

ITEM	CELL NUMBER	DEFINITION	PURPOSE
General Comment	N/A	The template concerns the undertaking as a whole; groups should report on a worldwide consolidated level, excluding banking activities. The method for group calculation should be the one used for the purposes of the Insurance Groups Directive 98/78/EC.	Have additional information for financial stability purposes, assessing both vulnerabilities and the resilience of the European insurance sector.
Lapse rate contracts	A1	Number of contracts lapsed or surrendered during the reporting period divided by the average of the number of contracts at the beginning and at the end of the period.	Have an indicator for the potential liquidity drain due to policyholder behavior.
Lapse rate volume	A2	Volume of contracts lapsed or surrendered during the reporting period divided by the average of the volume of contracts at the beginning and at the end of the period. {Best Estimate before lapse of lapsed policies} / {Total best estimate period average}	Have an indicator for the potential liquidity drain due to policyholder behavior.
Statutory accounts: Profits&Loss	A3	Profit or Loss after taxes as in Directive 91/674/EEC, Article 34, III., Item 16	Have an indicator for the profitability of the sector from a balance sheet perspective, i.e. in addition to the profitability of the technical accounts and the investments.
Statutory accounts: Balance sheet total	A4	Balance sheet total, being the sum of assets as in Directive 91/674/EEC, Article 6, Assets	Together with Profits&Loss, have an indicator for the profitability of the sector from a balance sheet perspective, i.e. in addition to the profitability of the technical accounts and the investments.
Statutory accounts: Capital	A5	Capital and reserves as in Directive 91/674/EEC, Article 6, Liabilities, A	Together with Profits&Loss, have an indicator for the profitability of the sector

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			from a balance sheet perspective, i.e. in addition to the profitability of the technical accounts and the investments.
Average profit (or loss) sharing (i.e. own fund share of gain/loss)	A6	The loss/ profit sharing ratio used over the monitoring period.	Intended to illustrate the degree to which losses are passed on to customers. This will provide useful information in assessing how hocks to the industry are dealt with, and to detect possible customer movements between companies, e.g. if outliers are detected.
Duration of liabilities	A7:A8	Macauley duration of liabilities, split by life and non-life business	Have an indicator for the interest rate sensitivity of the technical liabilities, the risk-mitigating effect of hedging via derivatives, and potential asset-liability mismatches.
SCR for the purpose of quarterly stability reporting	A9	<p>For <u>Internal Model users</u>: The SCR recalculated for the reporting date in question using simplified calucalation method used for other purposes.</p> <p>For <u>Standard Formula users</u>: A simplified calculation of the SCR as follows: All submodules are extrapolated in a suitable manner and on a best effort basis to the reporting date on the basis of the last available full SCR calculation, with the exception of the following : interest rate risk, spread risk, equity risk, property risk, and currency risk. These should be recalculated for the reporting date and aggregated with the extrapolated submodules to the full SCR figure.</p> <p>This simplified calculation is to</p>	In combination with own funds figures indicate the capital/risk profile of the sector and in particular the structure of changes in this profile.

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		be replaced with a full quarterly SCR calculation in case the risk profile of the company deviates significantly from the assumptions underlying the last reported SCR (and hence a recalculation of the SCR is required by Article 102 in the Solvency II directive).	