the following example for which the code reported was ISIN code+currency: "99/1".</p> |
| C0060 | Portfolio          | <p>Distinction between life, non-life, shareholder's funds, general (no split) and ring fenced funds.</p> <p>Underlying assets of life technical provisions should be assigned to life portfolio and underlying assets of non-life technical provisions should be assigned to non-life portfolio (by applying the available most precise split).</p> <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - Life</li> <li>2 - Non-life</li> <li>3 - Ring fenced funds</li> <li>4 - Other internal funds</li> </ul>   |

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|       |  | <p>5 - Shareholders' funds<br/>6 – General</p> <p>The split is not mandatory, unless otherwise required by the national supervisory authority, except for identifying ring fenced funds, but shall be reported if the undertaking uses it internally. When an undertaking does not apply a split “general” shall be used.</p>   |
| C0070 | Fund number  | <p>Applicable to assets held in ring fenced funds or other internal funds, defined at national level, in particular regarding funds (asset portfolios) supporting life products.</p> <p>Number or code which is attributed by the undertaking, corresponding to the unique number or code assigned to each fund. This number or code has to be consistent over time and should be used to identify the same funds in other templates (e.g. in S.08.01, S.14.01). It shall not be re-used for a different fund.</p> <p>The fund number is not mandatory, unless otherwise required by the national supervisory authority.</p>  |
| C0080 | Matching portfolio number                            | <p>Number or code which is attributed by the undertaking, corresponding to the unique number or code assigned to each matching adjustment portfolio as prescribed in Article 77b(1)(a) of Directive 2009/138/EC. This number or code has to be consistent over time and should be used to identify the matching adjustment portfolio in other templates. It shall not be re-used for a different matching adjustment portfolio.</p>   |
| C0090 | Asset held in unit linked and index linked contracts | <p>Identify the assets that are held by unit linked and index linked contracts. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - Unit-linked or index-linked<br/>2 - Neither unit-linked nor index-linked</p>  |
| C0100 | Asset pledged as collateral                          | <p>Identify assets kept in the undertaking’s balance-sheet that are pledged as collateral. For partially pledged assets two lines for each asset shall be reported, one for the pledged amount and another for the remaining part. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used for the pledged part of the asset:</p> <p>1 - Assets in the balance sheet that are collateral pledged<br/>2 - Collateral for reinsurance accepted<br/>3 - Collateral for securities borrowed<br/>4 - Repos<br/>9 - Not collateral</p>  |
| C0110 | Country of custody                                   | <p>ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country where undertaking assets are held in custody. For identifying international custodians, such as Euroclear, the country of custody will be the one corresponding to the legal establishment where the custody service was contractually defined.</p> <p>In case of the same asset being held in custody in more than one country, each asset shall be reported separately in as many lines as needed in order to properly identify all countries of custody.</p> <p>This item is not applicable for CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans (for mortgages and loans to natural persons, as those assets are not required to be individualised), CIC 71, CIC 75 and for CIC 95 – Plant and equipment (for own use) for the same reason.</p> |

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|       |                             | Regarding CIC Category 9, excluding CIC 95 – Plant and equipment (for own use), the country of custody corresponds to the issuer country, which is assessed by the address of the property.   |
| C0130 | Quantity                    | Number of assets, for relevant assets.<br><br>This item shall not be reported if item Par amount (C0140) is reported.<br>This item is not applicable for CIC 71 and 09 and CIC category 9 - Property  |
| C0140 | Par amount                  | Amount outstanding measured at par amount, for all assets where this item is relevant, and at nominal amount for CIC 72, 73, 74, 75, 79 and CIC Category 8 — Mortgages and Loans.<br><br>This item is not applicable for CIC 71, 09 and CIC category 9 - Property. This item shall not be reported if item Quantity (C0130) is reported.  |
| C0145 | Long-term equity investment | Only applicable to CIC categories 3 – Equity and 4 – Collective Investment Undertakings.<br>Identify if an equity or collective investment undertaking is classified under the provisions of Art. 171a. of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Yes<br>2 – No<br>9 – Not applicable  |
| C0150 | Valuation method            | Identify the valuation method used when valuing assets. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - quoted market price in active markets for the same assets<br>2 - quoted market price in active markets for similar assets<br>3 - alternative valuation method<br>4 - adjusted equity methods (applicable for the valuation of participations)<br>5 - IFRS equity methods (applicable for the valuation of participations)<br>6 - valuation according to article 9(4) of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35   |
| C0160 | Acquisition value           | Total acquisition value for assets held, clean value without accrued interest. Not applicable to CIC categories 7 - Cash and deposits and 8— Mortgages and Loans.   |
| C0170 | Total Solvency II amount    | Value calculated as defined by article 75 of the Directive 2009/138/EC.<br><br>The following shall be considered:<br><br>- Corresponds to the multiplication of “Par amount” by “Unit percentage of par amount Solvency II price” plus “Accrued interest”, for assets where the first two items are relevant;<br>- Corresponds to the multiplication of “Quantity” by “Unit Solvency II price”, for assets where these two items are relevant (plus “Accrued interest” if applicable);<br>- For assets classifiable under asset categories CIC 71 and CIC category 9 - Property, this shall indicate the Solvency II value of the asset |
| C0180 | Accrued interest            | Quantify the amount of accrued interest after the last coupon date for interest bearing assets. Note that this value is also part of item Total Solvency II amount.   |

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| C0400 | Deposit lodged as security in accordance with Article 162 (2) (e) | Identify if assets refer to a deposit lodged as security in accordance with Article 162 (2) (e). One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br><br>1 – Deposit lodged<br>2 – Not in deposit lodged |
| C0410 | Confirmation that there are no rights of set off                  | Identify if assets have no rights of set off. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br><br>1 – No rights of set off<br>2 - Rights of set off  |

#### Information on assets

|       | ITEM               | INSTRUCTION  |
|-------|--------------------|--|
| C0040 | Asset ID Code      | Asset ID code using the following priority:<br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ISO 6166 code of ISIN when available</li> <li>- Other recognised codes (e.g.: CUSIP, Bloomberg Ticker, Reuters RIC)</li> <li>- Code attributed by the third country branch, when the options above are not available. This code must be consistent over time.</li> </ul> <p>When the same Asset ID Code needs to be reported for one asset that is issued in 2 or more different currencies, it is necessary to specify the Asset ID code and the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency, as in the following example: “code+EUR”</p>  |
| C0050 | Asset ID Code Type | Type of ID Code used for the “Asset ID Code” item. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br><br><ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 - ISO 6166 for ISIN code</li> <li>2 - CUSIP (The Committee on Uniform Securities Identification Procedures number assigned by the CUSIP Service Bureau for U.S. and Canadian companies)</li> <li>3 - SEDOL (Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the London Stock Exchange)</li> <li>4 - WKN (Wertpapier Kenn-Nummer, the alphanumeric German identification number)</li> <li>5 - Bloomberg Ticker (Bloomberg letters code that identify a company's securities)</li> <li>6 - BBGID (The Bloomberg Global ID)</li> <li>7 - Reuters RIC (Reuters instrument code)</li> <li>8 - FIGI (Financial Instrument Global Identifier)</li> <li>9 - Other code by members of the Association of National Numbering Agencies</li> <li>99 - Code attributed by the third country branch</li> </ul> <p>When the same Asset ID Code needs to be reported for one asset that is issued in 2 or more different currencies and the code in C0040 is defined by Asset ID code and the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency, the Asset ID Code Type shall refer to option 9 and the option of the original Asset ID Code, as in the following example for which the code reported was ISIN code+currency: “99/1,</p> |

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| C0190 | Item Title  | <p>Identify the reported item by filling the name of the asset (or the address in case of property), with the detail settled by the third country branch. The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC 87 and CIC 88, this item shall contain “Loans to AMSB members” or “Loans to other natural persons”, according to its nature, as those assets are not required to be individualised. Loans to other than natural persons shall be reported line-by-line.</li> <li>- This item is not applicable for CIC 95 – Plant and equipment (for own use) as those assets are not required to be individualised, CIC 71 and CIC 75 (unless required by the national supervisory authority). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For property the country ISO Alpha-2 NUTS3 city postal code (in addition, optional: street name street number) of the property held.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>   |
| C0200 | Issuer Name | <p>Name of the issuer, defined as the entity that issues assets to investors.</p> <p>When available, this item corresponds to the entity name in the LEI database. When this is not available corresponds to the legal name.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC category 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings, the issuer name is the name of the fund manager (entity). The authorised management company who can and is responsible for managing the fund is the one to be reported regardless if some activities have been outsourced, including the actual management of the portfolio, i.e. the decision on buying/selling;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 7 – Cash and deposits (excluding CIC 71 and CIC 75), the issuer name is the name of the depositary entity;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC 87 and CIC 88, this item shall contain “Loans to AMSB members” or “Loans to other natural persons”, according to its nature, as those assets are not required to be individualised;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, other than mortgage and loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88 the information shall relate to the borrower;</li> <li>- This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75 - Cash and 9 – Property.</li> </ul> |
| C0210 | Issuer Code | <p>Identification of the issuer code using the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) if available.</p> <p>If none is available this item shall not be reported.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC category 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings, the issuer code is the code of the fund manager (entity). The authorised management company who can and is responsible for managing the fund is the one to be reported regardless if some activities have been outsourced, including the actual management of the portfolio, i.e. the decision on buying/selling;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 7 – Cash and deposits (excluding CIC 71 and CIC 75), the issuer code is the code of the depositary entity</li> </ul>  |

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|       |                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, other than mortgage and loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88 the information shall relate to the borrower;<br/>This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75 and CIC category 9 – Property;</li> <li>- This item is not applicable to CIC 87 and CIC 88.</li> </ul>   |
| C0220 | Type of issuer code | <p>Identification of the type of code used for the “Issuer Code” item. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - LEI<br/>9 – None</p> <p>This item is not applicable to CIC 87 and CIC 88.</p> <p>This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75 and category 9 – Property.</p>  |
| C0230 | Issuer Sector       | <p>Identify the economic sector of issuer based on the latest version of NACE code in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/137 of 10 October 2022 . The letter reference of the NACE code identifying the Section shall be used as a minimum for identifying sectors (so both A. and A.01.11 would be acceptable), except for the NACE relating to Financial and Insurance activities, for which the letter identifying the Section followed by the 4 digits code for the class shall be used (e.g. ‘L.68.31’). Regarding investment funds, the issuer sector is the sector of the fund manager.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC category 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings, the issuer sector is the sector of the fund manager;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 7 – Cash and deposits (excluding CIC 71 and CIC 75), the issuer sector is the sector of the depositary entity</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88 the information shall relate to the borrower;</li> <li>- This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75, CIC 09 and CIC category 9 – Property;</li> <li>- This item is not applicable to CIC 87 and CIC 88.</li> </ul> |
| C0240 | Issuer Group        | <p>Name of issuer’s ultimate parent entity. For collective investment undertakings the ultimate parent of the fund manager (entity) should be reported. When available, this item corresponds to the entity name in the LEI database. When this is not available corresponds to the legal name.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:<br/>Regarding CIC category 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings, the ultimate parent of the fund manager (entity) should be reported;<br/>Regarding CIC category 7 – Cash and deposits (excluding CIC 71 and CIC 75), the group relation relates to the depositary entity<br/>Regarding CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88 mortgage and loans to natural persons the group relation relates to the borrower;</p> <p>This item is not applicable for CIC 87 and CIC 88 – ;<br/>This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75, CIC 09 and CIC category 9 – Property.</p> <p>This item is not applicable for bonds issued by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a central government,</li> </ul>   |

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|       |                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a local government,</li> <li>- a government agency,</li> <li>- a central bank,</li> <li>- the group/entity itself,</li> <li>- a supranational organization (as long as no issuer exists).</li> </ul>  |
| C0250 | Issuer Group Code         | <p>Issuer group's identification using the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) if available.</p> <p>If none is available, this item shall not be reported.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC category 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings, the ultimate parent of the fund manager (entity) shall be reported the group relation relates to the fund manager;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 7 – Cash and deposits (excluding CIC 71 and CIC 75), the group relation relates to the depositary entity;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88 the group relation relates to the borrower;</li> <li>- This item is not applicable for CIC 87 and CIC 88;</li> </ul> <p>This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75, CIC 09 and CIC category 9 – Property</p> <p>This item is not applicable for bonds issued by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a central government,</li> <li>- a local government,</li> <li>- a government agency,</li> <li>- a central bank,</li> <li>- the group/entity itself,</li> <li>- a supranational organization (as long as no issuer exists).</li> </ul> |
| C0260 | Type of issuer group code | <p>Identification of the code used for the "Issuer Group Code" item. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - LEI</p> <p>9 – None</p>   |
| C0270 | Issuer Country            | <p>ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of localisation of the issuer.</p> <p>The localisation of the issuer is assessed by the address of the entity issuing the asset except supranational issuers and European Union Institutions.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Regarding CIC category 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings, the issuer country is the country is relative to the fund manager</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 7 – Cash and deposits (excluding CIC 71 and CIC 75), the issuer country is the country of the depositary entity;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88 the information shall relate to the borrower;</li> <li>- This item is not applicable for CIC 71, CIC 75, CIC 09 and CIC category 9 – Property;</li> </ul>  |

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|       |                                  | <p>- This item is not applicable to CIC 87 and CIC 88.</p> <p>One of the options shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code</li> <li>- XA: Supranational issuers (public institutions established by a commitment between national states, e.g. issued by a multilateral development bank as referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 117 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013 or issued by an international organisation referred to in Article 118 of Regulation (EU) No 575/2013, with exemption of ‘European Union Institutions’);</li> <li>- EU: European Union Institutions (as defined in Article 13 of the Treaty on European Union)</li> </ul>  |
| C0280 | Currency                         | <p>Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency of the issue. The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- This item is not applicable for CIC 87 and CIC 88, as those assets are not required to be individualised), CIC 75, CIC 09 and for CIC 95 – Plant and equipment (for own use) for the same reason;</li> <li>- Regarding CIC Category 9 - Property, excluding CIC 95 Plant and equipment (for own use), the currency corresponds to the currency in which the investment was made.</li> </ul>   |
| C0290 | CIC                              | <p>Complementary Identification Code used to classify assets, as set out in Annex V - CIC Table of this Regulation. When classifying an asset using the CIC table, third country branches shall take into consideration the most representative risk to which the asset is exposed to.</p>   |
| C0292 | SCR calculation approach for CIU | <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1- CIUs for which a full look-through was applied for the purposes of SCR calculation in accordance with Article 84(1) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35;</li> <li>2- CIUs for which the ‘simplified’ look-through was applied on the basis of the target underlying asset allocation or last reported asset allocation and for which the data groupings is used in accordance with Article 84(3) of Commission Delegated Regulation(EC) No 2015/35;</li> <li>3- CIUs for which the ‘simplified’ look-through was applied on the basis of the target underlying asset allocation or last reported asset allocation and for which no data groupings is used in accordance with Article 84(3)of Commission Delegated Regulation(EC) No 2015/35;</li> <li>4- CIUs for which for the ‘equity risk type 2’ was applied in accordance with Article 168(3) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EC) No 2015/35;</li> <li>9- Not applicable.</li> </ol> <p>The look-through options of this item shall reflect the approach taken for the SCR calculation. For the purposes of reporting the information on look-through required in template S.06.03 the look-through information is required considering the thresholds defined in the general comments of that template.</p> |

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|       |   | This item is only applicable to CIC category 4 - Collective Investment Undertakings.   |
| C0293 | Bail-in rules                                     | Identify if the asset is subject to bail-in rules, in line with Articles 43 and 44 of the Directive 2014/59/EU (the Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive - BRRD).<br>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Yes;<br>2 – No;<br>9 – Not applicable.  |
| C0294 | Regional Governments and Local Authorities (RGLA) | Identify assets issued or guaranteed by Regional Governments and Local Authorities (RGLA) listed and not listed in the Implementing Regulation(EU) 2015/2011, regarding assets classifiable with CIC 13 and 14.<br>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2011;<br>2 – Not listed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2011;<br>9 – Not applicable.   |
| C0295 | Crypto-assets                                     | Identify assets linked to crypto-assets.<br>Crypto-asset means a digital representation of value or rights which may be transferred and stored electronically, using distributed ledger technology or similar technology.<br>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 – Electronic money token - a type of crypto-asset the main purpose of which is to be used as a means of exchange and that purports to maintain a stable value by referring to the value of a fiat currency that is legal tender;<br>2 – Asset-referenced token - a type of crypto-asset that purports to maintain a stable value by referring to the value of several fiat currencies that are legal tender, one or several commodities or one or several crypto-assets, or a combination of such assets;<br>3- Utility token - a type of crypto-asset which is intended to provide digital access to a good or service, available on DLT, and is only accepted by the issuer of that token;<br>4 – Other crypto-assets<br>9 – Indirect exposures to crypto assets<br>5 - No. |
| C0296 | Property type                                     | Identify property type, according to ESRB Recommendation of 21 March 2019 amending Recommendation ESRB/2016/14 on closing real estate data gaps.<br>The item is only applicable to CIC 9 – Property (other than CIC 95-Plant and equipment (for own use), CIC 87 Loans to AMSB members and CIC 88 – Loans to other natural persons. For CIC 95 the item shall be left empty.<br>For CIC category 9 – property, one of the options in the following closed list shall be used:<br>1 - Residential, e.g. multi-household premises;<br>2 - Retail, e.g. hotels, restaurants, shopping malls;<br>3 - Offices, e.g. a property primarily used as professional or business offices;<br>4 - Industrial, e.g. property used for the purposes of production, distribution and logistics;<br>5 - Other types of commercial property;<br>9 – Not applicable.<br>If a property has a mixed use, it should be considered as different properties (based for example on the surface areas dedicated to each use) whenever it   |

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|       |  | <p>is feasible to make such breakdown, otherwise, the property can be classified according to its dominant use.</p> <p>For CIC 87 and CIC 88 one of the following options of the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>7 – Mortgages and loans made with collateral in the form of real estate</p>   |
| C0297 | Property location  | <p>Identify property location, according to ESRB Recommendation of 21 March 2019 amending Recommendation ESRB/2016/14 on closing real estate data gaps</p> <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - Prime;<br/>2 – Non-prime;<br/>9 – Not applicable.</p> <p>This item is only applicable to CIC category 9 – Property</p> <p>For CIC 95 the item shall be left empty.</p>   |
| C0300 | Infrastructure investment                                  | <p>Identify if the asset is an infrastructure investment.</p> <p>Infrastructure investment is defined as investments in or loans to utilities such as toll roads, bridges, tunnels, ports and airports, oil and gas distribution, electricity distribution and social infrastructure such as healthcare and educational facilities.</p> <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - Not an infrastructure investment<br/>2 - Government Guarantee: where there is an explicit government guarantee<br/>3 - Government Supported including Public Finance initiative: where there is a government policy or public finance initiatives to promote or support the sector<br/>4 - Supranational Guarantee/Supported: where there is an explicit supranational guarantee or support<br/>9 – Other: Other infrastructure loans or investments, not classified under the above categories</p> |
| C0310 | Holdings in related undertakings, including participations | <p>Only applicable to CIC categories 3 - Equity and 4 - Collective Investment Undertakings.</p> <p>Identify if an equity and other share is a participation. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <p>1 - Not a participation<br/>2- Is a participation other than a Collective Investment Undertaking or investments packaged as funds, which do not meet the three conditions of the paragraph 4 of the Article 84 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35<br/>3- Is a participation in a Collective Investment Undertaking or investments packaged as funds, which meets the three conditions of the paragraph 4 of the Article 84 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.</p>  |

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| C0320 | External rating     | <p>Applicable at least to CIC categories 1 - Government bonds, 2- Corporate bonds, 5 - Structured notes and 6- Collateralised securities, 8- Mortgages and Loans, other than 87 and 88, where available..</p> <p>This is issue rating of the asset at the reporting reference date as provided by the nominated credit assessment institution (ECAI).<br/>If an issue rating is not available the item should be left blank.</p>   |
| C0330 | Nominated ECAI      | <p>Identify the credit assessment institution (ECAI) giving the external rating in C0320, by using the name of the ECAI as published on ESMA's website. In case of ratings issued by subsidiaries of the ECAI please report the parent ECAI (the reference is made to ESMA list of credit rating agencies registered or certified in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 on credit rating agencies).</p> <p>Applicable at least to CIC categories 1 - Government bonds, 2 – Corporate bonds, 5 - Structured notes, 6 - Collateralised securities and 8 - Mortgages and Loans, (other than CIC 87 and CIC 88), where available.</p> <p>This item shall be reported when External rating (C0320) is reported. In case “No ECAI has been nominated and a simplification is being used to calculate the SCR” the External rating (C0320) shall be left blank and in Credit quality step (C0340) one of the following options shall be used: 2a; 3a or 3b</p>  |
| C0340 | Credit quality step | <p>Applicable to any asset for which Credit quality step needs to be attributed for the purpose of SCR calculation.</p> <p>Identify the credit quality step attributed to the asset, as defined by article 109a(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC, by applying the mapping table prescribed in Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/1800.</p> <p>The credit quality step shall in particular reflect any readjustments to the credit quality made internally by the third country branches that use the standard formula.</p> <p>This item is not applicable to assets for which undertakings using internal models use internal ratings. If undertakings using internal models do not use internal rating, this item shall be reported.</p> <p>One of the options in the following closed list shall be used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0 - Credit quality step 0</li> <li>1 - Credit quality step 1</li> <li>2 - Credit quality step 2</li> <li>2a- Credit quality step 2 due to article 176a of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35 for unrated bonds and loans</li> <li>3 - Credit quality step 3</li> <li>3a - Credit quality step 3 due to simplified calculation under article 105a of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35</li> <li>3b – Credit quality step 3 due to article 176a of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35 for unrated bonds and loans</li> <li>4 - Credit quality step 4</li> </ul> |

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|       |   | <p>5 - Credit quality step 5<br/> 6 - Credit quality step 6<br/> 9 – No rating available</p>  |
| C0350 | Internal rating                                 | <p>Applicable at least to CIC categories 1- Government bonds, 2 – Corporate bonds, 5 - Structured notes, 6 - Collateralised securities and 8 - Mortgages and Loans, other than CIC 87 and CIC 88, where available Internal rating of assets for undertakings using internal ratings.</p> <p>For undertakings applying a matching adjustment the item shall be reported to the extent that the internal ratings are used to calculate the fundamental spread referred to in article 77(c)(2).;</p>   |
| C0360 | Duration  | <p>Only applies to CIC categories 1– Government bonds, 2 – Corporate bonds, 4 – Collective Investments Undertakings 2, 4 (when applicable, e.g. for collective investment undertaking mainly invested in bonds), 5– Structured notes and 6– Collateralised securities.</p> <p>Asset duration, defined as the 'residual modified duration' (modified duration calculated based on the remaining time for maturity of the security, counted from the reporting reference date). For assets without fixed maturity the first call date shall be used but the probability of the call option being exercised shall be taken into account. The duration shall be calculated based on economic value.</p> |
| C0370 | Unit Solvency II price                          | <p>Amount in reporting currency for the asset, if relevant .</p> <p>This item shall be reported if a "quantity" (C0130) has been provided in the first part of the template ("Information on positions held").</p> <p>This item shall not be reported if item Unit percentage of par amount Solvency II price (C0380) is reported.</p>  |
| C0380 | Unit percentage of par amount Solvency II price | <p>Amount in percentage of par value, clean price without accrued interest, for the asset, if relevant.</p> <p>This item shall be reported if a "par amount" information (C0140) has been provided in the first part of the template ("Information on positions held").</p> <p>This item shall not be reported if item Unit Solvency II price (C0370) is reported.</p>  |
| C0381 | Issue date                                      | <p>The date on which the instrument was issued.</p> <p>This item shall be reported for CIC category 8 and for the following CIC categories if the instruments do not have an ISIN code (i.e. if item Asset ID Code (C0040) does not start with ISIN/ or CAU/ISIN/):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– CIC category 1 – Government bonds;</li> <li>– CIC category 2 – Corporate bonds;</li> <li>– CIC category 5 – Structured notes and</li> <li>– CIC category 6 – Collateralised securities.</li> </ul>   |

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|-------|---------------|--|
|       |               | For loans and mortgages to individuals, included within CIC category 8 – Mortgages and Loans, the weighted issue date (based on the loan amount) is to be reported.  |
| C0390 | Maturity date | <p>Only applicable for CIC categories 1– Government bonds, 2 – Corporate bonds, 5 – Structured notes, 6 – Collateralised securities, and 8 – Mortgages and Loans, 2,5,6, and 8, CIC 74 and CIC 79.</p> <p>Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the maturity date.</p> <p>It corresponds always to the maturity date, even for callable securities.</p> <p>The following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For perpetual securities use “9999-12-31”</li> <li>- For CIC 87 and CIC 88, the weighted (based on the loan amount) remaining maturity is to be reported.</li> </ul> |

## Annex IV

### S.23.01. Own Funds

#### General comments:

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex III of this Regulation. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by row and column number, as shown in the template in Annex III.

For third country branches with ring-fenced funds the restricted tier 3 own funds as defined in Article 80 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 should only be included there in case, they are not part of the adjustment to the reconciliation reserve laid down in Article 81 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

This Annex relates to quarterly and annual submission for third country branches.

|  | ITEM   | INSTRUCTIONS  |
|--|--|---|
| <b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector</b> |  |   |
| R0130/C0010  | Reconciliation reserve - total               | The total reconciliation reserve represents reserves (e.g. retained earnings), net of adjustments (e.g. ring-fenced funds). It results mainly from differences between accounting valuation and valuation according to article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC. |
| R0130/C0020  | Reconciliation reserve - tier 1 unrestricted | The reconciliation reserve represents reserves (e.g. retained earnings), net of adjustments (e.g. ring-fenced funds). It results mainly from differences between accounting valuation and valuation according to Directive 2009/138/EC.                     |
| R0140/C0010  | Subordinated liabilities - total             | This is the total amount of subordinated liabilities issued by the branch.  |

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| R0140/C0030                                   | Subordinated liabilities - tier 1 restricted  | This is the amount of subordinated liabilities issued by the branch that meet the criteria for Tier 1 restricted items   |
| R0140/C0040                                   | Subordinated liabilities - tier 2   | This is the amount of subordinated liabilities issued by the branch that meet the criteria for Tier 2.   |
| R0150/C0050                                   | Subordinated liabilities - tier 3   | This is the amount of subordinated liabilities issued by the branch that meet the criteria for Tier 3.   |
| R0160/C0010                                   | An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets - total                         | This is the total amount of net deferred tax assets of the third country branch.   |
| R0160/C0050                                   | An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets – tier 3                        | This is the amount of net deferred tax assets of the third country branch that meet the tier 3 classification criteria.  |
| <b>Deductions</b>                             |   |  |
| R0230/C0010                                   | Deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions - total               | This is the total deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions in accordance with article 68 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.  |
| R0230/C0020                                   | Deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions - tier 1 unrestricted | This is the amount of the deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions that are deducted from tier 1 unrestricted in accordance with article 68 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35. |
| R0230/C0030                                   | Deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions - tier 1 restricted   | This is the amount of the deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions that are deducted from tier 1 restricted in accordance with article 68 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.   |
| R0230/C0040                                   | Deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions - tier 2              | This is the amount of the deduction for participations in financial and credit institutions that are deducted from tier 2 in accordance with article 68 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.              |
| <b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b> |   |  |
| R0290/C0010                                   | Total basic own funds after deductions  | This is the total amount of basic own fund items after deductions.   |
| R0290/C0020                                   | Total basic own funds after deductions – tier 1 unrestricted                            | This is the amount of basic own fund items after deductions that meet the criteria for Tier 1 unrestricted items.  |
| R0290/C0030                                   | Total basic own funds after deductions – tier 1 restricted                              | This is the amount of basic own fund items after adjustments that meet the criteria for Tier 1 restricted items.   |
| R0290/C0040                                   | Total basic own funds after deductions – tier 2   | This is the amount of basic own fund items after adjustments that meet the criteria for Tier 2.  |

|                            |   |   |
|----------------------------|---|---|
| R0290/C0050                | Total basic own funds after deductions – tier 3   | This is the amount of basic own fund items after adjustments that meet the criteria for Tier 3.   |
| <b>Ancillary own funds</b> |   |   |
| R0340/C0010                | Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC - total             | This is the total amount of letters of credit and guarantees that are held in trust for the benefit of insurance creditors by an independent trustee and provided by credit institutions authorised in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EC.  |
| R0340/C0040                | Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC - tier 2            | This is the amount of letters of credit and guarantees that are held in trust for the benefit of insurance creditors by an independent trustee and provided by credit institutions authorised in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EC that meet the criteria for Tier 2.                                  |
| R0350/C0010                | Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC - total  | This is the total amount of letters of credit and guarantees that satisfy criteria for Tier 2 or Tier 3, other than those that are held in trust for the benefit of insurance creditors by an independent trustee and provided by credit institutions authorised in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EC. |
| R0350/C0040                | Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC – tier 2 | This is the amount of letters of credit and guarantees that meet the criteria for Tier 2, other than those which are held in trust for the benefit of insurance creditors by an independent trustee and provided by credit institutions authorised in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EC.               |
| R0350/C0050                | Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC– tier 3  | This is the amount of letters of credit and guarantees that meet the criteria for Tier 3, other than those which are held in trust for the benefit of insurance creditors by an independent trustee and provided by credit institutions authorised in accordance with Directive 2013/36/EC.               |
| R0390/C0010                | Other ancillary own funds - total   | This is the total amount of other ancillary own funds.  |
| R0390/C0040                | Other ancillary own funds – tier 2  | This is the amount of other ancillary own funds that meet criteria for Tier 2.  |
| R0390/C0050                | Other ancillary own funds – tier 3  | This is the amount of other ancillary own funds that meet criteria for Tier 3.  |
| R0400/C0010                | Total ancillary own funds   | This is the total amount of ancillary own fund items.   |
| R0400/C0040                | Total ancillary own funds - tier 2  | This is the amount of ancillary own fund items that meet the criteria for Tier 2.   |
| R0400/C0050                | Total ancillary own funds - tier 3  | This is the amount of ancillary own fund items that meet the criteria for Tier 3.   |

| <b>Available and eligible own funds</b> |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| R0500/C0010                             | Total available own funds to meet the SCR                       | This is the sum of all basic own fund items and ancillary own fund items that meet the tier 1, tier 2 and tier 3 criteria and that are therefore available to meet the SCR.                    |
| R0500/C0020                             | Total available own funds to meet the SCR - tier 1 unrestricted | This the sum of all basic own fund items that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 1 unrestricted items and that are therefore available to meet the SCR.                                  |
| R0500/C0030                             | Total available own funds to meet the SCR - tier 1 restricted   | This the sum of all basic own fund items that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 1 restricted items and that are therefore available to meet the SCR.                                    |
| R0500/C0040                             | Total available own funds to meet the SCR - tier 2              | This is the sum of all basic own fund items, after adjustments, and ancillary own fund items that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 2 and that are therefore available to meet the SCR. |
| R0500/C0050                             | Total available own funds to meet the SCR - tier 3              | This is the sum of all basic own fund items, after adjustments, and ancillary own fund items that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 3 and that are therefore available to meet the SCR. |
| R0510/C0010                             | Total available own funds to meet the MCR                       | This is the sum of all basic own fund items, after adjustments, that meet the tier 1 and tier 2 criteria and that are therefore available to meet the MCR.                                     |
| R0510/C0020                             | Total available own funds to meet the MCR - tier 1 unrestricted | This is the sum of all basic own fund items, after adjustments, that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 1 unrestricted items and that are therefore available to meet the MCR.           |
| R0510/C0030                             | Total available own funds to meet the MCR - tier 1 restricted   | This is the sum of all basic own fund items, after adjustments, that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 1 restricted items and that are therefore available to meet the MCR.             |
| R0510/C0040                             | Total available own funds to meet the MCR - tier 2              | This is the sum of all basic own fund items, after adjustments, that meet the criteria to be included in Tier 2 and that are therefore available to meet the MCR.                              |
| R0540/C0010                             | Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR                        | This is the total amount of available own funds that are eligible to cover the SCR.  |
| R0540/C0020                             | Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR - tier 1 unrestricted  | This is the amount of unrestricted Tier 1 own fund items that are eligible to meet the SCR.  |
| R0540/C0030                             | Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR - tier 1 restricted    | This is the amount of restricted Tier 1 own fund items that are eligible to meet the SCR.  |

|                               |  |   |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| R0540/C0040                   | Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR - tier 2              | This is the amount of Tier 2 own fund items that are eligible to meet the SCR.  |
| R0540/C0050                   | Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR - tier 3              | This is the amount of Tier 3 own fund items that are eligible to meet the SCR.  |
| R0550/C0010                   | Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR                       | This is the total amount of own fund items that are eligible to meet the MCR.   |
| R0550/C0020                   | Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR - tier 1 unrestricted | This is the amount of unrestricted Tier 1 own fund items that are eligible to meet the MCR.   |
| R0550/C0030                   | Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR - tier 1 restricted   | This is the amount of restricted Tier 1 own fund items that are eligible to meet the MCR.   |
| R0550/C0040                   | Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR - tier 2              | This is the amount of Tier 2 basic own fund items that are eligible to meet the MCR.  |
| R0580/C0010                   | Solvency capital requirement                                   | <p>This is the total SCR of the third country branch as a whole and shall correspond to the SCR reported on the relevant SCR template.</p> <p>For quarterly reporting this is the latest SCR to be calculated and reported in accordance with articles 103 to 127 of Directive 2009/138/EC, either the annual one or a more recent one in case the SCR has been recalculated due to for example a change in risk profile, a breach or a risk of breaching the SCR. The amount shall include any capital add on set by the National Supervisory Authority.</p> <p>In case no full recalculation has been performed for the purpose of the quarterly reporting but undertakings have updated the SCR via approximations, then this updated SCR can be reported in the quarterly submission.</p> |
| R0600/C0010                   | Minimum Capital Requirement                                    | This is the MCR of the third country branch and shall correspond to the total MCR reported in the relevant MCR template.  |
| R0620/C0010                   | Ratio of eligible own funds to SCR                             | This is the solvency ratio calculated as the total eligible own funds to meet the MCR divided by the SCR amount.  |
| R0640/C0010                   | Ratio of eligible own funds to MCR                             | This is the MCR ratio calculated as the total eligible own funds to meet the MCR divided by the MCR amount.   |
| <b>Reconciliation Reserve</b> |  |   |
| R0700/C0060                   | Excess of assets over liabilities                              | This is the excess of assets over liabilities as reported in the Solvency 2 balance sheet.  |

|             |   |   |
|-------------|---|---|
| R0720/C0060 | Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges  | These are the foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges according to Article 70 Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35  |
| R0730/C0060 | Other basic own fund items  | These are the basic own fund items included in points (a)(i) to (v) of Article 69, Article 72(a) and Article 76(a), as well as those basic own fund items approved by the supervisory authority in accordance with Article 79 of the Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.   |
| R0740/C0060 | Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds | This is the total amount of the adjustment to the reconciliation reserve due to the existence of restricted own fund items in respect of ring-fenced funds and matching portfolios.   |
| R0760/C0060 | Reconciliation reserve - total  | This the reconciliation reserve of the third country branch, before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Commission Delegated Regulation 2015/35.  |
| R0770/C0060 | Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Life business  | The reconciliation reserve includes an amount of the excess of assets over liabilities that corresponds to the expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP). This cell represents that amount gross of reinsurance and taxes (i.e. without considering their impact) for the life business of the third country branch.     |
| R0780/C0060 | Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) - Non-life business                                    | The reconciliation reserve includes an amount of the excess of assets over liabilities that corresponds to the expected profit in future premiums (EPIFP). This cell represents that amount gross of reinsurance and taxes (i.e. without considering their impact) for the non-life business of the third country branch. |
| R0790/C0060 | Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)  | This is the total amount calculated as expected profits included in future premiums. It shall be reported gross of reinsurance and taxes.   |

## EXPLANATORY TEXT

### **AMENDED:** Introduction

1.4 These Guidelines allow for alternatively proportionate supervision methods to protect policyholders of a branch in the context of valuation, own funds and submission of information under Directive 2009/138/EC **and supplemented by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.**

### **Explanatory text:**

The amendment aims at clarifying the legal basis for sound supervision under the Solvency II framework which includes requirements stemming from both the Directive 2009/138/EC and the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. Branches of third country insurance undertakings have to comply with the national laws of the Member State where they seek authorisation and it has to be noted that these requirements include directly applicable delegated Acts which have been adopted to supplement the Solvency II Directive.

### **ADDED:** Introduction

**1.8 In accordance with Article 171 of the Solvency II Directive, the scope of these Guidelines covers only such provisions for branches of third country insurance undertakings which are not already governed by agreements with third countries.**

### **Explanatory text:**

The addition aims at clarifying the scope of the Guidelines. Under Article 171 of the Solvency II Directive the Community may by means of agreements with third countries agree to the application of provisions different to those provided in the Solvency II Directive and the additional specifications included in the Guidelines. Against the background of existing agreements with third countries, EIOPA believes this addition brings extra clarity on the application of regulatory frameworks as such bilateral agreements might superecede existing provisions. However, for areas which are not governed by such agreements, the relevant Guidelines are still applicable.

### **DELETED:** Guideline 7 – General supervisory powers

~~For the supervision of branch operations, the host supervisory authority should exercise, where appropriate, the supervisory powers laid down in Directive 2009/138/EC, in particular Articles 34, 35, 36, 37, 84, 85, 110, 118 and 119 thereof, to the same extent as they exercise such powers for the supervision of insurance undertakings with head office within the Union.~~

### **Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deemed having limited added-value compared to Article 168 of Directive 2009/138/EC. Article 168 refers to the application of Article 34 of Directive 2009/138/EC for supervisory authorities supervising third-country insurance undertakings with branch operations. Article 34 confers upon supervisory

authorities general supervisory powers and accordingly all supervisory powers available to supervisory authorities pursuant to Directive 2009/138/EC are available for the supervision of branch operations.

**DELETED:** Guideline 9 – Granting advantages, including joint decisions under Article 167(3) of Directive 2009/138/EC

~~Where a third-country insurance undertaking authorised in more than one Member State has applied for the advantages set out in Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the host supervisory authorities concerned should discuss whether the conditions in Guideline 1 have been met before reaching a decision to grant such advantages to that undertaking.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is considered with limited added-value. It seems obvious that undertakings that apply for the advantages under Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC should satisfy the conditions for authorisation.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 10 – Notifying EIOPA of joint decisions in relation to Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC

Where a third-country insurance undertaking authorised in more than one Member State applies for ~~any of the advantages under~~ **set out in** Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the ~~relevant~~ supervisory authority **referred to in Article 167 (2) of Directive 2009/138/EC** should notify EIOPA of the decision taken under that article and whether it considers that the conditions in Guideline 1 are met.

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is amended to delete ‘any of’. Under Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the advantages can be granted only jointly. Therefore, the wording is changed to align with the Level 1 text.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 12 – Single balance sheet under Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC

Where ~~any of the advantages set out in Article 167(1) of Directive 2009/138/EC is~~ **are** granted, the host supervisory authority who is to supervise all branches established within the Union should ensure that a single branch balance sheet is drawn up by the third-country insurance undertaking in relation to all branch operations pursued within the Union and which may, at the undertaking’s discretion, eliminate any intra-branch transactions.

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is amended to delete ‘any of’. Under Article 167 of Directive 2009/138/EC, the advantages can be granted only jointly. Therefore, the wording is changed to align with the Level 1 text.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 18 – Location of branch assets

The host supervisory authority should ensure that :

- a) ~~the third country insurance undertaking has sufficient assets covering the branch MCR and maintains them at any time within the host Member State;~~
- b) ~~the assets covering the branch SCR, in excess of the branch MCR, are located in the Union; and~~
- e) ~~the third-country insurance undertaking informs the host supervisory authority immediately if one of the abovementioned conditions in Article 166 (4) of Directive 2009/138/EC are no longer complied with.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is amended to delete the paragraphs a and b which are redundant in light of Article 166(4) of Directive 2009/138/EC.

**DELETED:** Guideline 21 - Valuation rules

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that a third country insurance undertaking calculates its branch assets, branch liabilities, branch MCR and branch SCR in accordance with the valuation rules laid down in Chapter VI of Title 1 of Directive 2009/138/EC..~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted due to its redundancy in light of Article 165 and 166(1) of the Directive 2009/138/EC.

**DELETED:** Guideline 22 - Calculation of capital requirements for the branch

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the branch SCR and branch MCR are calculated based on the branch balance sheet as if the branch operations constituted a separate insurance undertaking.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted due to its redundancy in light of the third subparagraph of Article 166(1) of the Directive 2009/138/EC.

**DELETED:** Guideline 23 - Solvency Capital Requirement

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the branch own funds are at least equal to the branch SCR.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted due to its redundancy in light of Article 166 of the Directive 2009/138/EC.

**DELETED:** Guideline 24 - Minimum capital requirement

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the branch basic own funds are at least equal to the branch MCR.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted due to its redundancy in light of Article 166 of the Directive 2009/138/EC.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 27 - General governance requirements

The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking complies with the system of governance requirements under Articles 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC, including with the prudent person **under Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC** principle with regard to branch operations.

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is amended to refer to Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC which defines the prudent person principle.

**DELETED:** Guideline 28 - Application of prudent person principle to branch assets

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking makes branch assets compliant with the prudent person principle under Article 132 of Directive 2009/138/EC.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted. The guideline is redundant with Article 162 of Directive 2009/138/EC that requires that Member States may grant an authorisation only if the undertaking fulfills the governance requirements of Chapter IV, Section 2 of the Directive. Moreover, Guideline 27 specifies that the host supervisory authority should ensure compliance by the third-country insurance undertakings with the system of governance requirements (Article 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC including the prudent person principle) with regard to the branch operations. Consequently, Guideline 28 is deleted since the requirements it state are already covered by Guideline 27 and by the general provisions regarding the system of governance from the Level 1 and Level 2.

**Amended:** Guideline 29 - Language and reporting of governance policies

1.55 The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking has written policies covering the governance arrangements to comply with Guideline 27, available in a language agreed by the host supervisory authority, and include information in its regular supervisory reporting regarding how it satisfies those governance requirements.

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is amended to reflect the correct reference following the revision of the Guidelines including the deletion of Guideline 7.

**DELETED:** Guideline 30 - Key functions

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking has put in place the risk management function, the compliance function, the internal audit function and the actuarial function with regard to branch operations regardless of whether these functions are specifically established for the branch operations or are applied by the undertaking's head office to the branch operations.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted. The guideline is redundant with Article 162 of Directive 2009/138/EC that requires that Member States may grant an authorisation only if the undertaking fulfills the governance requirements of Chapter IV, Section 2 of the Directive. Moreover, Guideline 27 specifies that the host supervisory authority should ensure compliance by the third-country insurance undertakings with the system of governance requirements (Article 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC including the prudent person principle) with regard to the branch operations. Consequently, Guideline 30 is deleted since the requirements it state are already covered by Guideline 27 and by the general provisions regarding the system of governance from the Level 1 and Level 2.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 31 - ~~Notification of fit and proper persons~~ **Fit and proper requirements**

The host supervisory authority should ensure that **the requirements in Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC apply to** ~~third-country insurance undertaking notifies it of the identity of, and any changes to:~~

- a) the general representative of the branch **and**;
- b) any persons ~~who effectively run or~~ who may influence branch operations; **and**
- c) ~~the persons who are responsible for key functions with regard to branch operations.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guidelines 31 is amended. The content of Guideline 32 is merged in Guideline 31. The title is amended to keep the one of Guideline 32. The text is amended because the general governance requirements (fit and proper requirements for persons who effectively run the undertaking or have key functions with regard to branch operations) can be deducted from Guideline 27 that specifies that the host supervisory authority should ensure compliance by the third-country insurance undertakings with the system of governance requirements (Article 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC including the prudent person principle) with regard to the branch operations.

The previous Guideline 32 is now covered in Guideline 31 thanks to the new wording 'requirements in Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC' that includes also the availability of information stated in Guideline 32.

**DELETED:** Guideline 32 - Fit and proper requirements

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking provides it with all information needed to assess the fitness and propriety of the persons mentioned in Guideline 31.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 32 is deleted. The content of the guideline is included in Guideline 31. The general governance requirements (fit and proper requirements for persons who effectively run the undertaking or have key functions with regard to branch operations) can be deducted from Guideline 27. The previous Guideline 32 is now covered in Guideline 31 with the more general wording 'requirements in Article 42 of Directive 2009/138/EC' that cover the availability of information in paragraph 2.

**DELETED:** Guideline 33 - Own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA)

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking performs, at least annually, an ORSA complying with Article 45 of Directive 2009/138/EC with regard to the branch operations.~~

**Explanatory text:**

The guideline is deleted. The guideline is redundant with Article 162 of Directive 2009/138/EC that requires that Member States may grant an authorisation only if the undertaking fulfills the governance requirements of Chapter IV, Section 2 of the Directive. Moreover, Guideline 27 specifies that the host supervisory authority should ensure compliance by the third-country insurance undertakings with the system of governance requirements (Article 41 to 50 of Directive 2009/138/EC including the prudent person principle) with regard to the branch operations. Consequently, Guideline 33 is deleted since the requirements it state are already covered by Guideline 27 and by the general provisions regarding the system of governance from the Level 1 and Level 2.

**DELETED:** Guideline 34 - Material risks to be included in the ORSA

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that for the purposes of the ORSA a third-country insurance undertaking takes into account any material risk for branch operations, and any risk for other operations of the third-country insurance undertaking which may have effect on branch operations.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 34 is deleted as it is a duplication with Guideline 38 which already clarifies how material risks should be included in the ORSA.

**DELETED:** Guideline 39 - Currency

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking reports data points with the data type 'Monetary' are in the reporting currency, which requires conversion of other currencies into the reporting currency, unless otherwise stated in the instructions of Annex II of~~

~~Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information or of Annex IV of these Guidelines.~~

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking expresses the value of any branch asset or liability denominated in a currency other than the reporting currency, it converts that value into the reporting currency as if conversion had taken place at the closing rate on the last day for which the appropriate rate is available in the reporting period to which the branch asset or liability relates.~~

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking expresses the value of any income or expense, it converts that value into the reporting currency by using such basis of conversion as used for accounting purposes.~~

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking makes a conversion into the reporting currency, it applies the exchange rate from the same source as the one used for the undertaking's financial statements in case of individual reporting.~~

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking expresses the value of historical data denominated in a currency other than the reporting currency, all values related to different reporting periods are converted into the reporting currency as if the conversion had taken place at the closing rate on the last day for which the appropriate rate is available in the period being reported.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 39 is deleted as it is a duplication of requirements which are already laid down in Article 2 of the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894.

**DELETED:** Guideline 41 - Means of reporting

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking provides it with the regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations, the ORSA supervisory report in respect of branch operations and the relevant quantitative templates in electronic form.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 41 is deleted and its content is moved to Guideline 51 to have a common guideline on reporting deadlines and means of communication mirroring the structure of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

**DELETED:** Guideline 42 - Supervisory reporting formats

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking provides the information referred to in these Guidelines in the data exchange formats and representations determined by the host supervisory authority or by the group supervisor and respects the following specifications:~~

~~data points with the data type 'Monetary' expressed in units with no decimals with the exception of templates S.06.02, S.08.01 or S.11.01, which are expressed in units with two decimals;~~

~~data points with the data type 'Percentage' expressed as per unit with four decimals;~~

~~data points with the data type 'Integer' expressed in units with no decimals.~~

~~all data points shall be expressed as positive values except in the following cases:~~

~~they are of an opposite nature from the natural amount of the item;~~

~~the nature of the data point allows for positive and negative values to be reported;~~

~~a different reporting format is required by the respective instructions set out in the Annexes to Implementing Regulation (EU) 2023/894.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 42 is deleted as it is a duplication of requirements which are already laid down in Article 1 of the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894.

**Amended:** Guideline 44 - Annual quantitative templates for third-country insurance undertakings in relation to branch operations

Unless otherwise decided in accordance with Guideline 48, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertakings annually submits to it the following structured information regarding branch operations, where applicable:

- a) template S.01.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying the content of the submission, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- b) template S.01.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying basic information on the branch and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in S.01.02 Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- c) template S.01.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying basic information on ring fenced funds and matching portfolios, following the instructions set out in S.01.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- d) template S.02.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying balance sheet information using both the valuation in accordance with Article 75 of the Directive 2009/138/EC and the valuation according to the branch management accounts value for the branch operations, following the instructions set out in S.02.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- e) unless one single currency represents more than 80% of the total liabilities, template S.02.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information,

specifying information on branch liabilities by currency, following the instructions set out in S.02.02 Annex II to the Implementing Technical;

f) template S.02.03.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying additional branch balance sheet information, following the instructions set out in S.02.03 Annex IV to these Guidelines;

g) where any of the following conditions apply, template S.03.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying general information on off balance sheet items, following the instructions set out in S.03.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information:

(a) the amount of any of the following values is higher than **3.5** ~~2~~% of Total Assets:

- Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Guarantees provided by the undertaking, including letters of credit (C0020/R0010) plus Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Total collateral pledged (C0020/R0300) plus Maximum value — Total Contingent liabilities (C0010/R0400); or

- Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Guarantees received by the undertaking, including letters of credit (C0020/R0030) plus Value of guarantee/collateral/contingent liabilities — Total collateral held (C0020/R0200);

(b) the undertaking has provided or received any unlimited guarantee;

h) template S.05.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on premiums, claims, expenses following the valuation and recognition principles used in the branch management accounts value for the branch operations, following the instructions set out in S.05.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information for each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;

i) template S.06.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, providing an item- by-item list of assets, following the instructions set out in S.06.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;

j) template S.06.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing information on the look-through of all collective investments held by the third-country branch, following the instructions set out in S.06.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

k) template S.06.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing information on the Sustainable investments and climate change-related risks to investments held by the third country branch, following the instructions set out in S.06.04 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

l) template S.07.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item- by-item list of structured products only when the amount of structured products is higher than 5%, measured as the assets classified as asset categories 5 (Structured notes) and 6 (Collateralised securities), as defined in Annex V to the Implementing Technical

Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, divided by the sum of items C0010/R0070 and C0010/RC0220 of template S.02.01.01, following the instructions set out in S.07.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

m) template S.08.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item- by-item list of open positions list of derivatives, following the instructions set out in S.08.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

n) template S.09.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on income, gains and losses in the period following the instructions set out in S.09.01 in of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

o) template S.10.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item- by-item list of securities lending and repurchase agreements data on and off balance sheet, only when the value of the underlying securities, on and off balance sheet, involved in lending or repurchase agreements, for contracts with maturity date falling after the reporting reference date represent more than 5% of the total investments as reported in items C0010/R0070 and C0010/R0220 of template S.02.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, following the instructions set out in S.10.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

p) Where the ratio of the value of assets held as collateral to total balance sheet as reported in items C0010/R0500 of template S.02.01.01 exceeds 10%, template S.11.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item by item list of assets held as collateral, consisting of all types of off balance sheet asset categories held as collateral following the instructions set out in S.11.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.

q) template S.12.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions, by lines of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, following the instructions set out in S.12.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

r) template S.12.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions by country, where the life and health SLT technical provisions regarding the country where the branch is established does not represent 100% of the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole and gross best estimate, following the instructions set out in S.12.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

s) unless the branch uses simplifications for the calculation of technical provisions, for which an estimate of the expected future cash-flows arising

from the contracts are not calculated, template S.13.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding projection of best estimate future cash flows of the life business, following the 19/36 instructions set out in S.13.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

t) template S.14.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding life obligations analysis, including life insurance contracts and annuities stemming from non-life contracts, by product and by homogeneous risk group issued by the branch, following the instructions set out in S.14.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

u) template S.14.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life obligations analysis, by line of business and specific product categories issued by the undertaking, following the instructions set out in S.14.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

v) template S.14.03 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on cyber underwriting risk, following instructions set out in section S.14.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, where any of the following conditions apply:

i. sum of premiums earned for standalone cyber policies and policies with cyber as add-on coverage (where only the (estimated) premiums earned for cyber risk should be taken into account) is greater than 5% of the overall non-life business pursued by the undertaking or greater than 5 million €;

ii. number of policies that include cyber risk coverage (i.e. standalone cyber and/or cyber ad add-on policy) represent more than 3% of the total number of policies of the non-life business);

w) template S.16.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on annuities stemming from non-life insurance obligations issued by the branch under direct insurance business, following the instructions set out in S.16.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding all lines of business originating annuities as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and additionally by currency only when the following applies:

~~i. If the best estimate for the annuity claims provisions on a discounted basis from one non-life line of business represents more than 3% of the total best estimate for all annuity claims provisions the information should be reported with the following split by currencies:~~

~~a) amounts for the reporting currency;~~

~~b) amounts for any currency that represents more than 25% of the best estimate for the annuity claims provisions on a discounted basis in the original currency from that non-life line of business; or~~

~~c) amounts for any currency that represents less than 25% of the best estimate for the annuity claims provisions (discounted basis) in the original currency from that non-life line of business but more than 5% of total best estimate for all annuity claims provisions;~~

- x) template S.17.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.17.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, by lines of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- y) template S.17.03.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life technical provisions referred to direct insurance business by country, where the non-life technical provisions regarding the country where the branch is established does not represent 100% of the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole and gross best estimate, following the instructions set out in section S.17.03 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.
- z) unless the undertaking uses simplifications for the calculation of technical provisions, for which an estimate of the expected future cash-flows arising from the contracts are not calculated, template S.18.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, regarding projection of future cash flows based on best estimate of the non-life business, for the lines of business representing a coverage of 90% of the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole and gross best estimate, following the instructions set out in S.18.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.
- aa) template S.19.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life insurance claims in the format of development triangles, following the instructions set out in S.19.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for the total of each non-life line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 and additionally by currency, only when the following applies:
- i. the total gross best estimate for one non-life line of business represents more than 10% of the total gross best estimate of the claims provision the information should be reported with the following split by currencies:
- a) amounts for any currency that represents more than 25% of the gross best estimate of the claims provisions in the original currency from that non-life line of business; or
- b) amounts for any currency that represents less than 25% of the gross best estimate of the claims provisions in the original currency from that non-life line of business but more than 5% of total gross best estimate of the claims provisions in the original currency.
- bb) template S.20.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the development of the distribution of the claims incurred at the end of the financial year for material line of business representing a coverage of 90% of the non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.20.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.

~~cc) template S.21.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on loss distribution risk profile of non-life business for material line of business representing a coverage of 90% of the non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.21.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35.~~

~~dd) template S.21.02.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the underwriting risks non-life, following the instructions set out in S.21.02 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;~~

~~ee) template S.21.03.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life underwriting by sum insured for material line of business representing a coverage of 90% of the non-life technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.21.03 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, by line of business as defined in Annex I to Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;~~

ff) template S.22.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the impact of the long term guarantees and transitional measures, following the instructions set out in S.22.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

gg) template S.22.04.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the interest rate transitional, following the instructions set out in S.22.04 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

hh) template S.22.05.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the transitional on technical provisions following the instructions set out in S.22.05 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

ii) template S.22.07.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the *the calculated volatility adjustment and corresponding best estimates by country and currency* transitional on technical provisions following the instructions set out in S.22.07 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

jj) template S.23.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on own funds, following the instructions set out in S.23.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;

~~kk) where the own funds amount for any tier change more than 5% compared to the previous year, template S.23.03.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on annual movements on own funds, following the instructions set out in S.23.03 of Annex IV of these Guidelines;~~

ll) template S.24.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on participations held by the branch and an overview of the calculation for the deduction from own funds related to participations in financial and credit institutions, following the instructions set out in S.24.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

mm) template S.25.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using the standard formula, following the instructions set out in S.25.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

nn) template S.25.05.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using an internal model, following the instructions set out in S.25.05 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

oo) template S.26.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on market risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considers the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

pp) template S.26.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on counterparty default risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

qq) template S.26.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

rr) template S.26.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on health underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.04 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

ss) template S.26.05.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.05 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

tt) template S.26.06.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on operational risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.06 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

- uu) template S.26.07.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the simplifications used in the calculation of the SCR, following the instructions set out in S.26.07 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);
- vv) template S.26.08.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the Solvency Capital Requirement for undertakings using an internal model partial or full, following the instructions set out in S.26.08 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ww) template S.26.09.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model market and credit risk for financial instruments, following the instructions set out in S.26.09 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- xx) template S.26.10.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information specifying information on internal model portfolio view details of credit event risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.10 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- yy) template S.26.11.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model details for financial instruments of credit risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.11 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- zz) template S.26.12.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model for non-financial instruments of credit risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.12 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- aaa) template S.26.13.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model non-life and health NSLT underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.13 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- bbb) template S.26.14.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model life and health underwriting risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.14 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ccc) template S.26.15.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model operational risk, following the instructions set out in S.26.15 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- ddd) template S.26.16.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on internal model changes, following the instructions

set out in S.26.16 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.

eee) template S.27.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life catastrophe risk, following the instructions set out in S.27.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information and by considering the specifications described in paragraphs 1.59(a) to (c);

fff) template S.28.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the MCR for branches engaged in only life or non-life insurance or reinsurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

ggg) template S.28.02.01 of Annex I, specifying the MCR for branches engaged in both life and non-life insurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

~~hhh) template S.29.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on the excess of assets over liabilities during the reporting year providing a summary of main sources of this variation, following the instructions set out in S.29.01 of Annex IV of these Guidelines;~~

~~iii) template S.29.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the part of variation of the excess of assets over liabilities during the reporting year explained by investments and financial liabilities, following the instructions set out in S.29.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;~~

~~jjj) templates S.29.03.01 and S.29.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the part of variation of the excess of assets over liabilities during the reporting year explained by technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.29.03 and S.29.04 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;~~

~~kkk) where reinsurance recoverables are higher than 10% of the total best estimate, template S.30.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on facultative covers in the next reporting year, covering information on the overall 20 largest facultative reinsurance exposures plus the largest two in each line of business if not covered by the largest 20 most important risks in terms of reinsured exposure for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 for which facultative reinsurance is used, following the instructions set out in S.30.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;~~

~~lll) where reinsurance recoverables are higher than 10% of the total best estimate, template S.30.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on shares of reinsurers of facultative covers in the next reporting year covering information on the overall 20 largest facultative reinsurance exposures plus the largest two in each line of business if not covered by the largest 20 most important risks in terms of reinsured~~

exposure, for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, following the instructions set out in S.30.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

mmm) ~~where reinsurance recoverables are higher than 10% of the total best estimate,~~ template S.30.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the outgoing reinsurance program in the next reporting year covering prospective information on reinsurance treaties whose period of validity includes or overlaps the next reporting year, following the instructions set out in S.30.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

nnn) ~~where reinsurance recoverables are higher than 10% of the total best estimate,~~ template S.30.04.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the outgoing reinsurance program in the next reporting year, covering prospective information on reinsurance treaties whose period of validity includes or overlaps the next reporting year, following the instructions set out in S.30.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

ooo) template S.31.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the share of reinsurers data, following the instructions set out in S.31.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

ppp) template S.31.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on special purpose vehicles from the perspective of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking transferring risk(s) to the special purpose vehicles, following the instructions set out in S.31.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.

The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking submits the information regarding branch operations referred to in paragraphs 1.77 (mm) to (ddd), the following specifications are applied:

- a) In case of existence of ring-fenced funds or matching adjustment portfolios information referred in those paragraphs should not be reported for the branch as a whole;
- b) where a partial internal model is used the information referred in those paragraphs should only be reported in relation to the risks covered by the standard formula, unless otherwise decided on the basis of Guideline 49.
- c) where a full internal model is used the information referred in those paragraphs should not be reported.

The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking submits the information required under this Guideline, the undertaking uses mutatis mutandis the templates and instructions laid down in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the

Submission of Information unless a specific paragraph or sub-paragraph of this Guideline refers to the branch specific templates and instructions set out in Annexes III and IV to these Guidelines.

**Explanatory text:**

It has to be noted that due to the parallel ongoing revision of the ITS on Reporting and Disclosure (COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894), where EIOPA is also trying to identify additional potential for burden reduction, Guideline 44 has been amended accordingly by deleting certain information and templates, e.g S.21.01, S.21.02 and S.21.03.

**Amended:** Guideline 45 - Quarterly templates for third-country insurance undertakings

Unless otherwise decided in accordance with Guideline 48, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it on a quarterly basis the following structured information regarding branch operations, where applicable:

- a) template S.01.01.08 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying the content of the submission detailing the information submitted at each reporting submission date, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- b) template S.01.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying basic information detailing information on the undertaking and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in S.01.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- c) template S.02.01.08 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying balance sheet information using the valuation of assets and liabilities in accordance with Article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC, following the instructions set out in S.02.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- d) template S.05.01.02 of Annex I, specifying information on premiums, claims, expenses, using the valuation and recognition principles used in the branch management accounts for the branch operations, regarding each line of business as defined in Annex I to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, following the instructions set out S.05.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- e) template S.06.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying item-by- item list of assets, following the instructions set out in S.06.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- f) template S.06.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on the look-through of all collective investments undertakings held, following the instructions set out in S.06.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, only when the ratio of collective investments undertakings held by the branch of the third-country insurance undertaking to total investments is higher than 30%. This ratio is measured as item C0010/R0180 of template S.02.01.02, plus collective investments undertakings included in item C0010/R0220 of template S.02.01.02, plus collective investments undertakings included in item C0010/R0090 of template S.02.01.02, divided by the sum of items C0010/R0070 and C0010/RC0220 of template S.02.01.02;

- g) template S.08.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, providing an item by item list of open positions of derivatives, following the instructions set out in S.08.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;
- h) template S.12.01.02 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on life and health SLT technical provisions, following the instructions set out in S.12.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35;
- i) template S.17.01.02 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying information on non-life technical provisions, following the instructions in S.17.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, for each line of business as defined in Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35
- j) template S.23.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on own funds, following the instructions in S.23.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines;
- ~~k) S.28.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the MCR for branch engaged in only life or non-life insurance or reinsurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;~~
- ~~l) S.28.02.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the MCR for insurance undertakings engaged in both life and non-life insurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information.~~

The host supervisory authority should ensure that when the third-country insurance undertaking submits the information required under this Guidelines, the undertaking uses mutatis mutandis the templates and instructions laid down in the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information unless a specific paragraph or sub-paragraph of this Guidelines refers to branch specific templates and instructions set out in Annexes III and IV to these Guidelines.

**Explanatory text:**

It has to be noted that due to the parallel ongoing revision of the ITS on Reporting and Disclosure (COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894), where EIOPA is also trying to identify additional potential for burden reduction, Guideline 45 has been amended accordingly by deleting certain information and templates, e.g S.28.01 and S.28.02.

**DELETED:** Guideline 46 - Simplifications allowed on quarterly reporting for individual undertakings

~~With regard to the information referred to in paragraph 1.82(c) of Guideline 45, the host supervisory authority should allow the third-country insurance undertaking to rely for quarterly measurements on estimates and estimation methods to a greater extent than measurements of annual financial data.~~

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the that third-country insurance undertaking designs the measurement procedures for the quarterly reporting to ensure that the resulting information is reliable and complies with the standards of Directive 2009/138/EC and that all material information that is relevant for the understanding of the data is reported.~~

~~With regard to the information referred to in paragraphs 1.82(i) and (j) of Guideline 45, the host supervisory authority should allow the third-country insurance undertaking to apply simplified methods in the calculation of the technical provisions in respect of the branch operations. Third-country insurance undertakings may, in particular, derive the risk margin for calculations that need to be performed quarterly from the result of an earlier calculation of the risk margin without an explicit calculation of risk margin itself in each quarter.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 46 is deleted as it is a duplication of requirements which are already laid down in Article 7 of the COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2023/894.

**AMENDED:** Guideline 51 – **Reporting Deadlines and means of communication** ~~for the submission of regular supervisory report~~

The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking **complies with the reporting deadlines under Article 35b of Directive 2009/138/EC when it submits the relevant information.** ~~submits the regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations referred to in Guideline 37 for the first time in relation to the financial year ending on, or after 30 June 2016 but before 1 January 2017 and no later than 14 weeks after the relevant undertaking's financial year end, and at least every 3 years thereafter.~~

**The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the ORSA supervisory report in respect of its branch operations within 2 weeks after concluding the relevant own risk and solvency assessment.**

**The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking complies with Article 313 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 when submitting relevant information.**

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 51 is amended to reflect the latest changes stemming from the entry into force of the amending Solvency II Directive (Directive 2025/2). Article 35b of the amending Solvency II Directive 2025/2 contains the reporting deadlines for the submission of annual and quarterly quantitative reporting templates and the regular supervisory Report (RSR). For the sake of consistency, the reporting deadline for the ORSA supervisory report has been included in Guideline 51. Against this background Guidelines 54, 55 and 56 are proposed to be deleted.

In addition, to facilitate the reading of the Guidelines and to improve their structure, the content of Guideline 41 on the means of reporting has been included in Guideline 51. The Guideline now refers to the legal obligation of insurance undertakings in Article 313 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35 to submit the relevant information in electronic form (see also explanatory text on Guideline 41).

**AMENDED** Guideline 52 - Supervisory authority's request for submission of the regular supervisory report

The host supervisory authority should decide, considering **Article 35 (5a) of Directive 2009/138/EC** ~~Guideline 51~~, on the frequency for the submission by the third-country insurance undertaking of its regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations.

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 52 is amended to reflect Article 35 (5a) of the amending Solvency II Directive 2015/23 which defines the different reporting frequencies of the RSR depending on the categorization of the undertaking. To that end and depending on the individual circumstances, a supervisory authority may either request more frequent reporting or permit less frequent submissions by the third country insurance undertaking.

**AMENDED:** ~~Guideline 53 - A summary regular supervisory report~~ Information on **material changes**

Where the host supervisory authority does not require, in accordance with Guideline 51 and 52, a regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations to be submitted in relation to a financial year, it should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking nevertheless submits information on **any** ~~submits to it a summary regular supervisory report which sets out all~~ material changes that have occurred compared to the latest information submitted ~~regarding business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management~~ in respect of branch operations over the reporting period to the supervisory authority including, ~~and provides a concise explanation about the causes and effects of such changes. The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits the summary regular supervisory report in relation to the financial years and within the periods referred to in Guideline 51.~~ The submission of information on material changes shall not be considered a change in frequency of the regular supervisory report set out in Guideline 52.

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 53 is amended to reflect amendments stemming from the review of Article 312 of the Solvency II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35. In line with EIOPA's opinion on the Solvency II review<sup>6</sup>, the requirement to issue a summary regular supervisory report in years where there is no requirement for a regular supervisory report is replaced with a requirement for the branch of third country insurance

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<sup>6</sup> See EIOPA Background document on the Opinion on the 2020 Review of Solvency II, [5ed96239-ccc1-4716-af03-46edd0444bad\\_en](#), p. 998.

undertakings to assess whether material changes have occurred and notify them to the supervisor. As highlighted in the Introduction, due to the pending finalization of the review of Solvency II Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35, the Guidelines might be subject to changes.

**Deleted** Guideline 54 - Deadlines for submission of the ORSA supervisory report

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the ORSA supervisory report in respect of its branch operations within 2 weeks after concluding the relevant own risk and solvency assessment.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 54 is deleted as the content has been integrated into Guideline 51 (see also explanatory text for Guideline 51).

**Deleted** Guideline 55 - Deadlines for submission of the annual quantitative templates

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the relevant annual quantitative templates referred to in Guidelines 44 and 47 no later than 14 weeks after the relevant 33/36 undertaking's financial year end.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 55 is deleted. Article 35b of the amending Solvency II Directive 2015/2342 clearly defines the deadline for submission of the annual quantitative templates and has therefore been integrated in Guideline 51 (see also explanatory text for Guideline 51).

**Deleted** Guideline 56 - Deadlines for submission of the quarterly quantitative templates

~~The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the relevant quarterly quantitative templates referred to in Guideline 45 no later than 5 weeks after the relevant quarter end.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 56 is deleted. Article 35b of the amending Solvency II Directive 2015/2342 clearly defines the deadline for submission of the quarterly quantitative templates and has therefore been integrated in Guideline 51 (see also explanatory text for Guideline 51).

**Deleted** Guidelines 57 Transitional information requirements

~~In relation to the first year of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the following information, the reference date for which should be the first day of the third-country insurance undertaking's financial year starting on, or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 July 2016: a) template S.01.01.09 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying the content of the submission detailing the information submitted at each~~

submission date, following the instructions set out in S.01.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines; b) template S.01.02.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying basic information on the branch and the content of the reporting in general, following the instructions set out in S.01.02 of Annex IV to these Guidelines; c) template S.01.03.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying basic information on the ring fenced funds and matching adjustment portfolios, following the instructions set out in S.01.03 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information; d) template S.02.01.08 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying balance sheet information using both the valuation in accordance with article 75 of Directive 2009/138/EC and the valuation in the management accounts value of the branch for the branch operations, following the instructions set out in S.02.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines; e) template S.23.01.07 of Annex III to these Guidelines, specifying information on own funds, following the instructions set out in S.23.01 of Annex IV to these Guidelines; f) template S.25.01.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using the standard formula, following the instructions set out in S.25.01 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information; g) template S.25.02.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using the standard formula and a partial internal model, following the instructions set out in S.25.02 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information; h) template S.25.03.01 of Annex I to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the SCR for branches using a full internal model, following the instructions set out in S.25.03 of Annex II to Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information; i) template S.28.01.01 of Annex I to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information, specifying the MCR for branches engaged in only life or non-life insurance or reinsurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.01 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information; j) template S.28.02.01 of Annex I, specifying the MCR for branches engaged in both life and non-life insurance activity, following the instructions set out in S.28.02 of Annex II to the Implementing Technical Standard on the Templates for the Submission of Information;

In relation to the first year of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking also submits to it, separately for each material class of branch assets and branch liabilities, a qualitative explanation of the main differences between the figures reported in the opening valuation and those calculated according to the solvency regime previously in place.

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 57 is deleted because the conditions for the transitional arrangements are obsolete.

**Deleted:** Guideline 58 - Deadline for submission of the transitional information requirements

The host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits to it the information under Guideline 57 no later than 20 weeks following the reference date referred to in the Guideline.

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 58 is deleted because the conditions for the transitional arrangements are obsolete.

**Deleted:** Guideline 59 – Transitional deadline for submission of the regular supervisory report

~~Within the first three years of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, where the host supervisory authority requires, in accordance with Guideline 52, the submission of a regular supervisory report regarding the branch operations of a third-country insurance undertaking in a financial year, that authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking submits that report within the following periods: a) for the regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations related to the financial year ending on, or after 1 January 2016 but before 1 January 2017, no later than 20 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end; b) for the regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations related to the financial year ending on, or after 1 January 2017 but before 1 January 2018, no later than 18 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end; c) for the regular supervisory report in respect of branch operations related to financial years ending on, or after 1 January 2017 but before 1 January 2018, no later than 16 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 59 is deleted because the conditions for the transitional arrangements are obsolete.

~~**Deleted:** Guideline 60 - Transitional deadline for the submission of the annual quantitative templates  
Within the first three years of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking also submits to it, the relevant annual quantitative templates referred to in Guideline 44 within the following periods: a) for the annual quantitative templates related to the financial year of the undertaking ending on, or after 30 June 2016 but before 1 January 2017, no later than 20 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end; b) for the annual quantitative templates related to the financial year of the undertaking ending on, or after 1 January 2017 but before 1 January 2018, no later than 18 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end; c) for the annual quantitative templates related to the financial year of the undertaking ending on, or after 1 January 2018 but before 1 January 2019, no later than 16 weeks after the undertaking's financial year end.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 60 is deleted because the conditions for the transitional arrangements are obsolete.

**Deleted:** Guideline 61 - Deadlines for the submission of the quarterly quantitative templates

~~Within the first three years of application of Directive 2009/138/EC, the host supervisory authority should ensure that the third-country insurance undertaking also submits to it, the relevant quarterly quantitative templates referred to in Guideline 45 within the following periods: a) for the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on, or after 1 September 2016 but before 1 January 2017, no later than 8 weeks after the quarter end; b) for the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on, or after 1 January 2017 but before 1 January 2018, no later than 7 weeks after the quarter end; c) for the quarterly quantitative templates related to any quarter ending on, or after 1 January 2018 but before 1 January 2019, no later than 6 weeks after the quarter end.~~

**Explanatory text:**

Guideline 61 is deleted because the conditions for the transitional arrangements are obsolete.

**Amended:** Technical Annexes I to IV

**Explanatory text:**

Technical Annexes I to IV have been amended to reflect the changes stemming from the revision of the Guidelines proposed in this Consultation paper. For the sake of clarity and completeness, only clean versions of the amended Annexes are included in this Consultation Paper. However, track change versions of the documents are available as Annex to this consultation paper on the EIOPA homepage.