



PREMIUM
INSURANCE COMPANY

**SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT
FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2025**



----- **PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited** -----

Level 3, CF Business Centre, Triq Gort, St Julian's STJ 3061, Malta | Registered with the Malta Business Registry
Company Registration Number: C 91171 | Tel No. 00356 27436772

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority

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Executive Summary

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited (“the Company” / “PREMIUM”) is a self-managed insurance company in terms of Articles 218 to 258 of the Solvency II Directive 2009/138/EC. PREMIUM was established in Gibraltar in 2015 and licenced to conduct insurance and reinsurance activities in 2016 by the Gibraltar Financial Services Commission. Following the decision of the United Kingdom to withdraw from the EU, the Company was re-domiciled in Malta to maintain access to the European single market. In March 2019, PREMIUM received authorisation from the Malta Financial Services Authority (“the MFSA”) to carry on general business of insurance and reinsurance in accordance with the Insurance Business Act, Cap 403.

The Company underwrites property and liability risks. The Company writes risks on a 100% basis, on a co-insurance share basis or on reinsurance arrangement. The business is written mainly in Slovakia and increasingly in the Czech Republic.

The Company established a branch in the Czech Republic with effect from October 2023, previously operating in Czech Republic on a Freedom of Services basis. During the reporting period (re)insurance, contracts were concluded in Malta, Slovak Republic, and Czech Republic.

In late 2022, the Company was also granted licence to write business in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Croatia on Freedom of Services basis with the intent to support business Slovak and Czech risks with business interests in these territories.

The Company’s strategy is to capture risks in these territories with Slovak and Czech business interest. In line with the overall strategy, the Company’s underwriting strategy is to write short to medium tail insurance business for the following types of products:

- Industrial & Corporate
- Small & Medium Enterprise (SME)
- Household Insurance (HHI)
- Residential Building Insurance (RBI)
- Drone Insurance

In 2025, the Company undertook a strategic reassessment of its business priorities and shifted its focus from high growth towards sustainable and profitable growth. The Company’s strategy remains centred on maintaining a balanced and well-diversified portfolio, with a strong emphasis on business and client retention, while continuing to enhance the quality of service provided to policyholders, either directly or through its licensed broker network.

During the reporting period, PREMIUM saw further growth in Insurance revenue by 15% in comparison with the previous year. Commercial and industrial property business continued to dominate the account, with commercial liability being the second largest contributor class of business. The Company also experienced significant growth in the retail segment of the portfolio with an increase of over 40% from the previous year. Insurance revenues are expected to continue growing throughout the following 3- year period.

Financial highlights are as follows:

	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24
	€	€
Insurance revenue	43,368,114	37,855,787
Insurance service expenses	(33,546,170)	(28,921,788)
Insurance service result	5,781,142	4,722,970
Profit / (Loss) after tax	387,225	638,450
Total assets	47,511,870	37,269,931

Shareholding restructuring: In 2024, the corporate group of which the Company forms part embarked on a restructuring exercise pursuant to which the shares in the Company's shareholder Premium Investment Group s.r.o. (the "Shareholder") were transferred as follows, subject to the Malta Financial Services Authority's approval (which was granted on 4 March 2025):

Name of shareholder	No. of Shares in Shareholder	% shareholding
Šinšal 2, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
VERTIA PREMIUM, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
HCPR, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
E-JURE, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%

Following the Malta Financial Services Authority's approval on the 25 September 2025, VERTIA PREMIUM s.r.o. completely divested itself of its shareholding via sale to E-Jure, s.r.o, increasing % shareholding from 25% to 50%.

In November 2025, the Company informed the Malta Financial Services Authority of a further proposed update to the shareholding structure to increase from three to five shareholders. The Malta Financial Services Authority issued its approval for this proposed change on the 29 January 2026. It is expected that the Shareholder will divest itself of its share in the Company so that five shareholders will hold the same amount of shares directly in the Company. As a result of this change, the Company will no longer constitute a single member company pursuant to article 212 of the Companies Act (Cap. 386 of the laws of Malta). This change will have no adverse impact on the Company's strategy, day-to-day conduct of business, financial position, or overall performance

It is anticipated that the above phases will be completed within the first half of 2026.

System of governance

The Company places emphasis on continuing to build the brand awareness and has re-focused its strategic vision on the sustainable growth of its business portfolio. The Board of Directors (the "**Board**") has the responsibility to overview these objectives, while at the same time ensuring that the principles of sound and good governance are observed.

The Company recognises the importance of strong corporate governance and has established a well-defined governance framework and system of control. These controls and procedures are subject to regular review by the Board.

The Board holds ultimate responsibility for overseeing the business of the Company's operations and for supervising its management, ensuring alignment with the strategic objectives and regulatory requirements. In carrying out its duties, the Board considers the legitimate interests of the Company, its shareholders, its policyholders, and any other stakeholders. The Board sets the standards of conduct of the Company, provides direction and oversight, and promotes a culture of integrity within the business.

The Board has also outsourced some of the roles and responsibilities of the Company to specialists and reputable service providers.

On 29 April 2025, during the Annual General Meeting of PREMIUM the Shareholder re-appointed the following individuals to the Board for a further term, in accordance with the provisions of the articles of association of the Company: Mr Sean Agius, Mr Marek Benko, Mr Karl Micallef, Mrs Jessica Stivala, and Mr Peter Valent.

In 2025, PREMIUM carried out the following appointments:

- Appointment of Mr Peter Valent as Non-Executive Director (NED) following his previous appointment as CFO and Executive Director.
- Appointment of Mr Stefan Polacek as CFO following the departure of Mr. Peter Valent from the role of CFO.
- Appointment of Mrs Jessica Stivala, independent non-executive director (INED) as Chairperson of the Risk and Compliance Committee.

Furthermore, during the first quarter of 2026, PREMIUM formalised the following enhancements to its governance framework through the following MFSA approved positions:

- Appointment of Mrs Jessica Stivala, (INED) as Chairperson of the Board
- Appointment of Mr Marek Benko, as Chief Operation Officer and Executive Director, previously appointed as a Non-Executive Director.
- Appointment of Mr Stefan Polacek as CFO and Executive Director following the resignation of Mr. Peter Valent from the position of CFO and Executive Director.
- Appointment of Mr David Soukenik as Non-Executive Director
- Appointment of Mr Sean Agius as Board member with oversight responsibility for Distribution Function
- Appointment of Ms Eva Juristová as a Non- Executive Director and member of the Audit Committee

In addition to the ongoing Board policies review exercise, the following has been carried out by the Company:

- Introduced a Beneficial Owner Policy, which was approved by the Board in July 2025.
- Redraft of the Business Continuity Policy, which was approved by the Board in July 2025.
- Introduced a new Internal Control Policy, which was approved by the Board in October 2025.
- Established Human Resource (HR) policies related to (i) Health and Safety and (ii) Work Related Governance, which was approved by the Board in January 2026.
- Enhanced further the ICT Framework with the introduction of a Password Policy, which was approved by the Board in January 2026.

Risk Profile

PREMIUM's governance framework sets out the type and level of risk which the Company is willing to accept in the achievement of its strategic objectives.

The Company has outlined various risk parameters that describe the level of risk PREMIUM is willing to take in pursuit of achieving the strategic objectives.

PREMIUM's aim is to ensure that the business is always managed in a risk-focused manner in order to achieve the Company's overall strategic objectives.

During the reporting period, the Company operated within a challenging external environment marked by persistent geopolitical uncertainty, including the ongoing war in Ukraine and broader global tensions, which continued to contribute to market volatility and supply chain pressures. While the Company has no direct exposure to conflict zones, indirect effects, particularly on claims inflation and investment markets, were managed through established risk management processes, including ORSA scenario testing and robust reinsurance protection.

Inflation remained a key macroeconomic factor. Inflation developments across the Company's core markets remained divergent, with Slovakia experiencing elevated inflation of around 4.0% year-on-year in January 2026, reflecting rising regulated energy and food prices, while Czech Republic recorded a more moderate 1.6% year-on-year inflation, broadly aligned with the central bank's 2% target trajectory. The Company has managed the impact on claims costs and operational expenses through reviews of sums insured, pricing reviews and reserving adequacy.

During the reporting period, the Company's risk profile increased, stabilising at year end following the execution of shareholder and management actions and which are detailed throughout this report. No material changes in PREMIUM's risk profile are anticipated over the next three-year planning horizon.

The main drivers of the stable risk profile at yearend 2025 included continued shareholder commitment and strengthening of the Company's governance framework through several key appointments, including the recruitment of a qualified actuary as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director together with enhancements to the Company's reserving methodology and structured product and pricing reviews undertaken during the year. Reinsurance capacity remained stable through the renewal cycle, supporting the Company's risk mitigation strategy.

In 2025, the Company received two capital contributions, amounting to €5,900,000 from its Shareholder. The contribution was made in cash and does not create a contractual obligation for repayment. The capital contribution strengthens the Company's capital base and supports its solvency position under the Solvency II framework. The contribution qualifies as unrestricted Tier 1 own funds for regulatory solvency purposes. The contribution was made following the required regulatory notifications and approvals.

The Company continued to monitor developments in the regulatory landscape, particularly in relation to the implementation of the Solvency II Review, which progresses toward full application by January 2027. The amendments introduce targeted refinements aimed at enhancing capital efficiency, improving the risk-sensitivity of technical provisions and solvency calculations, and strengthening governance and reporting proportionality for smaller and less complex undertakings. These themes were further highlighted at the MFSA Insurance Conference 2026, which underscored the practical implications of the revised framework and the regulator's expectation for undertakings to assess how the changes may influence their capital planning, ORSA projections, and governance arrangements over the coming years. In this context, the Company is reviewing the applicability of the new proportionality measures, and related simplifications in reporting, governance, and risk-management requirements.

The Company continued to assess its ICT risk management and operational resilience in alignment with the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), which has been fully applicable since January 2025, and in light of the MFSA's continued supervisory focus on digital resilience. This includes the Authority's 2026 programme of DORA Supervisory Thematic Reviews, which set structured timelines

for the submission of resilience assessments and remedial action plans, reinforcing expectations for continuous operational readiness across all licensed entities.

In addition, the Company notes broader governance-related developments published by the MFSA during 2026, including the new General Code of Conduct for Decision Makers, aimed at strengthening governance, organisational culture, and ethical standards across Malta's financial services sector.

The Company as a Public Interest Entity ("PIE"), is monitoring the developments of the Sustainable Financial Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR"), the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("CSRD") and EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities Regulations to comply with the respective requirements. In 2025, the Company was not captured by the reporting rules of SFDR since PREMIUM does not offer insurance-based investment products (IBIPs) and was not captured by the CSRD because it is not a listed public-interest company and does not employ over 500 employees. The "Omnibus" simplification package approved in December 2025 introduced new thresholds by increasing the number of employees to 1,000 employees and more than Eur450m in turnover for large PIEs and provided a two-year deferral for specific CSRD reporting requirements by the "Stop-the-Clock" Directive. However, the Company is continuously monitoring the development of the upcoming proposed changes in the SFDR, and CSRD, CSDDD, ESRS and related taxonomies, including any changes in the respective criteria and thresholds. Although the Company is currently outside the direct scope of these frameworks—due to not offering investment products, not being listed, and not meeting applicable size thresholds—it remains committed to monitoring developments and voluntarily aligning its Product Oversight and Governance (POG) processes with emerging ESG good practices where proportionate to its business model.

As part of its ongoing efforts to diversify its business operations, the Company is evaluating opportunities to appoint Managing General Agents (MGAs). This strategy will enable the Company to access new market segments, diversify its portfolio with new lines of business, and leverage the expertise of specialized MGAs to improve operational efficiency and overall cost-effectiveness. These initiatives are designed to strengthen the Company's underwriting portfolio and enhance the diversification of its risk pool, aligning with the Company's refocused strategy centred on sustainable, long-term growth.

Looking ahead into 2026, the Company remains vigilant in light of the increasingly volatile geopolitical environment. In addition to the ongoing war in Ukraine, the outbreak of large-scale hostilities involving Iran, triggered by coordinated U.S.–Israel strikes in February 2026 and followed by widespread Iranian retaliation across the Gulf region, has significantly heightened global uncertainty and contributed to further market disruption. The Iran conflict has notably intensified pressures on global energy markets due to Iranian attacks on Gulf infrastructure and increased maritime security risks in and around the Strait of Hormuz, a critical transit route for global oil supply.

While the Company maintains no direct exposure to the affected conflict zones, the indirect consequences, particularly heightened claims inflation driven by rising energy and commodity prices as well as increased volatility in investment markets, will continue to be actively managed through the Company's established risk management framework including the ORSA process.

Valuation for solvency purposes and capital management

The Standard Formula has been used by PREMIUM to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) and the Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”). For solvency purposes, all assets and liabilities are valued in line with the valuation method prescribed within Company policies and in line with the relevant Solvency regulations.

The Company has, since its inception, continuously complied with all aspects of the Solvency II regulations. As at 31 December 2025, the Solvency Capital Requirement (“SCR”) coverage ratio of PREMIUM was 156% (2024: 137%), with eligible own funds of €12,661,540 (2024: €8,480,361) and a SCR of €8,131,355 (2024: €6,189,011). The Company’s Minimum Capital Requirement (“MCR”) is €4,000,000 (2024: €4,000,000) with a MCR coverage ratio of 317% (2024: 212%).

The Company carries out regular reviews of its solvency ratios as part of the companies’ risk monitoring and capital management system. It also realises an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) on a forward-looking basis.

No significant estimates or judgements have been made in arriving at the valuation of the assets and liabilities for solvency purposes.

A comprehensive review of the valuation methodologies used for technical provisions under Solvency II was undertaken in 2025. This review resulted in targeted enhancements to the Company’s valuation approach, which in turn led to increases in technical provisions and capital requirements. The scope of the review also included an independent third-party expert assessment, which confirmed that the methodologies applied remain fully aligned with Solvency II valuation principles.

Other than these enhancements, there have been no material changes in the valuation and recognition basis during the reporting period. Furthermore, PREMIUM does not employ any alternative valuation methods in valuing either its assets or liabilities.

Statement of Directors’ Responsibilities

The Board of PREMIUM certify that the SFCR for the financial period ended 31 December 2025 has been properly prepared in all material respects in accordance with the requirements of the MFSA rules and Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the Company.

The Directors are satisfied that:

- a) throughout the financial year in question, the Company has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the MFSA rules and Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the Company; and
- b) it is reasonable to believe that, at the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Company continues to comply with the requirements of the MFSA rules and Solvency II Regulations as applicable to the Company and will continue to comply in future.

This SFCR was approved by the Board on the 01 April 2026.



A Business and Performance

A1 Business Information

PREMIUM was redomiciled from Gibraltar to Malta in March 2019 following the UK decision to leave the European Union ('Brexit'). The Company is established in Malta and is licensed by MFSA where it operates under the European passport regime for insurance. The Information below reflects the information about the Company as at 31st December 2025.

A1.1 Name and legal form of the Company

PREMIUM is a limited liability company registered in Malta, authorised to carry on general business of insurance (including Reinsurance) under the insurance business Act (Cap. 403). The Company registration number is C91171. The Company's registered office is:

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited
Level 3, CF Business Centre,
Triq Gort,
St Julian's STJ 3061, Malta

A1.2 Supervisory Authority

The Company is authorised and regulated by the Malta Financial Services Authority ("MFSA"). The MFSA is located at:

Malta Financial Services Authority
Triq I-Imdina, Zone 1
Central Business District
Birkirkara CBD 1010
Malta

A1.3 Statutory Auditor

The external auditors of the Company are Mazars. Contact details of the external auditors as follows:

Forvis Mazars
The Watercourse, Level 2,
Mdina road, Zone 2, Central business district,
Birkirkara CBD 2010, Malta

A1.4 Ownership and Structure

PREMIUM is a 100 per cent subsidiary of PREMIUM INVESTMENT GROUP, s.r.o. ("PIG") a Company registered in the Slovak Republic with registration number 47436140.

The address of the registered office of PIG is Šoltésovej 14,811.08 Bratislava, Slovak Republic.

At 31 December 2025, PIG is jointly owned by three Slovak residents, Ms Eva Juristová (50%), Mr Milan Pobjecký (25%), Mr Dušan Guláš (25%) — through their respective Slovak companies, each of which is wholly owned (100%) by the respective individual as follows – Mr Eva Juristová (E-JURE s.r.o.), Mr Milan Pobjecký (Šinšal 2, s. r. o.), Mr Dušan Guláš (HCPR, s. r. o.).



Shareholding restructuring:

In 2024, the corporate group of which the Company forms part embarked on a restructuring exercise pursuant to which the shares in the Company's shareholder Premium Investment Group s.r.o. (the "Shareholder") were transferred as follows, subject to the Malta Financial Services Authority's approval (which was granted on 4 March 2025):

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares	% shareholding
Šinšal 2, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
VERTIA PREMIUM, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
HCPR, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
E-JURE, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%

During the Annual General Meeting of the 29 April 2025, Ing. Mojmir Vedej's term in office as director of the Company expired and he was not re-appointed to the role by the Shareholder. Following the Malta Financial Services Authority's approval on the 25 September 2025, VERTIA PREMIUM s.r.o. completely divested itself of its shareholding in the Shareholder (and therefore, its indirect shareholding in the Company); at which stage, the shares in the Shareholder were held as follows:

Name of Shareholder	No. of Shares	% shareholding
Šinšal 2, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
H CPR, s.r.o.	1,875,000 ordinary shares	25%
E-JURE, s.r.o.	3,750,000 ordinary shares	50%

In November 2025, the Company informed Malta Financial Services Authority of a further proposed update to the Shareholder's shareholding structure to increase from three to five. The Malta Financial Services Authority issued its approval for this proposed change on the 29 January 2026. It is expected that the Shareholder will divest itself of its share in the Company so that five shareholders will hold the same amount of shares directly in the Company. As a result of this change, the Company will no longer constitute a single member company pursuant to article 212 of the Companies Act (Cap. 386 of the laws of Malta). This change will have no adverse impact on the Company's strategy, day-to-day conduct of business, financial position, or overall performance. It is anticipated that the above phases will be completed within the first half of 2026.

A1.5 Staff information

At the end of the reporting period, PREMIUM had 64 employees (2024: 53), 4 based in the Head Office in Malta (2024: 4), 47 employees based in the Slovak branch (2024: 41) and 13 employees based in the Czech branch (2024: 8). Total staff salaries and directors' emoluments for 2025 were €4,341,361 (2024: €3,183,858).

A1.6 Material Lines of Business and Geographical Areas where the Company carries out business

PREMIUM'S core strategy is to build a profitable Slovak and Czech focused insurer operating in the Commercial and Retail insurance market in Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

PREMIUM covers risks in the Slovak Republic on a Freedom of Establishment basis from Slovak branch. The Company established a branch in the Czech Republic with effect from October 2023, previously operating in Czech Republic on a Freedom of Services basis. During the reporting period (re)insurance contracts were concluded in Malta, Slovak Republic, and Czech Republic. In late 2022, the Company was also granted licence to write business in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, and Croatia on Freedom of Services basis with the intent to support business Slovak and Czech risks with business interests in these territories. As at 31 December 2025, 6% of the total gross written premium was secured under FOS (2024: 11%). The Company is authorised by the MFSA to underwrite the following (re)insurance classes:

- Class 1 – Accident
- Class 2 – Sickness
- Class 3 – Land Vehicles
- Class 4 – Railway Rolling Stock
- Class 5 – Aircraft*
- Class 7 – Goods in Transit
- Class 8 – Fire and Natural Forces
- Class 9 – Damage to Property
- Class 10 – Motor Vehicle Liability
- Class 11 – Aircraft Liability*
- Class 13 – General Liability
- Class 16 – Miscellaneous Financial Loss

*Limited to unmanned aircrafts.

In 2025, the Company undertook a strategic reassessment of its business priorities and shifted its focus from high growth towards sustainable and profitable growth. The Company's strategy remains centred on maintaining a balanced and well-diversified portfolio, with a strong emphasis on business and client retention, while continuing to enhance the quality of service provided to policyholders, either directly or through its licensed broker network.

Throughout the reporting period, the Company continued to invest in the development and enhancement of its technological platforms. In particular, the launch of an AI-based assistant within intermediary portals represents a further step towards improving operational efficiency, strengthening communication with intermediaries and bringing the Company closer to its clients.

While the Company primarily underwrites Industrial and Commercial Property and Liability business, it has also strategically expanded into additional business lines. This diversification is aimed at strengthening overall profitability but also serves as a strategic enabler – whether by facilitating access to core business through complementary offerings or by unlocking opportunities in new target markets. PREMIUM remains committed to broadening the Company's appeal to its Business-to-Business (B2B) key intermediary partners, through developing innovative products and market-leading delivery options.

The Company continued to distribute its' products principally through a network of licenced independent insurance intermediaries in Slovakia and Czech Republic.

A1.7 Significant Business or Other Events over the reporting period

A1.7.1 Significant Business over the reporting period

The Company has not registered any other significant business over the reporting period.

A1.7.2 Other Events over the reporting period

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and Interpretations: The Company has adopted all applicable new and amended IFRSs and interpretations issued by the IASB that are effective for the year ended 31 December 2025. The adoption of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts in 2023 continues to impact the Company's financial statements. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts, providing greater transparency and consistency in reporting insurance contract liabilities and performance. The Company's 2025 annual report provides detailed disclosures on these standards, along with amendments issued by the IASB related to IFRS standards that have not yet been adopted by the European Union and are therefore effective for future periods. This ensures comprehensive and transparent communication with stakeholders.

During 2025, the Company continued to apply IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts, following its initial implementation in prior years. IFRS 17 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts, promoting greater transparency and comparability within the insurance industry.

Throughout the year, the Company further refined its methodologies, processes and supporting systems to enhance the efficiency and consistency of IFRS 17 reporting. Such as the Company refined its presentation of insurance receivables to distinguish amounts within the contract boundary from those outside the contract boundary, with the latter measured under IFRS 9 and subject to expected credit loss assessment. These ongoing enhancements contributed to strengthened governance over insurance contract valuations and improved financial reporting processes. The continued application of IFRS 17 supports a more consistent measurement of insurance liabilities and provides clearer insights into the Company's financial performance and risk profile for stakeholders.

A1.8 Business Performance

During the year under review the Company registered a profit before tax of €583,972 compared to a profit before tax of €1,058,668 in 2024.

The Company's profitability for the year was lower compared to the prior period. This development was primarily driven by higher operating expenses, mainly associated with the growth and further development of the Czech branch.

In response, management performed a more detailed analysis of the Company's operating expenses (OPEX), focusing on cost structure, cost drivers and operational efficiency across key business functions.

In parallel, management implemented a number of actions aimed at strengthening the Company's technical performance. These included ongoing pricing reviews and underwriting measures designed to improve risk selection and portfolio quality going forward.

In order to support the Company's financial stability and to mitigate the impact of unplanned variances from the business projections, the Shareholders committed additional capital to the Company in the form of a capital contribution during the year. This capital support underlines the Shareholders' continued commitment to the Company and provides a solid foundation for the execution of its strategic objectives.

During the reporting period, PREMIUM saw further growth. Insurance revenues grew by 15% in comparison with the previous year (2024: 33%). Commercial and industrial property business continued to dominate the account, with commercial liability being the second most important class of business. The retail business continued to gain traction in 2025 with over 40% increase over last year. Insurance revenues are expected to continue growing throughout the following 3-year period.

Gross written premium during the period ending December 2025 amounted to €43,122,252 (2024: €38,989,765). Net of reinsurance, written premium amounted to € 17,504,588 (2024: €15,409,280). The net loss ratio during the period ending December 2025 amounted to 35% (2024: 44%).

The Company's SCR coverage ratio at December 2025 is reported at 156% (2024: 137%), with eligible own funds of €12,661,540 (2024: €8,480,361) and a SCR of €8,131,355 (2024: €6,189,011). The Company's MCR is €4,000,000 (2024: €4,000,000) with a MCR coverage ratio of 317% (2024: 212%).

A2 Underwriting Performance

Throughout 2025, PREMIUM experienced continued steady growth within its targeted markets, marginally surpassing its projected written Gross Premiums, which in turn led to a corresponding marginal increase in Net Earned Premiums. However, the Company remained vigilant in safeguarding its capital against overly rapid expansion, maintaining a prudent approach to risk management. This cautious stance was evident in the structuring of the Company's reinsurance treaties and the utilization of facultative reinsurance for risks exceeding treaty capacity or falling outside the Company's risk tolerance.

	2025	2025	2025
	Motor vehicle liability	Fire and other damage to property	General liability
	€	€	€
Gross premiums written	-	32,742,760	10,379,492
Gross premiums earned	-	30,873,344	9,740,559
Reinsurer's share of gross earned premium	-	22,700,701	1,880,497
Gross claims incurred (including movement in provisions)	-	16,391,784	989,650
Net claims incurred	-	4,190,374	903,965
	2024	2024	2024
	Motor vehicle liability	Fire and other damage to property	General liability
	€	€	€
Gross premiums written	-	28,650,531	10,339,234
Gross premiums earned	-	25,620,042	9,777,688
Reinsurer's share of gross earned premium	-	18,655,315	3,069,475
Gross claims incurred (including movement in provisions)	-	12,961,199	2,680,014
Net claims incurred	356	3,133,936	2,392,101

The Company covers risks predominantly in the Slovak Republic and Czech Republic which the majority (over 78%) of risks being secured in Slovakia. Increased business growth is anticipated in Czech Republic particularly following the establishment of the Czech Republic branch in October 2023.

A2.1 Loss Ratios

Actual loss ratios as at YE 2025 compared with loss ratios used for forecasts are set below:

Business Line	2025(%)	Forecast (%)
Property	57%	37%
Liability	13%	37%
MTPL	NA	37%
Total Portfolio	35%	37%

As the Company is still at a relatively early stage of its development, despite being in its 9th year of operations, it has not yet accumulated sufficiently large claims data to rely solely on internal historical data. Therefore, the plan was prepared using adjusted market loss ratios (combination of market and own data), ensuring a comprehensive and realistic approach to risk assessment and management.

Quarterly independent actuarial valuations of IBNR provisions coupled with oversight by the Executive Directors, which serve to provide reassurance to the Board.

In addition, an annual Actuarial Function Holder report is submitted to the Board, which serves as a comprehensive tool for reviewing and monitoring the Company's claims performance. This report places a strong emphasis on ensuring adequate reserves and assessing their impact on the SCR. By providing detailed insights and analysis, this report empowers the Board to make informed decisions regarding risk management, capital allocation, and strategic planning, ultimately contributing to the Company's financial stability and enhances long-term sustainability.

During 2025, PREMIUM continued to mitigate its underwriting and reserve risk through a mixture of Quota Share, Surplus, and Excess of Loss reinsurance treaties, all placed with reinsurers with financial strength rating of A- or better as measured by Standard and Poor's or Moody's (or equivalent from other rating agencies).

A3 Investment Performance

In 2024, the Company granted a discretionary mandate to an asset management firm, tasking them with overseeing its investment portfolio within a defined investment universe and specific parameters. Adopting a "buy and watch" strategy, the Company focuses on capital preservation and maintains a conservative fixed-income investment approach. The investment universe encompasses European investment grade government bonds and developed markets' investment grade corporate bonds, exclusively targeting securities with a minimum credit rating of BBB- (investment grade) as assessed by Moody's or equivalent rating agencies. The portfolio emphasizes short-duration bonds to mitigate interest rate risk and align with the Company's capital preservation objectives.

During the reporting year, the Company recorded net investment income, comprising interest income less investment expenses, of €200,072 (2024: €178,977) and a negative fair value movement of €36,875 (2024: positive fair value movement €347,660).

The investments are summarised by measurement category in the table below:

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Fair value through profit or loss	21,912,844	11,094,113
Analysed by type of investment as follows:		
Sovereign bonds	11,335,647	1,742,173
Corporate bonds	10,577,197	9,351,940

The movements for the year are summarised as follows:

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
At 1 January	11,094,113	9,407,579
Additions	21,077,115	1,338,874
Disposals	(10,425,890)	-
Investment fair value movement	(36,875)	347,660
Interest accrued/received	204,381	-
At 31 December	21,912,844	11,094,113
Maturity of financial investments:		
Under 5 years	20,159,501	9,351,940
Over 5 years	1,753,343	1,742,173

A4 Performance of Other Activities

PREMIUM received reinsurance commission payable as part of the re-insurance agreements in place. Total commission payable to the Company, including any profit participation amounts, amounted to €8,413,837 (2024: €7,717,443).

At the financial position date, the company's discounted lease commitments amounted to €2,111,674 (2024: €2,181,032). The maturity of these liabilities is as follows:

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3-5	After 5 Years	TOTAL
	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Lease commitments	645,255	609,420	782,979	74,020	2,111,674

Lease amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss were as follows:

	2025	2024
	EUR	EUR
Depreciation on right-of-use asset	543,493	378,718
Interest on lease liabilities	111,502	108,904

Lease payments effected during the year amounted to €479,987 (2024: €475,398).

A5 Any Other Information

A5.1 Geopolitical and macro-environmental developments

External risk conditions remained elevated through the reporting period. PICL has no direct underwriting exposure to active conflict zones and continues to manage potential indirect effects—including claim-cost inflation, supply-chain delays and investment market volatility—through the ORSA, pricing reviews, and the maintenance of appropriate reinsurance protections. Heightened vigilance was maintained given the ongoing war in Ukraine and broader geopolitical tensions in the Middle East and global trade environment. Such factors are incorporated into forward-looking stress and scenario analysis and are monitored within the Company's established risk governance framework.

A5.2 Inflation

Inflation remained a key macroeconomic factor during the period. Inflation developments across the Company's core markets were divergent, with Slovakia experiencing elevated inflation of around 4.0% year-on-year in January 2026, driven primarily by increases in regulated energy prices and food costs, while the Czech Republic recorded a more moderate 1.6% year-on-year inflation, broadly aligned with the central bank's 2% target trajectory.

The Company managed the impact of these cost pressures on claims and operating expenses through reviews of sums insured, pricing adjustments and reserving adequacy. Sums insured and indexation features were reviewed on a risk-based basis to maintain the adequacy of cover and ensure ongoing policyholder protection. Pricing and reserving assumptions were recalibrated where warranted by observed cost trends and forward-looking indicators.

A5.3 Climate Change and ESG risks

As climate change increasingly impacts all aspects of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations, effective risk management becomes paramount in our insurance operations. The Company's core strategy focuses on building a profitable, Slovak owned insurance company, primarily operating in Slovakia and the Czech Republic, with a commitment to ongoing and sustainable underwriting profits.

PREMIUM's operations primarily involve property and liability risks, exposing the Company to significant risks from catastrophic events including those resulting from climate change. To address these challenges comprehensively, the Company integrates climate-related risks into strategic planning and risk management processes.

In 2024, the Company explored various geolocation analytic modelling technologies to enhance the underwriting process for flood risks across its core business territories. This initiative resulted in the deployment of a geolocation analytic modelling tool in January 2025, providing underwriters with enhanced capabilities to set appropriate pricing, deductibles, and coverage limits. By strengthening flood risk assessment and exposure management, the tool supports more effective guidance for both existing and prospective insured on their coverage needs. Additionally, it enables more informed strategic decisions regarding reinsurance structuring and capital protection, ultimately benefiting all stakeholders through a more resilient and well-balanced risk framework.

Through the regular Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process and comprehensive stress testing initiatives, PREMIUM conducts rigorous evaluations of scenarios involving catastrophic events. These assessments enhance the Company's ability to anticipate, quantify, and mitigate potential impacts, ensuring robust risk management and long-term financial resilience.

In response to evolving regulatory expectations surrounding sustainable finance, PREMIUM has developed a dedicated board policy on Sustainability through ESG. This policy underscores the Company's commitment to integrating climate and social risks into our corporate vision, mission statements, and governance framework. The Company has also designated a Sustainability Officer responsible for ESG compliance and ESG initiatives. Furthermore, the Company is committed to developing sustainability initiatives as part of its strategy and is in the process of embedding climate and ESG risks mitigants within the broader risk management framework, employing clear identification, evaluation, mitigation, monitoring, and reporting practices to effectively manage these risks across our operations.

Aligned with global initiatives such as the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the EU's Green Deal, PREMIUM is proactively focused to address climate-related challenges, ensuring that the risk management practices contribute to sustainability goals while delivering value to stakeholders

Looking ahead, the Company remains cautiously optimistic amidst evolving external challenges. Proactive risk management and strategic adaptation will continue to be prioritized to navigate uncertainties and effectively contribute to long-term sustainability.

B Systems of Governance

B1 General Information

B1.1 Structure of the Board and Committees

The Company places strong emphasis on continuously enhancing brand awareness and expanding its business portfolio. The Board has the responsibility to overview these objectives, while at the same time ensuring that the principles of sound and good governance are observed.

The Company recognises the importance of strong corporate governance and has established a well-defined governance framework and system of control. These controls and procedures are subject to regular review by the Risk & Compliance Committee and the Board.

The Board has the ultimate responsibility for overseeing the business of the Company and for supervision of the management. In carrying out its duties, the Board considers the legitimate interests of the Company, its shareholders, its policyholders, and any other stakeholders. The Board sets the standards of conduct of the Company, provides direction and oversight, and promotes a culture of integrity within the business. The Board has also outsourced some of the roles and responsibilities of the Company to specialists and reputable service providers.

The Board is also responsible for establishing and maintaining a corporate culture aligned with the Company's strategy, which enhances trust, integrity and ethics and preserves the Company's long-term value. The Board is committed to cultivate a robust compliance culture.

The Board is also committed to embrace Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) principles in the Company's strategy with a focus on sustainable finance activities and projects, and long-term value creation for all stakeholders.

Furthermore:

- Each member of the Board dedicates sufficient time carry out the role of director and associated responsibilities; and
- The Board ensures that a majority of its directors are reasonably available to the MFSA at short notice to explain its decisions.

During the Annual General Meeting of the 29 April 2025, Ing. Mojmir Vedej's term in office as director of the Company expired and he was not re-appointed to the role by the Shareholder.

As at the 31 December 2025, the Board of Directors was composed of 5 Directors as follows:

- Marek Benko Non-Executive Director (Slovakia resident)
- Peter Valent Finance Director (Slovakia resident)
- Sean Agius Managing Director (Malta resident)
- Karl Micallef Independent Non-Executive Director (Malta resident)
- Jessica Stivala Independent Non-Executive Director (Malta resident)

B1.2 Board Committees

Based on the nature and complexity of the Company, the Board has established the following Board Committees:

- Insurance (including Reinsurance) & Claims Committee
- Risk & Compliance Committee
- Information Technology (IT) & Information Communication Technology (ICT) (incl. Cyber & Disaster Recovery) Committee
- Audit Committee

B1.2.1 Insurance (including Reinsurance) & Claims Committee

The Committee has responsibility for:

- Overseeing and reviewing the ongoing performance of all product lines;
- Overseeing and reviewing the ongoing performance of intermediaries/distributors;
- Approving rate proposals;
- Approving the company's reinsurance strategy;
- Overseeing the implementation of the claims handling, reserving and settlement strategy;
- Overseeing and controlling any outsourced claims handling; and
- Setting of insurance risk strategy and appetite.

B1.2.2 Risk & Compliance Committee

The committee chairperson is Mrs Jessica Stivala, Independent Non-Executive Director. The risk and compliance committee members meet quarterly and report their findings to the members of the Board during the quarterly Board Meetings.

The Committee has responsibility for:

- Overseeing and reviewing the completion of Quantitative Reporting Templates, ORSA and other Solvency II reporting requirements;
- Overseeing and reviewing the management and monitoring of the Risk Management Framework (including Risk Appetite) and processes; and
- Overseeing and reviewing the management and monitoring of compliance and regulatory requirements.

B1.2.3 IT & ICT (incl. Cyber & Disaster Recovery) Committee

The Board established the IT & ICT Committee in May 2023 to provide robust oversight and governance of the Company's IT infrastructure, including cyber security and disaster recovery plans. By delegating responsibilities for strategic planning, policy development, and compliance monitoring to this committee, the Board aims to enhance resilience, mitigate risks, and align technology initiatives with the company's overall objectives. The Committee is responsible for:

- Overseeing and reviewing of IT & ICT Framework, including cyber security and disaster recovery plans;
- Authorizing, reviewing, and directing strategic and operational IT & ICT Framework plans; and
- Ensuring alignment of resources, recommending policies, monitoring security policies, and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements.

B1.2.4 Audit Committee

In April 2024, the Board established a fully-fledged Audit committee. The Committee is comprised of two Independent Non-Executive Directors (INEDs) and one Non-Executive Director, with the Chairperson being an INED and designated with the oversight of the Internal Audit function. The main responsibilities of the committee are:

- Developing, managing, and monitoring internal and external audit strategy, ensuring the requirements of the business plan, risk appetite of the Company and any statutory or regulatory requirements are met;
- Managing and monitoring performance of PREMIUM's external auditors and the effectiveness of internal audit arrangements;
- Monitoring changes to accounting standards, financial regulation and legislation and identifying any potential impact to the Company (including the monitoring of implementation of IFRS17);
- Ensuring the internal audit programme has been communicated as required within the Company and externally as required to regulatory authorities and other interested parties;
- Ensuring due care and skill is exercised in relation to compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements and that compliance with all such requirements is embedded in the culture of the Company, its core systems and processes and its management and employees; and
- Ensuring PREMIUM's reputation and integrity is maintained at the highest possible standard.

The Audit committee members meet quarterly and report their findings to the members of the Board during the quarterly Board Meetings.

B1.2.5 Investment

In 2024, the Company granted a discretionary mandate to an asset management firm, tasking them with managing its investment portfolio within a defined investment policy and specific investment parameters. Adopting a "buy and watch" strategy, the Company focuses on capital preservation and maintains a conservative investment risk profile. The investment universe encompasses European investment grade government bonds and investment grade corporate bonds, exclusively targeting

securities with a minimum credit rating of BBB- (investment grade) as assessed by Moody's or equivalent rating agencies. The portfolio emphasizes short-duration bonds to mitigate interest rate risk and minimum overall weighted average credit rating of 'A-' to ensure that the investment portfolio is aligned with the Company's capital preservation objectives.

B1.3 Key Functions

PREMIUM establishes the following Key and critical / important Functions:

- Actuarial
- Risk Management
- Compliance
- Internal Audit
- Investment
- Insurance (including Reinsurance) & Claims
- Finance
- Insurance Distribution
- IT & ICT (including Cyber & Disaster Recovery)
- Sustainability (incl. ESG)

These functions are responsible for providing oversight of the relevant area and providing assurance to the Board on the operation of the Company's risk management framework. Each of the functions has full, unimpaired, access to Company information and officers for the timely and effective execution of their duties.

All functions within the organization are overseen by their respective function heads, ensuring they have the appropriate authority to carry out their roles effectively. Additionally, all key functions, as prescribed by the Solvency II Delegated Regulations, are overseen by members of the Board of Directors of PREMIUM, as disclosed in the following sections.

B1.3.1 Risk Management

The responsibility and ownership of the risk management framework rests entirely with the Board and the Risk and Compliance Committee was established to oversee this function. The Risk Management Function is managed by the in-house Risk & Compliance Officer of the Company. This function sets and manages the risk management framework in line with the Company's strategic direction, reviews and monitor the risk register and appetite of the Company, oversees the calculation of the SCR and continuance compliance therewith and oversee and manage the ORSA process to ensure that this forms an integral part of the decision-making process. Mrs Jessica Stivala, independent, non-executive Director of Premium, is responsible for the oversight of this key function.

B1.3.2 Compliance

The responsibility and ownership of compliance rests entirely with the Board and the Risk and Compliance Committee was established to oversee this function. The Compliance Function is managed by the in-house Risk & Compliance Officer of the Company. This function manages and monitor the Compliance Monitoring Programme and ensures that the Company is continuously in line with the relevant rules and regulations. The Risk & Compliance Officer also guides the Board on forthcoming regulatory changes and coordinates compliance related training to the employees. Mr Marek Benko, non-executive Director of Premium, is responsible for the oversight of this key function.

B1.3.3 Actuarial

The Company's Actuarial Function (AF) is outsourced to a reputable actuarial consultancy firm, Tools4F. The appointed service provider holds the appropriate skills, expertise and resources required for the operations of the Company. The AF is objective and free from the influence of other parties. The AF maintains appropriate procedures, processes, and systems sufficient to allow the Company to reasonably estimate its policyholder obligations, potential insurance and reinsurance exposures, and capital requirements consistent with applicable laws and recognized industry standards and in accordance with Article 48 of the Solvency II Directive and Article 272 of Delegated Regulation EU 2015/35. The duties of the Actuarial Function include:

- Oversee the calculation of technical provisions;
- Confirm appropriateness of methodologies and assumptions;
- Validate methodologies and carry out back-testing against experience;
- Ensure consistency, accuracy, and reliability of data;
- Periodically report to the Insurance (including Reinsurance) & Claims Committee and the Board;
- Contributing to the effective implementation of the risk management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements and to the compilation of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment;
- Communicate with the MFSA, and the Company's internal and external auditors as may be required;
- Present to the Board, a written Actuarial Function Report on an annual basis. The report documents all the tasks undertaken for the year and their results and includes the opinions on underwriting and the adequacy of reinsurance agreements, as well as all requirements stipulated under Article 48 of the Solvency II Directive; and
- Provide other assistance in the production of quarterly and annual regulatory returns for the Company.

Moreover, PREMIUM engages the services of Com-PASS Advisory s.r.o., an independent third-party actuarial consultancy, to support the calculation of technical provisions. During 2025, the Company further strengthened its governance framework by developing further its inhouse actuarial expertise, enhancing internal oversight, continuity, and technical capability. The Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") is the individual within the Company who acts as the overall coordinator and main contact for these providers. In 2025, the oversight for the outsourced Actuarial function was being carried out by the Board, collectively. In Jan 2026, Mr Stefan Polacek, was nominated as the Executive Board member responsible for the oversight of the outsourced Actuarial function.

B1.3.4 Internal Audit

The activities of the Company's Internal Audit Function (IAF) are outsourced to RSM Malta, which house the appropriate skills, expertise and resources required for the operations of the Company. The remit of the internal audit function is to objectively examine and evaluate the functioning, adequacy and effectiveness of the internal controls and all other elements of the Company's System of Governance. The internal audit function is also an important part of the Risk Management system, providing an independent assessment of the adequacy of, and compliance with internal strategies, policies, processes, reporting procedures and the Company's risk management framework.

To ensure its effectiveness as an independent function within the organisation and to enable it to carry out its duties in an objective and impartial manner, the Internal Audit Function:

- Is not subject to the instructions of the general management or the Board, except to the extent that the Board must approve all audit plans;
- Is able to exercise its assignments on its own initiative in all areas of the Company within the Company;
- Is free to communicate directly with all staff, including those of third-party service providers and to express its opinion;
- Has a complete and unrestricted right to obtain information, which includes the prompt provision of all necessary information, the availability of all essential documentation and the ability to see into all the Company's activities and processes relevant for the discharge of its responsibilities, including those at third party service providers;
- Is granted access to any of the Company's records, files or data including management information and Board and Committee meeting minutes whenever relevant for the performance of its tasks, including those at the third-party service providers;
- Works under an annual audit plan, based on a methodical risk analysis, which takes into account all activities and the complete System of Governance, as well as expected developments of activities and innovations. The plan ensures that all significant activities are reviewed within a reasonable period of time, in accordance with an established audit cycle. The Company expects that the internal audit to review all significant activities of PREMIUM over a three-year period; and
- The internal audit reports are complemented by an adequate follow-up procedure in order to keep track of the status of remedial measures.

The internal audit reports including recommendations and management actions (as applicable) are reviewed and overseen by the Audit Committee and presented to the Board for approval. Mr Karl Micallef, independent, non-executive director of PREMIUM and chairperson of the Audit Committee, is the Board member with oversight responsible for this outsourced key function.

B1.4 Remuneration Policy and Practices

Under the principle of proportionality, the Company does not have a dedicated remuneration committee and the duties otherwise pertaining to such a committee are vested with the Board of Directors. The Board of PREMIUM retains sole responsibility for the Remuneration Policy of the Company.

Requirements on remuneration for the purposes of the sound and prudent management of the business and in order to prevent remuneration arrangements which encourage excessive risk are captured in the Remuneration policy of the Company. In setting the remuneration policy, the Board recognizes the need to be competitive in an international market.

The remuneration policy applies to persons who run the Company, any staff of the Company or personnel of third-party service providers of the Company.

The remuneration of all personnel should be is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure that the remuneration arrangements do not impair the duty of all personnel to act honestly, fairly, and professionally;
- Ensure that clients are treated fairly and that their interests are not prejudiced by the remuneration practices adopted in the short, medium, or long term;
- Ensure that personnel are fairly and responsibly rewarded in return for high levels of performance in the respective roles;
- Create a strong, performance-oriented environment whilst attracting, motivating, and retaining talent;
- Ensure that no person is involved in deciding their own remuneration outcome;

- Be consistent with the business strategy of the Company and risk-focused to promote sound and effective risk management;
- Be aligned with the system of governance and incorporate measures that aim at avoiding conflicts of interest;
- Should not encourage risk-taking behaviour that is inconsistent with the Company's risk management strategy and avoid excessive risk-taking;
- Should observe any limitations imposed by collective bargaining arrangements, statutorily determined redundancy pay-outs and other applicable legislation; and
- Be gender neutral.

By aligning its remuneration policy with effective risk management, it is less likely that the Company's personnel will have incentives to act in a manner that is inconsistent with the risk-appetite of the Company and contrary to the interests of its clients. The remuneration policy further requires the effective management of any conflicts of interest.

Employees receive remuneration (in fixed and variable form) commensurate with their skill, knowledge and experience, qualifications, and role within the Company, in line with the Remuneration Policy. The Company does not provide any supplementary pension or early retirement schemes.

Directors are not entitled to share options or shares or performance bonuses commensurate with the turnover or profitability of the Company.

B1.5 Sustainable Finance Requirements

The integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) risk into the prudential framework of insurance and reinsurance undertakings was mandated by the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/1256, effective from August 2022. In response, the Company has undertaken a comprehensive review of its current governance framework and has proactively integrated ESG considerations.

The Company has in place a dedicated ESG governance policy and appointed a Sustainability Officer, who serves as the Managing Director of PREMIUM. In accordance with the Company's ESG policy, ESG risks are systematically measured, monitored, and reported through the Company's risk register. This ensures transparency and accountability in managing ESG-related risks and opportunities.

Furthermore, the Board has reviewed and approved an Investment Policy that incorporates sustainability risks pertaining to the investment portfolio.

PREMIUM, as a Public Interest Entity ("PIE"), continues to monitor the developments of the Sustainable Financial Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR"), the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive ("CSRD") and EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities Regulations to comply with the respective requirements. In 2025, the Company was not captured by the reporting rules of SFDR since PREMIUM does not offer insurance-based investment products (IBIPs) and was not captured by the CSRD because it is not a listed public interest company and does not employ over 500 employees. The "Omnibus" simplification package approved in December 2025 introduced new thresholds by increasing the number of employees to 1,000 employees and more than Eur450m in turnover for large PIEs and provided a two-year deferral for specific CSRD reporting requirements by the "Stop-the-Clock" Directive. However, the Company is continuously monitoring the development of the upcoming proposed changes in the SFDR, and CSRD, CSDDD, ESRS and related taxonomies, including any changes in the respective criteria and thresholds. Although the Company is currently outside the direct scope of these frameworks—due to not offering investment products, not being listed, and not

meeting applicable size thresholds—it remains committed to monitoring developments and voluntarily aligning its Product Oversight and Governance (POG) processes with emerging ESG good practices where proportionate to its business model

B1.6 Material Changes in the System of Governance

In addition to the information provided under Section B1.1, in 2025, Mr Peter Valent resigned from the role of CFO and executive Director of the Company.

Building on the actions taken in 2024 to strengthen the Company's governance framework in 2025, the Company further enhanced its governance framework through the following:

- Appointment of Mr Peter Valent as Non-Executive Director (NED) following his previous appointment as CFO and Executive Director.
- Appointment of Mr Stefan Polacek as CFO following the resignation of Mr. Peter Valent, previously appointed as CFO.
- Appointment of Mrs Jessica Stivala, independent non-executive director (INED) as Chairperson of the Risk and Compliance Committee.

Furthermore, during the first quarter of 2026, PREMIUM formalised the following enhancements to its governance framework through the following MFSA approved positions:

- Appointment of Mrs Jessica Stivala, (INED) as Chairperson of the Board
- Appointment of Mr Marek Benko, as Chief Operation Officer and Executive Director, previously appointed as a Non-Executive Director.
- Appointment of Mr Stefan Polacek as CFO and Executive Director following the resignation of Mr. Peter Valent from the position of CFO and Executive Director.
- Appointment of Mr David Soukenik as Non- Executive Director
- Appointment of Mr Sean Agius as Board member with oversight responsibility for Distribution Function
- Appointment of Ms Eva Juristová as a Non- Executive Director and member of the Audit Committee

In addition to the ongoing Board policies review exercise, the following has been carried out by the Company:

- Introduced a Beneficial Owner Policy, which was approved by the Board in July 2025.
- Redraft of the Business Continuity Policy, which was approved by the Board in July 2025.
- Introduced a new Internal Control Policy, which was approved by the Board in October 2025.
- Established Human Resource (HR) policies related to (i) Health and Safety and (ii) Work Related Governance, which was approved by the Board in Jan 2026.
- Enhanced further the ICT Framework with the introduction of a Password Policy, which was approved by the Board in Jan 2026.

B1.7 Material Transactions

During the reporting period, PREMIUM received two capital contributions, amounting to € 5,900,000 from its sole shareholder PREMIUM INVESTMENT GROUP s.r.o. (2024: nil). The capital contribution strengthens the Company's capital base and supports its solvency position under the Solvency II framework. The contribution qualifies as unrestricted Tier 1 own funds for regulatory solvency purposes. The contribution was made following the required regulatory notifications and approvals.

B2 Fit and proper requirements

B2.1 Requirements for Skills, Knowledge, and Expertise

PREMIUM requires that members of the Board and those individuals carrying out other significant functions are fit to carry out their roles through the possession of the necessary skills, knowledge and experience and that all such individuals are of good repute and integrity. This ensures an appropriate spread of skills and knowledge for managing the business.

The fitness requirements set out collectively to the Board, and senior management employees cover at least the following areas:

- Knowledge of insurance (including reinsurance) and financial markets;
- Understanding of the business strategy and the business model;
- Understanding of the systems of governance;
- Knowledge of financial matters, actuarial analysis, and management information; and
- Understanding of the regulatory framework and requirements.

B2.2 Policies and Processes regarding "Fit Requirements"

The Board considers the skills, knowledge and experience required prior to any new executive/management appointment and assess whether the individual meets the requirements. On an ongoing basis, all individuals carrying out significant function/s are required to ensure that their skills and knowledge are kept up-to-date and this to be confirmed annually. The fitness of key individuals is monitored and reported on by the Compliance Function.

B2.3 Policies and Processes regarding "Proper Requirements"

All individuals and/or outsourced providers carrying out key or significant functions for the Company are required to demonstrate that they meet the Company's proper requirements regarding their reputation and character.

In order to assess whether this requirement is met, the following factors will be considered.

- The individual's character;
- The individual's personal behaviour;
- The individual's business conduct;
- Any criminal aspects;
- Any financial aspects; and
- Any regulatory aspects.

PREMIUM's Compliance Function ensures that appropriate notification documents are prepared for all individuals carrying out notifiable functions for the Company and submitted for regulatory approval. The Compliance Function is responsible for checking propriety on an ongoing basis and reports to the Board at least annually.

B3 Risk Management Framework

B3.1 Risk Management System

B3.1.1 Company Risk Management

PREMIUM's Risk Management framework described below, drives the Company's risk management culture and processes. The Company maintains a Risk Register and Risk Appetite matrix and solvency requirements are considered as part of the Company's ORSA process. PREMIUM carries out the solvency calculations and prepares the ORSA report with the support of the outsourced actuarial service providers.

B3.1.2 Overview

PREMIUM categorises its risks as follows:

- Strategic Risk
- Insurance Risk
- Reinsurance Risk
- Market Risk (Including Investment Risk)
- Liquidity Risk
- Credit Risk (Including Default Risk)
- Concentration Risk
- Operational Risk
- Reputational Risk
- Asset-Liability Management (ALM) Risk
- IT & ICT Risk
- Governance Risk
- Regulatory / Compliance Risk
- ESG Risk

PREMIUM's aim is to ensure that the business is managed at all times in a risk-focussed manner in order to achieve the Company's overall strategic objectives. The Company has in place policies, processes, and procedures for the management of risks.

The systems of governance are based on the principle of proportionality, such that systems are proportionate to the nature, scale, and complexity of PREMIUM's operations.

B3.1.3 Risk Management Strategies, Objectives, Processes and Reporting

PREMIUM's risk management policy is intended to identify all material risks, minimise risks wherever possible and manage and control all significant risks within acceptable limits. The ultimate goals are to ensure policyholder protection, both now and in the future and, for the Company to achieve the Company's overall strategic objectives.

The Company sets risk appetites and tolerance limits for each category of risk and monitors performance on a quarterly basis.

B3.1.4 Identification, Measurement, Monitoring, Management and Reporting of Risks

PREMIUM's Board regularly discusses and considers actual or potential risks and utilises a Risk Register to do so. All risks identified are recorded and assessed as to their impact and the likelihood of their occurrence, both on an inherent basis (before controls and mitigations) and on a residual basis (after taking account of appropriate controls and mitigations).

The highest rated risks are reported to the Board on a regular basis by the Risk & Compliance Function Holder. In addition, at each Board meeting, consideration is given to whether the Company's risk profile or risk exposures have changed or altered due to changes to the Company's micro and macro environment.

Risk events are reported to the Board when they occur and are recorded in the Risk Event Log (which forms part of the Risk Register), including their impact and resolution. Where further investigation is required, the Board will delegate responsibility and agree timescales as appropriate.

In addition, the Board receives reports from the Internal Audit function as to the adequacy, effectiveness, and efficiency of the internal controls. The findings of such reports are considered by the Board in the assessment aspects of the risks and if appropriate, fed directly into the Company's ORSA process.

B3.1.5 Implementation of Risk Management Function

Responsibility for and ownership of the risk management rests with the Board, working together with Risk & Compliance Officer and senior members of staff.

B3.1.6 Significant Risks Faced by The Company

The table below represents the top 5 risk categories as recorded in the Risk Register as at 31st December 2025.

Risk Category	Risk Description	Controls/Mitigation	Residual Risk Level and Rating
Strategic	Risk of failure to achieve strategic objectives, and geopolitical events, namely the war in Ukraine, driving high inflation and recession	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategic planning• performance monitoring• geopolitical and economic risk landscape monitoring	Medium 17
Reserving	Risk of under-reserving, delayed claim settlements, and reserve deterioration, especially when acting as a co-insurer without direct control. May lead to financial loss, SCR strain, and regulatory or reputational damage from poor claims handling or adverse publicity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reserve reviews (internal/external)• co-insurer monitoring• claims SLAs• jurisdictional risk watch• reputational risk considerations	Medium 15

Risk Category	Risk Description	Controls/Mitigation	Residual Risk Level and Rating
Reinsurance	Risk of inadequate reinsurance strategy, poor counterparty selection, ineffective risk transfer, or loss of reinsurance capacity, leading to financial loss, increased SCR, and reduced competitiveness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Counterparty credit checks, risk transfer monitoring market capacity reviews 	Medium 14
Regulatory / Compliance Risk	Risk of non-compliance with laws, regulations and standards, including IRRD, AI Act, IFRS 17, Solvency II Risk of non-compliance with internal policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of regulatory landscape compliance controls staff training timely reporting 	Medium 12

Residual risk rating scores are reported in alignment with the median rating assigned to each respective risk category.

The Risk Register is maintained and updated by the Risk & Compliance Officer and is subject to regular review by the Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board.

B3.2 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment

B3.2.1 ORSA Process and Integration

PREMIUM has established a policy setting out the requirement to carry out an Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”). This policy is reviewed annually and is designed to ensure that all material risks faced by the Company are appropriately assessed and the level of capital required to manage these risks or other risk mitigation measures are determined and put in place. The ORSA provides the Board and management with a thorough understanding of the Company’s risk profile and provide the information needed to make appropriate decisions.

The ORSA takes account of historic performance and future forecasts/budgets over the business planning horizon, which is a period of three years. The Risk & Compliance Officer and the executive management team, with the support of the relevant outsourced providers, carry out the ORSA.

PREMIUM conducts at least an annual ORSA after which a formal report is prepared. The ORSA process is continuous throughout the year, with consideration being given as to whether any decisions, events, issues, market factors or similar are likely to impact the Company’s risk profile, appetite, free reserves, or other relevant matters. In such a case, the impact on the Company’s own assessment of its capital needs will be considered and, if required, a further ORSA together with an SCR calculation will be carried out. This ensures that the Company’s existing and forecast capital position and risk profile are properly considered in any strategic decisions.

The ORSA process is carried out by the executive management team with the support and coordination of the Risk Management Function, with input and oversight by the Board of Directors. The ORSA Report is approved by the Board.

B3.2.2 ORSA Performance Documentation and Review

The ORSA is an iterative process which relies on key elements of the business.

The ORSA is conducted as follows:

- Production of annual Business Plan or revision/reforecast of existing Business Plan;
- Forecast or reforecast of business for the three subsequent years;
- Calculation from historical data for relevant patterns/assumptions and use of market data for validation purposes;
- Calculation of the SCR based on the Business Plan and assumptions;
- Discussion by the Board of the Business Plan, assumptions, and other details underlying the SCR calculation;
- Revision of the Business Plan, assumptions and/or SCR calculation where required following such discussion;
- Consideration of specific risks, PREMIUM's specific risk profile, limits, and tolerances as to their impact on the Business Plan, assumptions, and/or SCR calculation;
- Stress and scenario testing of the Business Plan, assumptions, and/or SCR calculations; and
- Final discussion and sign-off by the Board.

The ORSA documentation comprises the following:

- Risk Register
- Business Plan assumptions and projections
- SCR model
- Minutes of Board discussion
- Final ORSA report

B3.2.3 Relationship between Solvency Needs, Risk Profile, Capital Management and Risk Management

The ORSA enables the Board to assess the Company's capital needs over the planning horizon, which is three years. The ORSA is carried out taking due account of PREMIUM's specific risk profile and includes both risks explicitly captured in the Standard Formula, as well as risks which are either not captured or not able to be mitigated through capital. All risks are considered in the ORSA process.

PREMIUM's capital management policy has been established to ensure that the Company has in place the appropriate levels and quality of capital both as required by the SCR calculation and as determined by the ORSA. The policy aims to ensure that appropriate plans are in place to enable the Company to meet its capital requirements both in the immediate and the medium-term future and that all items of own funds comply with the relevant rules, regulations, and legislation.

The Risk Management Function takes due account of the available capital, the Company's risk profile, future business plans and the outcome of the ORSA in an iterative cycle.

B4 Internal Control System

B4.1 Internal Control System

PREMIUM is committed to managing its business in a risk-focused manner. To achieve this, appropriate controls have been put in place to reduce risks where possible. Risk management and adherence to the internal controls are an integral part of the business culture.

Responsibility for establishing an appropriate internal control environment rest with the Board as a whole, and its Directors individually. Responsibility for adherence to internal controls rests with all individuals involved in the senior management of the business.

The Risk Management Policy of the PREMIUM is aimed at ensuring effective risk mitigation and operational efficiency. This policy mandates the following:

- Establishment of processes and procedures for the identification and assessment of risks;
- Implementation of appropriate measures to control identified risks;
- Provision of training and awareness programs to ensure individuals understand their roles in maintaining internal controls; and
- Adoption of robust monitoring and review processes to ensure the ongoing effectiveness of internal controls.

In addition to the Risk Management Policy, in 2025, the Board of PREMIUM approved the Internal Control Policy of the Company and is aimed at ensuring effective control implementation and oversight and achieve operational efficiency.

B4.2 Key Internal Control Procedures

Internal controls at PREMIUM are designed to:

- Enable PREMIUM to carry out its business in an efficient and effective manner;
- Ensure adherence to strategy and policies as set out by the Board;
- Safeguard the company's assets;
- Ensure the accuracy and reliability of data;
- Ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial information; and
- Ensure the accuracy and reliability of management information used in decision-making

Internal controls to mitigate risks are set out in the Company's Risk Register. Such controls function to reduce the level of inherent risk to a level of residual risk consistent with the Board's risk appetite for that area. The Register is reviewed by the Board on a quarterly basis, and this includes ongoing consideration of the appropriateness of the controls.

Controls included in the framework are both proactive and reactive and can be characterised as:

- **Preventative** (To prevent undesirable events from occurring)
- **Directive** (To ensure a desired outcome)
- **Detective** (To detect and correct undesirable events that have occurred)

Moreover, the Internal Audit function reviews both high level and operational controls as part of its role.

Individuals involved in the management of the business have a duty to act ethically and with integrity. This requires them to operate within the agreed internal control framework, to avoid conflicts of interest, and to comply with all relevant company policies. Individuals also have a duty to monitor relevant controls on an ongoing basis and to inform the Board, Risk & Compliance Function, and the Internal Audit Function of observed or known weaknesses or failures within the internal control system.

B4.3 Compliance Function

B4.3.1 Implementation of Compliance Function

The Compliance Function is an integral and significant element of PREMIUM's business, responsible for ensuring the Company complies with all relevant rules, regulations, guidance, and legislation for all applicable EU requirements. The Compliance Function also reports to the Board on any relevant changes in the legal environment in which the Company operates.

The Risk & Compliance Officer is responsible for the management of this function. The Compliance Function has established a Compliance Monitoring Programme which is approved by the Board on an annual basis. Compliance formally reports to the Board and Risk & Compliance Committee on a quarterly basis on tasks carried out during the quarter. The Board does not otherwise seek to instruct or influence the Compliance Function.

B4.3.2 Independence and Authority of Compliance Function

The in-house Compliance Function is operationally independent from the other areas of the business.

The Compliance Function is authorised to access all areas of the business and is has full and unrestricted access to all information, records, property, personnel, and activities, including those residing with outsourced service providers.

B4.3.3 Compliance Activities During the Period

During the period, the Compliance Function provided required assistance to the Company in the following key areas:

- Communication with MFSA
- Reviewing company governance framework to ensure full adherence to MFSA "Conduct of Business" rules
- Preparation & update of the Compliance Monitoring Programme
- Maintenance of Conflicts of Interest Register
- Monitoring of Data Protection Register
- Maintenance of Breach Logs
- Guidance on regulatory or legislative changes

B5 Internal Audit Function

B5.1 Implementation of the Internal Audit Function

Internal Audit is an objective and independent activity, whose role is to help management achieve the Company's objectives by constantly improving the effectiveness of the Company's operations.

It is mandated to evaluate management's approach to risk management and governance, with particular emphasis on systems of internal control. It investigates how the Company's processes and controls operate to assess their effectiveness in ensuring compliance with strategy and policies.

Internal Audit aims to assist management by identifying areas of significant risk and proposing improvements where required.

PREMIUM's Internal Audit function covers all aspects of the Company's business including:

- Governance and business planning
- Underwriting and policy administration
- Claims handling and reserving
- Investment & Liquidity
- Finance/Accounting
- IT & ICT Systems

PREMIUM's Internal Audit Function is overseen by an Independent Non-Executive Director with the actual function outsourced to a professional services provider, RSM Malta.

B5.2 Independence and Objectivity of the Internal Audit Function

Where an internal audit has been requested, the auditor(s) is authorised to review all areas of the Company and its business and is therefore entitled to have full and unrestricted access to all information, records, property, personnel, and activities.

Staff and management have a duty to make all requested information available promptly and to assist with any enquiries.

The Board approves the audit plan and is free to request additional areas to be reviewed by Internal Audit. In addition, the Board receives and reviews the reports produced by any internal audits. However, the Board does not otherwise seek to instruct or influence the internal audit team.

The internal audit plan will selectively cover areas including:

- Suitability of the internal control system and its efficiency
- Failures/shortcomings of any internal control and potential improvements
- Compliance with internal strategies and policies
- Compliance with internal procedures and processes
- Actions taken to remedy past inadequacies
- Reported deficiencies, failings, and irregularities
- Material functions/activities carried out by outsourced service providers
- Performance of outsourced providers

B6 Actuarial function

B6.1 Implementation of Actuarial Function

The role of the Actuarial Function is to provide the Board with an independent perspective on key insurance aspects of the Company's operations. This will ensure that the Board is fully informed of matters that may impact the business.

PREMIUM's Actuarial Function covers all aspects of the business regarding insurance risk, including:

- Underwriting
- Reinsurance
- Other risk mitigations
- Reserving
- Capital
- Data

The Actuarial Function (AF) has been outsourced to a reputable actuarial consultancy firm, Tools4, since February 2023. In line with Solvency II requirements, all outsourced functions remain subject to Board oversight. Responsibility for overseeing the outsourced AF has now been assigned to Mr. Stefan Polacek, a qualified actuary who also serves as the Company's CFO and Executive Director. Mr. Polacek is a highly experienced insurance industry professional and is well-placed to ensure effective supervision of this function.

Specific duties of the Actuarial Function include:

- Oversee the calculation of technical provisions;
- Confirm appropriateness of methodologies and assumptions;
- Validate methodologies and carry out back-testing against experience;
- Ensure consistency, accuracy, and reliability of data;
- Provide an opinion on the underwriting policy and reinsurance arrangements; and
- Periodically report to the Board.

PREMIUM has also appointed external outsourced actuarial service providers who are entirely independent from operational aspects of the business to support the Actuarial Function Holder in performance of its duties and responsibilities.

They provide quarterly reporting including the IBNR reserves and assist in the annual report on the activities of the Actuarial Function.

These reports assist the Board in its decision-making process and identify any areas where improvements are required. They also highlight any material uncertainty about data accuracy and explain the mitigating actions taken to correct such uncertainty.

In the second half of 2025, PREMIUM further strengthened its governance framework through several key appointments, including the recruitment of a qualified actuary as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Director, as well as an experienced insurance mathematician, significantly enhancing the Company's in-house actuarial capabilities.

B6.2 Activities Undertaken During the Year

A comprehensive technical provisions methodology review, has been completed in September 2025 which led to enhancements to valuation methodologies, resulting in increased technical provisions and capital requirements. This review further included an independent third-party expert assessment, confirming alignment with Solvency II valuation principles.

During the period, PREMIUM's Actuarial Function was also involved in the review of the Company's Underwriting and Reserving policy and procedures.

B6.3 Contribution to Risk Management

PREMIUM's Actuarial Function provides the Board with a separate view of key operational aspects of the business, specifically around data, the robustness of the capital calculation, and the Underwriting and Reinsurance policies. The use of an external actuarial services fulfils the Actuarial Function holder role and provides the required degree of independence.

B7 Outsourcing

B7.1 Outsourcing Policy

PREMIUM operates a model whereby various services required are outsourced to reputable and professional third-party service providers. While this creates additional risk, it enables the Company to operate in the most efficient and effective manner.

Outsourcing is defined as the contracting out of all, or part, of an internal process or internal activities to a third-party provider on a continuous basis. PREMIUM has in place an outsourcing policy which ensures that all outsourcing will:

- Support PREMIUM's business strategy and key objectives;
- Provide policyholders with an experience at least as good – or better – than an in-house alternative;
- Enable PREMIUM to deliver a service experience to insureds at a cost consistent with the Company's cost objectives/budget/business plan;
- Enable PREMIUM to exercise control over outsourced service providers to ensure that any risks are properly identified, understood, and appropriately mitigated; and
- Enable PREMIUM to demonstrate that its responsibilities in respect of outsourced activities are being effectively discharged.

While PREMIUM outsources certain key activities, the Company retains all decision-making powers and ultimate responsibility for the outsourced services.

PREMIUM's Outsourcing Policy, which is reviewed annually, sets out the governance framework and controls applicable to all outsourcing and sub-contracting arrangements. The Policy covers the following key elements:

- The definition of outsourcing;
- Responsibility for implementation and operation of the Policy and consequent controls and processes;
- The criteria for outsourcing;
- Due diligence procedures for potential providers;
- Establishment of appropriate contractual arrangements which clearly define responsibilities and allow adequate supervision and control;
- Establishment of appropriate contingency planning, including terminating or exiting the arrangement;
- Periodic audit requirements;
- The approval process;
- Risk assessment and risk mitigation measures; and
- Monitoring and ongoing requirements.

B7.2 Outsourced Functions and Activities

The following table sets out the functions outsourced by PREMIUM.

Significant Function	Jurisdiction
Company Secretarial Services	Malta
Actuarial Function Holder	Czech Republic
Actuarial Consultant	Czech Republic
Internal Audit	Malta

B7.3 Information on Outsourced Providers

Outsourced Provider	Outsourced Function or Activity	Authorisation, Capacity, Key Persons
Com-PASS Advisory s.r.o.	Provision of quarterly reports on the IBNR reserves, an annual report on the adequacy of claims reserving provisions as well as support in the preparation of the annual report on the activities of the Actuarial function.	<p>A consultancy firm based in Czech Republic specialising in providing its clients (which includes mainly insurance companies) support with professional actuarial services.</p> <p>Team comprises persons with the necessary range of skills, knowledge, and experience to provide the services.</p>
Tools4F s.r.o.	Actuarial Function Holder which duties extend to the provision of calculation of Own Funds SCR & MCR, creation of quarterly and annual QRTs, Input into the risk management system and ORSA process and reporting.	<p>A consultancy firm based in Czech Republic specialising in providing its clients (which includes mainly insurance companies) professional actuarial services.</p> <p>Team comprises persons with the necessary range of skills, knowledge, and experience to provide the services.</p>
RSM Malta	Internal Audit	RSM is an established and reputable service provider specialising in Finance and Audit.
Ganado Services Limited	Company Secretary	Ganado Services Ltd is a reputable and experienced provider of company secretarial functions and support.

B8 Any Other Information

B8.1 Adequacy of Systems of Governance

PREMIUM's Directors are closely involved in all key aspects of the business. The Company is not complex, focussing mainly on a few lines of business, with known and fully understood risks. The systems of governance have therefore been established taking due account of the principle of proportionality, being appropriate to the size, nature, and scale of the operations.

The Board has in place a process of regularly evaluating the effectiveness of the systems of governance to ensure that:

- The established criteria and processes are still appropriate to the nature, scale, and complexity of the business
- These are still operating as planned
- The key functions are appropriately meeting their responsibilities

The Risk & Compliance Officer monitors the effectiveness of the systems of governance on ongoing basis and put forward any proposed changes during the Risk & Compliance Committee Meeting for onward transmission to the Board for discussion and approval.

A further independent review is carried out by the Internal Audit function with respect to the established areas for review as per the Internal Audit Plan. The review of the effectiveness of the Internal Audit function itself will be carried out by the Board.

In addition, the Board may identify and initiate in-depth reviews of any governance areas where concerns arise or were deemed appropriate.

C Risk Profile

PREMIUM's governance framework sets out the type and level of risk which the Company is willing to accept in the achievement of its strategic objectives. This framework provides both qualitative and quantitative measures and limits, which are considered when making key business decisions.

PREMIUM's business focusses primarily on carefully selected elements of Industrial and Commercial property and liability insurance, with further diversification achieved through an increasing portfolio of retail business.

PREMIUM's risk profile is set out in the table below:

Risk Category	% of SCR at 31 December 2025	% of SCR at 31 December 2024
Market Risk	6%	5%
Counterparty Risk	21%	22%
Underwriting Risk	61%	60%
Operational Risk	12%	13%

C1 Underwriting Risk

C1.1 Material Risks

Insurance risk is comprised of underwriting and reserve risk and represents the primary risk of the Company, reflecting the core nature of its business activities. The Company accepts insurance risk through its insurance contracts, where it assumes the risk of loss from persons or organisations that are directly subject to the underlying loss. The Company is exposed to the uncertainty surrounding the timing, frequency and severity of claims under these contracts.

Appropriate underwriting and risk selection/pricing are directly linked in a continuous feedback cycle to reserving and claims development and are the fundamental drivers in enabling business performance to be managed.

Control over insurance risk is directly linked to the strategy and the need to deliver sustainable underwriting profit through the market cycle.

Underwriting risk arises from the risk of loss from changes in insurance liabilities. This can arise from inadequate pricing or risk selection, inappropriate reserving, or other fluctuations in the timing, frequency, and severity of insured events.

PREMIUM has identified and actively manages the following key insurance risks, including:

- Risks priced too low, resulting in unprofitable business being written;
- Targeted undesirable market segments, resulting in unprofitable business being written;
- Suboptimal reinsurance strategy, which may result in either inadequate protection or unnecessarily high costs;
- Under-reserving for claims, resulting in deteriorating performance and inappropriate decision making;
- Increase in frequency of claims, resulting in financial loss; and
- Increase in the cost and/or frequency of claims (including those related to catastrophe events), resulting in unanticipated financial losses.

C1.2 Material Risk Concentrations

The Company primarily writes property and liability risks. The most significant risks arise from natural disasters, climate change and other catastrophes (i.e. high severity, low frequency events).

Concentration risk may also arise from a single insurance contract issued to a particular demographic group, geographic location, or to types of commercial business. The Company is exposed to the uncertainty around the timing, frequency, and severity of claims under these contracts.

As the Company expands its portfolio within its operating territories, concentration risk is expected to increase due to the accumulation of exposures in specific regions or sectors.

C1.3 Risk Mitigations

PREMIUM has various risk mitigations in place, including controls to manage insurance risk and appropriate risk transfer mechanisms.

The Company uses reinsurance as one of the key techniques for mitigating insurance risk. The primary objectives of the reinsurance programme are to limit the volatility of financial results, protect own

funds and capital, and ensure an adequate level of solvency in the event of adverse developments in claims experience.

Reinsurance arrangements are concluded with external reinsurers that meet defined credit quality requirements. The Company cooperates exclusively with reinsurers with a sufficiently high credit rating. The creditworthiness of reinsurers is regularly monitored and assessed in order to minimise counterparty default risk.

The reinsurance programme is designed in line with the structure of the insurance portfolio and the Company's risk profile and consists mainly of the following forms of reinsurance:

- **proportional reinsurance (quota share reinsurance)**, under which an agreed proportion of premiums and claims is ceded to the reinsurer, thereby reducing the Company's exposure to frequency risk;
- **proportional surplus reinsurance**, which applies to insurance contracts with higher sums insured, whereby the Company retains risk up to a predefined retention limit and cedes the portion of risk exceeding this limit to reinsurers;
- **non-proportional reinsurance (excess of loss)**, which provides protection against high individual losses or the accumulation of losses exceeding a defined retention level.

The specific structure and parameters of the reinsurance programme are reviewed on a regular basis, taking into account developments in the insurance portfolio, claims experience and the overall risk profile of the Company.

The reinsurance programme has a significant impact on the reduction of insurance risk, in particular in respect of losses with high severity or during periods of unfavourable claims development. The Management considers the reinsurance arrangements to be appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the insurance risks to which the Company is exposed.

The main controls in place help to reduce the level of underwriting and reserving risk are:

- Detailed review of regular management information (MI) to monitor underwriting and claims performance;
- Regular review and audit of claims and underwriting files;
- Annual independent actuarial review of claims provisions;
- Quarterly actuarial reviews of IBNR claims provisions;
- Regular updates of the Risk Register, including reporting of any risk events;
- Stress testing of loss ratios as part of the ORSA process; and
- In-house oversight and control of large claims or underwriting referrals.

C1.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

As part of the ORSA process, insurance risk will be subject to stress and scenario tests. These tests are intended to assess the likely impact of adverse situations on the Company's capital requirement and assess those factors or combination of factors which may cause the Company to fail. Stress and scenario tests will include:

- Material changes in premium and claims volumes;
- Macro adverse risk considerations like geopolitical and economic risks;
- Volatility in future loss ratios;
- Combination of changes in premium and claims volumes together with increase in operational costs; and
- CAT Risks like climate change calamities.

C2 Market Risk

C2.1 Material Risks

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact as a consequence of market movements such as currency exchange rates, interest rates and other price changes. Market risk arises due to fluctuations in both the value of assets held and the value of liabilities. The Company considers market risk to consist mainly of the risk of fluctuations in the value of or income from its assets due to external factors in the marketplace. The objectives are to:

- Follow a prudent person approach to selection and acquiring of assets; and
- Maximise consistent returns in line with the Company's risk appetite and set guidelines.

The Company only invests in assets whose risks it can properly identify, measure, monitor, control, and report in accordance with the Prudent Person Principle and which meet its specific risk profile and approved risk tolerance limits.

In 2024, the Company granted a discretionary mandate to an asset management firm, tasking them with the management of its investment portfolio within a defined investment universe and specific parameters.

All assets are invested in a manner as to ensure the security, quality, liquidity, and reasonable return on the investment. The market risk seeks to achieve a balanced matching profile in line with the set parameters in the Investment Policy.

The Company's market risk exposure slightly increased during the financial period compared to 2024, primarily driven by higher investment exposure and an increased allocation to non-sovereign bonds, including corporate and bank bonds within the EEA.

C2.2 Material Risk Concentrations

The strategy of the Company is to acquire assets which are properly diversified in such a way as to avoid excessive reliance and accumulation of risk on any particular asset, issuer or group of undertakings and/or geographical area. The current investment parameters established by the Board are reflective of the low-risk appetite.

C2.3 Risk Mitigations

In line with prudence management, the Company exercise control through monthly management accounting, quarterly SCR calculation and ongoing monitoring.

C2.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

Stress and scenario testing is performed to establish the Company's exposure under critical considerations in line with the ORSA policy.

C3 Credit risk

C3.1 Material Risks

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. The main areas where the Company is exposed to credit risk are amounts due from policyholders, insurance intermediaries, reinsurers, co-insurers and cash and investment holdings.

PREMIUM aims to minimise the credit risk arising from its operations through the careful selection of counterparties and close management and control of amounts due to the Company.

C3.2 Material Risk Concentrations

During the reporting period, the Company maintained funds in cash deposits with the Company's bankers. PREMIUM transacts business with registered insurance intermediaries under market-wide Terms of Business Agreements.

C3.3 Risk Mitigations

The Company's funds are securely deposited with renowned and highly reputable top-rated banks, ensuring the safety and reliability of financial assets. Moreover, the Company maintains full control over the underwriting process, and all policies initiated during the period were sold exclusively by approved and licensed insurance intermediaries (with the exception of a small number of policies which were sold directly by PREMIUM branches). Reinsurance arrangements were carefully selected and placed with partners who possess strong credit ratings and a demonstrated history of reliability.

PREMIUM has various controls in place to mitigate credit risk. The key controls include:

- Distribution through multiple insurance intermediaries;
- Use of an experienced reinsurance broker;
- Ensuring reinsurance counterparties are appropriately rated / solvent;
- Monitoring reinsurance recoveries;
- Ensuring diversification of counterparties and limiting single counterparty exposures; and
- Ensuring banking counterparties are appropriately rated.

The level to which these controls reduce the risks to which PREMIUM is exposed is set out in the Risk Register.

C3.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

As part of the ORSA process, credit risk will be subject to stress and scenario tests. These tests are intended to assess the likely impact of adverse situations on the company's capital requirement. Depending on their impact, stress and scenario tests will include some of the following:

- Failure of an insurance intermediary to pay amounts due;
- Failure of a key policyholder or group of policyholders to pay amounts due;
- Change in the credit rating of a reinsurance counterparty; and
- Failure of a banking counterparty.

Moreover, and in recognizing the growing importance of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors, the Company is increasingly integrating ESG considerations into its risk management

framework. By incorporating ESG criteria into investment decisions and underwriting practices, the Company aims to mitigate these risks while contributing to sustainable development goals.

C4 Liquidity Risk

C4.1 Material Risks

Liquidity risk is that the Company cannot meet its obligations when they fall due. The Company maintains significant holdings in liquid funds to mitigate this risk. Moreover, the Board approved investment policy specifies investments are limited to exchanges traded securities only.

The Company regularly monitors forecast and actual cash flows to control its cash flow and working capital requirements.

PREMIUM is exposed to future liability cash flows incurred as a result of insurance operations. These cash flows obligations are largely made up of claim payments due to policyholders and business acquisition commissions to insurance intermediaries. The Company is further exposed to liquidity risk arising from insurance placed with co-insurers and re-insurers. Liquidity management ensures the Company has sufficient access to funds to cover insurance claims, withdrawals, and maturing liabilities.

The Company considers the assets it holds to be more liquid than the related liabilities and that liquidity risk is not considered to be significant.

C4.2 Material Risk Concentrations

There are no material liquidity risk concentrations other than those described in the credit risk section.

C4.3 Risk Mitigations

The Company aims to ensure that it has sufficient cash at all times. Liquidity risk is mitigated through the funds held with banks and through holding highly liquid investment holdings.

C4.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

As part of the ORSA process, liquidity risk will be indirectly subject to stress and scenario tests via other risk areas. These tests will reflect the cash flow impact of stresses, which in turn directly impact on both the SCR and the Solvency II free reserves.

C4.5 Expected Profit in Future Premiums

The Company calculates Expected Profit included in Future Premiums (EPIFP) by projecting the expected cash-flows resulting from premium receivables in relation to contracts bound but not yet incepted contracts. The amount of expected profit in future premium as at December 2025 is €1,589,314.

C5 Operational Risk

C5.1 Material Risks

Operational risk arises from failed internal processes, procedures, or controls, from personnel or systems failures, from external events or from a failure to comply with legislation, regulations, or other statutory obligations. Reputational risks have also been considered in this category.

PREMIUM has identified and actively manages the following key operational risks:

- A key service provider is unable to continue to provide the required services to PREMIUM;
- Incomplete or inadequate management information;
- Unreliable policy records;
- Unreliable claims records;
- Fraud – internal;
- Fraud – external;
- Breach of Data Protection Law;
- System failure - hardware/software/service provider/third party; and
- Malicious & Cyber acts - hacking/viruses/industrial espionage.

Operational risks are identified, assessed, and set out in PREMIUM's Risk Register, along with appropriate controls. There is a process for regular reporting of risk events.

The Risk Register is discussed on a regular basis by the PREMIUM Board, with input from all relevant functions and activities within the business.

C5.2 Material Risk Concentrations

The Company aims to minimise operational risk wherever possible. However, while controls and processes are in place, due to PREMIUM's small size these are concentrated in the hands of a small number of senior members of the management team. This creates additional risk such as the ability to override controls.

It is the Company's policy to record its actual and potential risks in a Risk Register. This sets out the key risks to which the Company is exposed and the controls in place to mitigate this risk.

Additionally, a log is maintained to monitor risk events when they occur, recording the cause of the event, the impact and any remedial actions that have been taken.

C5.3 Risk Mitigations

PREMIUM has various controls in place, as set out in the Risk Register, to mitigate operational risk.

Key controls include:

- Four-eyes principle for MI production and analysis;
- Detailed analysis and review of monthly MI;
- Four-eyes principle for financial information;
- Four-eyes principle for payments;
- Data integrity and other IT controls; and
- Business Continuity and Contingency Planning

The level to which these controls reduce the risks to which PREMIUM is exposed is set out in the Risk Register.

There are no anticipated material changes in risk mitigations over the business planning period.

C5.4 Stress and Sensitivity Testing

As part of its annual ORSA, PREMIUM specifically considers the likely impact if certain operational risk events occur including:

- Failure of MI checks resulting in unreliable data and ultimately poor decision-making;
- Failure of claims audits, resulting in deterioration in reserves;
- Failure of fraud prevention checks resulting in financial losses;
- Failure of IT systems resulting in loss of business and/or data;
- Failure of control over expenses/payments resulting in financial losses; and
- Catastrophic man-made or natural events (e.g. fire, flood, major changes in the market etc.) resulting in unforeseen losses.

These risk events will be reflected in other scenarios, such as loss ratio and premium volume stresses, rather than as stand-alone stress tests. Potential external events are considered as part of the Company's reputational risk.

C6 Other material risks

No other material risks to report.

C7 Any other information

Notwithstanding that nine years have passed since inception of operations, PREMIUM remains in the relative early stages of company development, and it is therefore exposed to the possibility that the level of business projected to be written is not achieved, that the loss ratios are higher than projected or that other costs of the business are greater than expected.

In addition to these risks, PREMIUM will be exposed to wider market changes, for example if the standard level of cover under certain policies changes, if reinsurers' appetites for these risks decline or the cost of cover increases materially and/or if there is significant claims inflation.

While PREMIUM cannot mitigate such risks, the risk management process in the business will ensure that they are identified promptly, and any remedial action is taken. In addition, the extensive experience of the management team and the Company's structure of the business will help to reduce the likelihood of these risks materialising.

The assumptions and projections underlying both the financial forecast and the solvency calculation are formally reviewed at each quarterly Board meeting.

The standard dependencies as set out by EIOPA, between the risks covered by the risk modules and sub-modules of the Standard Formula have been used in the Tools4F's Standard Formula Calculator, which is the tool used by PREMIUM to calculate the MCR and the SCR.

Based on the assessment of Standard Formula appropriateness and taking into account the principle of proportionality, the Board does not believe that there is a need to develop a Partial or Full Internal Model at this stage of development of the business.

D Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D1 Assets

The following bases, methods and assumptions have been used in valuing each material class of assets for Solvency II purposes.

The Company, recognized as a Public Interest Entity under the Accountancy Profession Act, adheres strictly to International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU for financial reporting. This includes the implementation of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 in 2023, which significantly impacts presentation and disclosures in insurers' financial statements. These changes aim to enhance transparency and provide stakeholders with a clearer understanding of the Company's financial position, performance, and risk profile. Detailed disclosures related to these standards can be found in the Company's 2025 annual report, ensuring comprehensive and transparent communication with stakeholders. The statutory accounts values indicated have been prepared in line with these standards.

The material classes of assets as at 31 December 2025, are as set out in the table below:

	Solvency II value €	Statutory accounts value €
Intangible assets	-	1,230,975
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	470,147	2,047,424
Financial investments	21,912,844	21,912,844
Cash and cash equivalents	7,064,377	7,064,377
Reinsurance recoverable	13,258,293	14,178,362
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	546,338	546,338
Deferred Tax Asset	-	169,187
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	362,364	362,364

No significant estimates or judgements have been made in arriving to the valuation of the assets.

D1.1 Intangible Assets

At 31 December 2025, PREMIUM held intangible assets valued at €1,230,975 (2024: €1,157,678), representing software acquisition and website development costs. For IFRS purposes, this asset has been valued on an amortised cost basis, and no significant estimate or judgement has been made.

Software has been acquired from and developed by an external software company.

The valuation of intangible assets is not recognised under Solvency II.

D1.2 Property, plant & equipment held for own use (tangible and right-of-use assets)

At 31 December 2025, PREMIUM held tangible assets valued at €2,047,424 (2024: €2,117,703), representing equipment acquisition costs less accumulated depreciation, right-of-use assets reported as part of tangible assets were valued at €1,827,604 (2024: €1,881,687). For IFRS purposes, this asset has been valued on an amortised cost basis, and no significant estimate or judgement has been made.


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Valuation of branch office fixtures and fitting for Solvency II purposes is based on external independent valuation while all other equipment has been valued at nil.

D1.3 Financial investments

At the period end, PREMIUM held €21,912,844 (2024: €11,094,113) in sovereign and corporate bonds. All investments are held in Euro.

Financial investments are valued at fair value, based on quoted prices in active markets (Level 1).

D1.4 Cash and Cash Equivalents

At the period end, PREMIUM held €7,064,377 (2024: €11,811,570) either in term deposits, or in cash and cash equivalents with banking counterparties. Majority of funds are held in Euro (€) in the Slovak Republic.

Deposits, cash, and cash equivalents are valued at fair value, based on the actual balances held and PREMIUM receives monthly statements to confirm the balances held.

The valuation of these assets is the same for IFRS and Solvency II.

D1.5 Receivables (not insurance)

The transition IFRS 17 incorporates principles from IFRS 9, which guide the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. Under IFRS 9, financial assets like trade receivables are classified based on business models and contractual cash flow characteristics.

As at 31 December 2025 the amount due to PREMIUM was €546,338 (2024: €103,441).

D1.6 Any Other Assets

Other assets for PREMIUM represent prepayments and accrued income. Under IFRS 17, prepayments and accrued income related to insurance contracts are recognized within the contract liability or asset for the remaining coverage (LRC / ARC).

At 31 December 2025 other assets amounted to €222,994 (2024: €181,670).

The Solvency II balance sheet is prepared on the basis of best estimates of future cash flows. Prepayments do not result in future cash flows and these amounts are therefore excluded from the Solvency II balance sheet.

D1.7 Deferred Tax

As at 31 December 2025, the Deferred Tax Asset under IFRS reporting amounted to €169,187 (2024: €67,294).

Under Solvency II, deferred tax assets are not recognized in the balance sheet when Own Funds increase because SII regulations require insurers to assess their tax positions on a net basis. This means that any DTAs are offset against any deferred tax liabilities (DTLs) to determine the net tax position.

D2 Technical Provisions

Technical Provisions represent the insurance liabilities as at the reporting date. PREMIUM's gross and net Technical Provisions by business line are set out in the table below:

	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance
	€	€	€
Premium provision			
Gross	-	1,474,817	764,140
Total recoverable from reinsurance	-	(211,362)	(1,569)
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	-	1,686,179	765,709
Claims provisions			
Gross	2,008	17,919,127	3,395,067
Total recoverable from reinsurance	2,005	12,997,578	471,640
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	3	4,921,549	2,923,427
Total Best estimate – gross	2,008	19,393,944	4,159,207
Total Best estimate – net	3	6,607,727	3,689,136
Risk margin	-	402,663	224,809
Technical provisions – total	2,008	19,796,606	4,384,016
Recoverable from reinsurance contract	2,005	12,786,217	470,071
Technical provisions minus recoverable	3	7,010,390	3,913,945

D2.1 Bases, Methods, and Assumptions

D2.1.1 Best Estimate

The starting point for the valuation of technical provisions is the best estimate of claims costs, both on earned and on unearned exposure, for all business written at the valuation date. The best estimate loss ratios are derived by the independent actuarial service provider.

Estimated loss ratios used for the best estimate are the same ratios which were used for the financial forecasting prepared as a part of the licensing process.

Based on historical information and reasonable assumptions and judgements, estimated payment patterns are applied to convert the best estimate to future cash flow.

D2.1.2 Expenses

The cost of running off the existing insurance obligations is estimated on the basis that the Company will continue to write other business. This is based on the current levels of expenditure and takes due account of increasing activity in the existing business lines.

D2.1.3 Events Not in Data

There may be possible future events which are not reflected in the historical data of the Company or the market. Such events are referred to as Events Not in Data ("ENIDs").

PREMIUM considers various scenarios and events, including Events Not in Data (ENIDs), assessing their potential impact. Portfolio data is regularly benchmarked against market data from the past 20 years, reducing the likelihood of unidentified events. Additionally, the business is well-protected through a

comprehensive reinsurance program (50% Q/S, surplus reinsurance, facultative treaties, and CAT XL cover), which limits the financial impact of individual large losses and catastrophe events.

At 31 December 2025, management reached the conclusion that no provision for ENIDs was required.

D2.1.5 Discounting

Cash flows are discounted using the relevant risk-free discount rates as published by EIOPA.

D2.1.6 Risk Margin

The risk margin is calculated using simplification “method 3”. This assumes that future SCRs are proportional to the best estimate technical provisions over time and projects future SCRs at this rate. A cost of capital rate of 6% is applied to each SCR estimate and discounted back using EIOPA yield curves.

D2.1.7 Allocation to Lines of Business

Best estimates and cash flows are calculated separately for each line of business.

D2.1.8 Reinsurance Recoverable

At the end of the reporting period PREMIUM has reinsurance recoverable arising from its overall in-force reinsurance arrangements.

Under IFRS 17, reinsurance recoverable are evaluated based on expected cash flows, considering associated risks.

In the context of Solvency II, amounts due from and payments due to reinsurers are included in the technical provision. The calculation also makes allowance for the possibility of insurer default, based on the counterparty’s rating and the level of exposure. When calculating the Net Best Estimate of liabilities, Counterparty Default Risk Adjustment (CDA) is considered.

D2.1.9 Simplifications

No simplifications were used other than those already disclosed under D2.1.6.

D2.2 Uncertainty

Technical accounts require judgement and estimations and therefore contain an element of uncertainty. Key areas of uncertainty in PREMIUM’s technical provisions are:

- **Outstanding Reserves:** Reserves on reported claims are based on reasonable estimates, reflecting information known at the balance sheet date. Ultimate settlement of these claims may differ from estimates.
- **Future Losses:** Future losses arise on both expired and unexpired risks, and the estimation of these losses is based on actuarial assumptions. Such assumptions will take account of past performance and known or anticipated future changes and may ultimately prove to differ from actual experience.
- **Other Estimates:** Technical provisions include assumptions as to expenses, events not in data and bound but not incepted risks. While these assumptions are prepared on a best estimate basis, reflecting historical experience where appropriate, they could ultimately prove to be inappropriate.

- Legislative and Market Factors: Changes in the future are difficult to predict but could ultimately impact best estimates and future cash flow.

PREMIUM will in the future seek to minimize the level of uncertainty through a robust monitoring process with support of external actuarial advice as well as the internal support of the Legal Department and Risk Management Function. Claims performance will be closely monitored to ensure that changes in trends are identified and appropriately reflected in future projections.

D2.3 Differences between Solvency II and IFRS Valuation

The table below shows movement from IFRS 17 reserves to Solvency II technical provisions at 31.12.2025.

	Gross Technical Reserves	Reinsurance Recoverable	Total
	€	€	€
IFRS Reserves	31,061,874	14,178,362	16,883,512
premium receivables remaining in the balance sheet (transfer from reserves)	1,800,488	37,493,720	(35,693,233)
commission payable remaining in the balance sheet (transfer from reserve claim and other insurance payable (receivable) remaining in the balance sheet	(2,185,421)	(19,218,170)	17,032,748
premium provision difference to the UPR on the invoiced part	(3,826,631)	(15,036,306)	11,209,676
premium provision difference to the UPR on the non-invoiced part	4,545,079	(78,956)	4,624,036
premium provision for the bounded but not yet incepted business	(4,744,418)	(2,272,873)	(2,471,545)
risk margin vs risk adjustment	(2,984,944)	(1,807,484)	(1,177,460)
discounting impact on the claim provision	516,605	-	516,605
Solvency II Technical Provisions	-	-	-
	24,182,631	13,258,293	10,924,338

There are significant overlaps in the measurement of IFRS 17 and Solvency II provisions, but also some differences. Key differences between the valuation bases are:

- IFRS 17 valuation includes unearned premium, being the premium which reflects the unexpired risk exposure. Under Solvency II, the unearned premium is replaced by future claims expected to arise on this unearned exposure.
- IFRS 17 reserves do not include run-off expenses.
- IFRS 17 reserves do not make allowance for bound but not incepted business.
- IFRS 17 reserves are calculated with risk adjustment and Solvency II reserves with risk margin; risk adjustment includes only underwriting risks.

D2.4 Matching Adjustment to the EIOPA risk-free interest rates

PREMIUM does not apply the matching adjustment.

D2.5 Volatility Adjustment to the EIOPA risk-free interest rates

PREMIUM does not apply the volatility adjustment.



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D2.6 Transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure

PREMIUM does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate-term.

D2.7 Transitional deduction

PREMIUM does not apply the transitional deduction

D2.8 Significant Changes over the Period

A comprehensive review of the valuation methodologies used for technical provisions under Solvency II was undertaken in 2025. This review followed significant improvements in data quality and reporting processes and resulted in targeted enhancements to the Company's valuation approach, which in turn led to increases in technical provisions and capital requirements. The scope of the review also included an independent third-party expert assessment, which confirmed that the methodologies applied are fully aligned with Solvency II valuation principles.

Otherwise, there have been no significant changes to the methodology of deriving the assumptions for calculation of technical provision.

D3 Other Liabilities

The following basis, methods and assumptions have been used in valuing each material class of liabilities for Solvency II purposes.

The material classes of liabilities as at 31 December 2025 except for gross technical provisions, are as set out in the table below:

	Solvency II value	Statutory accounts value
	€	€
Payables (trade and taxes, not insurance)	1,203,528	3,900,984

No significant estimates or judgements have been made in arriving at the valuation of the assets.

During the period, there have been adjustments to the valuation and recognition basis, primarily related to the ongoing implementation of IFRS 17. These adjustments were not considered material and did not have a significant impact on the financial statements.

D4 Alternative methods for valuation

D5 Any Other Information

There are no other material matters with regard to the Company's technical provisions which has not been disclosed.



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E Capital Management

E1 Own funds

E1.1 Management of Own Funds

E1.1.1 Objectives, Policies and Processes in Managing Own Funds

PREMIUM has in place controls and processes to ensure that the Company has the appropriate levels and quality of capital to meet both the SCR and the MCR. Additionally, as part of the annual ORSA processes, the Company performs financial projections of own funds under central and adverse scenarios to assess the capital required over the three-year business planning period, thereby assessing the need for actions for future funding. The intention is for capital requirements to be met in both the immediate and medium-term future.

While PREMIUM's ORSA process is formally carried out on an annual basis, the capital requirements and own funds to meet these requirements are considered at least quarterly as part of the quarterly regulatory reporting process. The Board discusses the Company's capital position at all meetings as part of its risk management processes and monitors ongoing performance through monthly management accounts.

The Company's Actuarial Function (AF) is outsourced to a reputable actuarial consultancy firm, ToolsF4 with the support of Tools4F & Com-PASS Advisory s.r.o, the latter responsible for the calculation of the technical provisions. The AF function is further responsible for the SII Balance Sheet and calculation of eligible own funds. The appointed service provider holds the appropriate skills, expertise and resources required for the operations of the Company. The AF is objective and free from the influence of other parties.

In the second half of 2025, the Company invested in strengthening its internal actuarial capabilities with the objective of reducing reliance on third party service providers.

E1.1.2 Time Horizon for Business Planning and Material Changes

PREMIUM's business planning period for capital management encompasses a three-year time horizon, with emphasis on the current and next year.

There have been no changes in the planning time horizon during the period.

E1.2 Description of Own Funds

E1.2.1 Structure, Amount and Quality of own funds

PREMIUM currently only has basic own funds and no ancillary own funds. Own funds are comprised entirely of Share Capital and the Reconciliation Reserve and therefore all qualify as Tier 1 funds. The table below sets out PREMIUM's own funds at 31 December 2025, together with movements during the period:

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	Ordinary Share capital	Capital contribution	Retained Earnings	Other Reserves	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2025	7,500,000	3,400,000	(4,084,126)	(554,082)	6,261,792
Capital Contribution	-	5,900,000	-	-	5,900,000
Profit for the year			387,225		387,225
At 31 December 2025	7,500,000	9,300,000	(3,696,901)	(554,082)	12,549,017

E1.2.2 Terms and Conditions of Own Funds

PREMIUM's own funds are fully comprised of Tier 1 funds and have no terms or conditions attached and there are no restrictions affecting the availability and transferability of the Company's Own funds. The own funds are not redeemable and do not carry any guaranteed dividend or other return.

E1.2.3 Difference in Own Funds between Financial Statements and Solvency II Valuation

The difference in the valuation of own funds as shown in the Financial Statements compared to the Solvency II valuation is due to the valuation differences in the underlying assets and liabilities, as set out in the table below:

	Own Funds €
Own Funds per Financial Statements	12,549,017
Difference in Valuation of net Technical Provisions	5,959,174
Removal of Deferred reinsurance commission	
Removal of Deferred Commissions	
Removal of intangible assets	(1,230,975)
Difference in Valuation of fixed assets	(1,577,277)
Removal of reinsurance receivables and payables	(3,239,244)
Insurance & Intermediaries receivables and payables	(2,327,419)
Payables (trade, not insurance)	2,697,450
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	(169,187)
Own Funds per Solvency II Valuation	12,661,539

E2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

E2.1 MCR and SCR

PREMIUM's SCR and MCR coverage is set out below:

Own Funds per Solvency II Valuation	€ 12,661,540
Solvency Capital Requirement	€ 8,131,355
SCR Coverage	156%
Minimum Capital Requirement	€4,000,000
MCR Coverage	317%

All capital is Tier 1 and therefore fully eligible to cover the SCR and MCR.

During the period PREMIUM was fully compliant with the capital requirements.

E2.2 SCR by Risk Module

As at 31 December 2025, the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR") coverage ratio of PREMIUM was 156% (2024: 137%), with eligible own funds of €12,661,540 (2024: €8,480,361) and SCR of €8,131,355 (2024: €6,189,011). The Company's Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR") is €4,000,000 (2024: €4,000,000) with a MCR coverage ratio of 317% (2024: 212%). The table below provides a breakdown of the SCR by risk modules:

Capital Components	€
Interest rate	393,203
Spread	416,082
Concentration	159,733
Currency	18,846
Property	0
Sub total	987,864
Less Diversification	386,841
SCR Market risk	601,023
SCR Counterparty Type 1	1,766,270
SCR Counterparty Type 2	333,299
Less Diversification	71,308
SCR Counterparty	2,028,261
SCR Non-Life Prem/Res Risk	5,243,267
SCR Non-Life Cat Risk	1,887,715
Sub total	7,130,981
Less Diversification	1,130,631
SCR Non-life risk	6,000,351
Total	8,629,634
Less Diversification	1,209,240
BSCR	7,420,394
SCR Operational	1,225,354
Less Net DT Adjustment	514,393
SCR	8,131,355
MCR	4,000,000

As already shown in Section C, Underwriting risk is the main risk exposure of the Company. Non-life Underwriting Risk at valuation date is calculated at €6,000,351 making up 82% of the diversified BSCR (2024: 80%), the largest sub-module of the SCR calculation. This non-life underwriting risk capital charge is driven by the premium and reserve risk sub module, followed by the catastrophe risk sub-module.

E2.3 Simplifications

The Company does not use an internal model or undertaking-specific parameters to calculate the SCR. Also, no simplifications have been used to calculate the Company SCR under the standard formula.

E2.4 Inputs used to Calculate the MCR

The following inputs have been used to calculate the Company's MCR:

	Net (of reinsurance) best estimate technical provisions	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
	€	€
Motor	3	0
Fire and Other Damage to Property	6,607,727	9,037,256
General Liability	3,689,136	8,467,330
		€
Linear MCR		2,788,122
SCR		8,131,355
Combined MCR		2,788,122
Absolute Floor of the MCR		4,000,000
Minimum Capital Requirement		4,000,000

E.2.5 Changes over the Period

Further to the information provided under section B6.1.2, there has been no changes to assumptions during the reporting period.

E3 Non-compliance with Minimum Capital Requirement or Solvency Capital Requirement

During the period PREMIUM was fully compliant with both Minimum Capital Requirement and Solvency Capital requirements.

F Disclosure of Regulatory Templates

In line with Article 4 and Annex 1 of the corresponding EIOPA guidelines, the following templates forming part of the Annual Quantitative Reporting Templates are being disclosed under Appendix A of this report:

- Template S.02.01.02 specifying Solvency II balance sheet information
- Template S.04.05.21.01 specifying the non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
- Template S.17.01.02 specifying information on non-life technical provisions

- Templates S.19.01.21 specifying information on non-life insurance claims in the format of development triangles
- Templates S.23.01.01 specifying information on own funds
- Template S.25.01.21 specifying information on the SCR calculating using the standard formula
- Template S.28.01.01 specifying the MCR for the Company



G Conclusion

As illustrated in this report, PREMIUM remains financially resilient, well-capitalised and aligned with its strategic objectives of disciplined, sustainable growth. Strong governance, robust risk-management practices and a sound capital position underpin the Company's ability to meet its obligations to stakeholders, including policyholders. Overall, the Company enters the forthcoming period with a stable risk profile, strengthened operational and financial foundations, and a clear focus on long-term policyholder protection and sustainable business performance.

PREMIUM will be disclosing this report on the Company's website and is committed to send an electronic copy of this report to any person or entity who requests a copy of this report in line with the regulations.

Furthermore, the Board confirms that there is no other material information that has not been disclosed in this report.

Dated this 01 April 2026

H Appendices

Appendix A

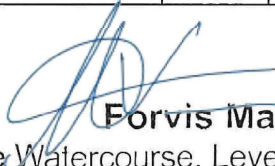
Quantitative Reporting Templates

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

Appendix A: Quantitative Reporting Templates

S.02.01.02 Balance sheet

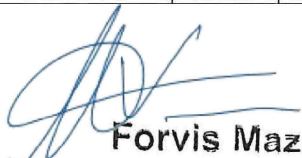
		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
Goodwill	R0010	
Deferred acquisition costs	R0020	
Intangible assets	R0030	-
Deferred tax assets	R0040	-
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	470,147
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	21,912,844
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	
Equities	R0100	
Equities – listed	R0110	
Equities – unlisted	R0120	
Bonds	R0130	21,912,844
Government Bonds	R0140	11,335,647
Corporate Bonds	R0150	10,577,197
Structured notes	R0160	
Collateralised securities	R0170	
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	
Derivatives	R0190	
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	
Other investments	R0210	
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	
Loans and mortgages	R0230	
Loans on policies	R0240	
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	13,258,293
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	13,258,293
Non-life excluding health	R0290	13,258,293
Health similar to non-life	R0300	
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	
Health similar to life	R0320	
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	
Deposits to cedants	R0350	
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	1,800,488
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	-
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	546,338
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	7,064,377
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	362,364
Total assets	R0500	45,418,850


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PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.02.01.02 Balance sheet (continued)

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Liabilities		
Technical provisions - non-life	R0510	24,182,631
Technical provisions - non-life (excluding health)	R0520	24,182,631
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0530	
Best Estimate	R0540	23,555,159
Risk margin	R0550	627,472
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	R0560	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0570	
Best Estimate	R0580	
Risk margin	R0590	
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	
Technical provisions - health (similar to life)	R0610	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0620	
Best Estimate	R0630	
Risk margin	R0640	
Technical provisions - life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0660	
Best Estimate	R0670	
Risk margin	R0680	
Technical provisions - index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0700	
Best Estimate	R0710	
Risk margin	R0720	
Other technical provisions	R0730	
Contingent liabilities	R0740	
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	-
Derivatives	R0790	
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	4,127,907
Reinsurance payables	R0830	3,239,244
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	1,203,528
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	R0860	
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	R0870	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	
Total liabilities	R0900	32,753,310
Excess of assets over liabilities	R1000	12,661,540


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PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.04.05.21.01

Home country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

			SK	CZ	Other countries	Total Top 5 and home country - non-life obligations
			C0020	C0030	C0040	C0070
Premiums written (gross)	Gross Written Premium (direct)	R0020	33,605,089	8,732,610	784,552	43,122,252
	Gross Written Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0021				
	Gross Written Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0022				
Premiums earned (gross)	Gross Earned Premium (direct)	R0030	31,956,652	8,105,567	551,684	40,613,903
	Gross Earned Premium (proportional reinsurance)	R0031				
	Gross Earned Premium (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0032				
Claims incurred (gross)	Claims incurred (direct)	R0040	8,411,539	8,953,429	16,466	17,381,434
	Claims incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0041				
	Claims incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0042				
Expenses incurred (gross)	Gross Expenses Incurred (direct)	R0050	15,376,904	4,142,532	234,273	19,753,709
	Gross Expenses Incurred (proportional reinsurance)	R0051				
	Gross Expenses Incurred (non-proportional reinsurance)	R0052				

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.05.01.02

Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

		Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)			Total
		Motor vehicle liability insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	
		C0040	C0070	C0080	C0200
Premiums written					
Gross - Direct Business	R0110	-	32,742,760	10,379,491	43,122,252
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0120				-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0130				-
Reinsurers' share	R0140	-	23,705,501	1,912,161	25,617,662
Net	R0200	-	9,037,260	8,467,330	17,504,590
Premiums earned					
Gross - Direct Business	R0210	-	30,873,344	9,740,559	40,613,903
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0220				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0230				-
Reinsurers' share	R0240	-	22,700,701	1,880,497	24,581,198
Net	R0300	-	8,172,459	7,860,246	16,032,705
Claims incurred					
Gross - Direct Business	R0310	-	16,391,784	989,650	17,381,434
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0320				
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0330				-
Reinsurers' share	R0340	-	12,201,410	85,684	12,287,094
Net	R0400	-	4,190,374	903,965	5,094,340
Changes in other technical provisions					
Gross - Direct Business	R0410	-			-
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	R0420	-			-
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted	R0430				-
Reinsurers' share	R0440	-			-
Net	R0500	-			-
Expenses incurred	R0550	-	6,862,174	3,975,088	10,837,263
Other expenses	R1200				-
Total expenses	R1300				10,837,263

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.17.01.02

Non-Life Technical Provisions

	Motor vehicle liability insurance C0050	Fire and other damage to property insurance C0080	General liability insurance C0090	Total Non-Life obligation C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole				
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole				
	R0010	-	-	-
	R0050	-	-	-
	R0060	1,474,817	764,140	2,238,597
Gross				
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default		(211,362)	(1,569)	(212,930)
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions		1,686,179	765,709	2,451,887
Gross				
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default		17,919,127	3,395,067	21,316,202
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions				
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM				
	R0240	2,005	471,640	13,471,223
	R0250	3	2,923,427	7,844,979
	R0260	2,008	4,159,207	23,555,159
Total Best estimate - gross				
Total Best estimate - net				
	R0270	3	3,689,136	10,296,866
Risk margin				
	R0280	0	224,809	627,472
Technical provisions - total				
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total				
	R0320	2,008	4,384,016	24,182,631
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total				
	R0330	2,005	470,071	13,258,293
	R0340	3	3,913,945	10,924,338

Forvis Mazars

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PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.19.01.21

Non-life insurance claims

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Development year (absolute amount). Total Non-Life Business

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
Prior	R0100							
N-9	R0160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-8	R0170	0	83,567	7,877	11,168	0	0	0
N-7	R0180	209,286	63,795	117,647	108,429	33,725	0	0
N-6	R0190	479,000	582,815	184,302	49,847	19,115	4,762	0
N-5	R0200	816,131	1,334,628	586,909	152,263	65,703	18,897	
N-4	R0210	1,310,698	3,217,251	971,423	69,067	37,724		
N-3	R0220	2,144,300	2,105,210	291,514	151,673			
N-2	R0230	2,991,306	3,633,308	3,329,734				
N-1	R0240	4,349,451	5,665,473					
N	R0250	4,003,348						

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative) - Current year, sum of years (cumulative). Total Non-Life Business

		In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
		C0170	C0180
Prior	R0100		
N-9	R0160		
N-8	R0170		102,612
N-7	R0180		532,882
N-6	R0190	0	1,319,843
N-5	R0200	18,897	2,974,530
N-4	R0210	37,724	5,606,162
N-3	R0220	151,673	4,692,697
N-2	R0230	3,329,734	9,954,347
N-1	R0240	5,665,473	10,014,924
N	R0250	4,003,348	4,003,348
Total	R0260	13,187,952	39,098,734

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.19.01.21

Non-life insurance claims (continued)

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Development year (absolute amount). Total Non-Life Business

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270
Prior	R0100								
N-9	R0160								
N-8	R0170								
N-7	R0180								1
N-6	R0190							41,742	
N-5	R0200						105,177		
N-4	R0210					71,199			
N-3	R0220				1,710,568				
N-2	R0230			2,792,463					
N-1	R0240		3,157,130						
N	R0250	13,900,043							

Gross discounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions - Current year, sum of years (cumulative). Total Non-Life Business

		Year end (discounted data)
		C0360
Prior	R0100	
N-9	R0160	
N-8	R0170	
N-7	R0180	1
N-6	R0190	40,658
N-5	R0200	102,488
N-4	R0210	69,092
N-3	R0220	1,673,069
N-2	R0230	2,732,021
N-1	R0240	3,087,677
N	R0250	13,611,197
Total	R0260	21,316,201

PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.25.01.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

		Gross solvency capital requirement	Simplifications
		C0110	C0120
Market risk	R0010	601,023	
Counterparty default risk	R0020	2,028,261	XXXXXX
Life underwriting risk	R0030	-	
Health underwriting risk	R0040	-	
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	6,000,351	
Diversification	R0060	(1,209,240)	XXXXXX
Intangible asset risk	R0070	-	XXXXXX
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	R0100	7,420,394	XXXXXX

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		Value
		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	1,225,354
Net Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	(514,393)
Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on	R0200	8,131,355
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	8,131,355

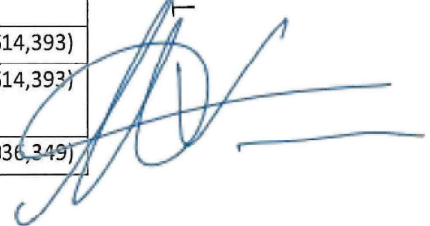
Approach to tax rate

		Yes/No
		C0109
Approach based on average tax rate	R0590	1 - Yes

Calculation of loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes

		LAC DT
		C0130
Net LAC DT	R0640	(514,393)
Net LAC DT justified by reversion of deferred tax liabilities	R0650	(514,393)
Maximum LAC DT	R0690	(3,036,349)

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PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited

S.28.01.01

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

		MCR components
		C0010
MCR _{NL} Result	R0010	4,000,000

		Background information	
		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
		C0020	C0030
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0050	3	-
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0080	6,607,727	9,037,260
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	R0090	3,689,136	8,467,330

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	2,788,122
SCR	R0310	8,131,355
MCR cap	R0320	3,659,110
MCR floor	R0330	2,032,839
Combined MCR	R0340	2,788,122
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	4,000,000
Minimum Capital Requirement	R0400	4,000,000

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Report of the approved auditor of PREMIUM Insurance Company Limited (“the Undertaking”) pursuant to paragraph 8.10.2 and Annex V of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules issued under the Act: Report on the Audit of the relevant information and relevant templates of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”)

We have audited the following quantitative reporting templates prepared by the Undertaking:

- S.02.01.02, S.17.01.02, S.23.01.01, S.25.01.21, S.28.01.01 as at 31 December 2025.

The relevant templates of the SFCR have been prepared by the Undertaking in accordance with the Insurance Business Act (Cap. 403), regulations and Insurance Rules issued thereunder, the Commission Delegated Regulation and the European Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/2452, (hereafter referred to as “the relevant legislation”).

Respective responsibilities of Directors and Auditors

The Board of Directors shall be responsible for the preparation of the SFCR in accordance with the financial reporting provisions contained in the relevant legislation referred to above. In terms of section 8.9 of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules, the Board of Directors are responsible for having in place appropriate systems and structures to meet the Undertaking's public disclosure requirements in relation to the SFCR and for the approval of the SFCR.

The Board of Directors are also responsible to have the necessary internal control to enable the preparation of the SFCR which is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Undertaking's financial reporting process.

The Board of Directors shall be satisfied that, throughout the financial year in question, the Undertaking has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the relevant legislation as applicable to the Undertaking. The Board of Directors shall be required to sign a Declaration Form, in accordance with paragraph 8.6.2 of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules and Annex IV to the said Chapter, for submission with the SFCR to the competent authority.

Our responsibility as approved auditors is to audit and express an opinion on the information that an authorised undertaking shall disclose pursuant to Article 296 and 297 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (hereafter referred to as the “relevant information”) and on the relevant templates of the SFCR, in terms of paragraphs 8.10.2 of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules and Annex V to the said Chapter, confirming that the said information and templates, which are subject to the audit, have been prepared in all material respects in accordance with the relevant legislation. Such audit is to be made in accordance with the paragraph 8.10.2 and Annex V of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules and with International Standards on Auditing.

Report of the approved auditor of Premium Insurance Company Limited (“the Undertaking”) pursuant to paragraph 8.10.2 and Annex V of Chapter 8 of the Insurance Rules issued under the Act: Report on the Audit of the relevant information and relevant templates of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) (continued)

Scope of the SFCR Audit

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the relevant information and relevant templates of the SFCR, sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the relevant information and templates are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Undertaking’s circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Board of Directors; and the overall presentation of the relevant information and templates of the SFCR.

If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies in the information, we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion

In our opinion, the information in the relevant information and the relevant templates of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Undertaking for the year ended 31 December 2025 is properly prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the relevant legislation.



Anthony Attard (Partner) for and on behalf of

Forvis Mazars

Certified Public Accountants

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1 April 2026