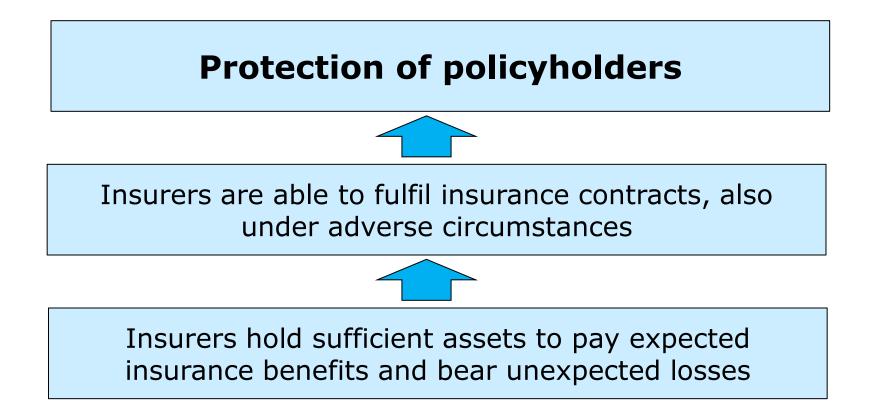


Understanding the Solvency II Balance Sheet

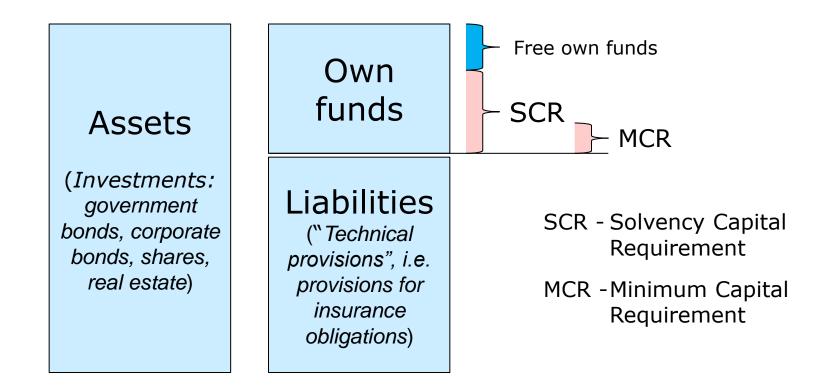
Lars Dieckhoff Principal Expert - Insurance

Objective of the Solvency II balance sheet





Balance sheet under Solvency II



Capital requirements and own funds

- Risk-based and prospective
- Insurance risks, Investment risks, Credit risks and Operational risks
- Calculated with standard formula specified in the law or internal model developed by the insurer and approved by the supervisor

MCR

SCR

- Minimum level of security
- Calculated in simple manner

Own funds

- Insurers need to hold own funds to cover the SCR and the MCR.
- Own funds should absorb losses and be of sufficient quality (permanently availabile, subordinated, sufficient duration)
- Based on market-consistent valuation of assets and liabilities

What if SCR or MCR are breached?



The SCR corresponds to the amount of own funds needed to withstand the worst annual loss expected to occur over the next 200 years ...

Breach of the SCR \square

intensified supervision, undertaking required to take measures to meet SCR again within 6 months

The MCR reflects the minimum level of protection of the policyholders and beneficiaries; breaching the MCR would amount to an unacceptable level of risk...

Breach of the MCR

leave the market unless MCR is met again within short period of time

Finally, two more Solvency II concepts



Solvency ratio: Own funds / SCR

- Ratio 100% or higher \Rightarrow SCR is met
- Comparisons of solvency ratios should be handled with care, in particular with Solvency I and banks

Long-term guarantee measures

The measures affect the Solvency II balance sheet

"Volatility adjustment" "Matching adjustment"	Short-term volatility of financial markets is only reflected in the balance sheet to the extent meaningful.
Transitional measures	Smooths transition to Solvency II