Darta Saving Life Assurance dac

Directors’ report and financial statements

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024

Registered number 365015

Darta Saving Life Assurance dac

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Directors and other information

Directors	Pietro S. Iovane	Chairman (Italian, Non-Executive)
	Patricia Colton	(Independent Non-Executive)
	Davide Moia	Italian (Executive)
	Fabiana Rossaro	Italian (Non-Executive)
	Alberto Vacca	Italian (Non-Executive)
	Elaine Hanly	(Independent Non-Executive)
	Seamus Hughes	(Independent Non-Executive)

Registered office

Maple House, Temple Road
Blackrock
Dublin

Secretary

Francis O'Hara
Maple House, Temple Road
Blackrock
Dublin

Independent Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers
One Spencer Dock
North Wall Quay
Dublin 1

Main Bankers

AIB
7/12 Dame Street
Dublin 2

Allianz Bank Financial Advisors S.p.A.
Piazza Tre Torri 3,
20145 Milano, Italy

BNP Paribas S.A., Succursale Italia
Piazza Lina Bo Bardi, 3
20124 Milano
Italy

Directors and other information *(continued)*

Solicitors	Dillon Eustace 33 Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2
Service Providers	FNZ (Europe) DAC (resigned effective 30 September 2024) Block C, Irish Life Centre, Lower Abbey Street Dublin 1
	Previnet S.p.A. (effective 1 October 2024) Via E. Forlanini, 24 31022 Preganziol (TV) Italy

Investment Managers

Addvision Wealth Mgt S.A.
Agora Investments SGR S.p.A.
Alasia Wealth Management
Allianz Global Investors GmbH
Amgest Wealth Management
Amundi SGR S.p.A
Auriga Partners S.A.
Aquila GVM Consulting
Aquila Patrimonial AG
Azimut
Banca del Ceresio S.A.
Banca Julius Baer & Co. S.A.
Banor Capital Ltd.
Blackrock (Netherlands) B.V.
CA Indosuez Finanziaria S.A.
CA Indosuez Wealth (Europe)
Candriam Luxembourg
Carmignac Gestion Luxembourg
Colombo Wealth Management
Crossinvest S.A.
Edmond De Rothschild (Suisse) S.A.
EFG Bank S.A.
Elutheria Wealth S.A.
Euclidea SIM S.p.A.
Fideuram Intesa San Paolo Private Banking S.p.A.
FIL Pensions Management
Finpartner Financial Services S.A.

Investment Managers

Franklin Templeton Investment Management Ltd.
Gamma Capital Markets Ltd.
Goldman Sachs Asset Management International
Henderson Global Investor Limited
ICAM & Partners S.A.
Invesco Asset Management S.A.
Investitori SGR S.p.A.
Janus Henderson Investors UK Limited
JP Morgan Asset Management (Europe) S.AR.L.
Kairos Partners SGR S.p.A.
M&G Investment Management Ltd.
Morgan Stanley Investment Management Ltd.
Olympia Wealth Management Ltd.
Pictet & Cie (Europe S.A.)
Pictet & Cie S.A. Geneve
Pictet Asset Management Ltd - Italian Branch
PIMCO Europe Ltd.
Reyl Intesa Sanpaolo
Robeco Institutional Asset Management B.V.
Rothschild Milano
Safe Capital Management S.A.
Schroder Investment Management Ltd
Soave Asset Management
Threadneedle Asset Management Limited
UBS Asset Management
Vontobel Asset Management S.A.

Darta Saving Life Assurance dac

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

Principal activities, review of key performance indicators and future developments

The Company is authorised in Ireland to transact life assurance business in the European Union ("EU") under the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC) as introduced into domestic Irish Legislation by the EU (Insurance and Reinsurance) Regulations 2015, effective 1 January 2016.

The Company's main business is the sale of single premium unit-linked policies in Italy, under which the risk related to the underlying investments is carried by the policyholders. Certain products offered by the Company have additional death benefits and loss protection features.

The Company has maintained a strong performance and had sales for 2024 of €4,655m, which were 42% higher than the previous year (2023: €3,278m), comprised of 71% (2023: 72%) insurance contracts and 29% (2023: 28%) investment contracts. The products contributing to total sales were Challenge and Challenge Pro 95% (2023: 95%), Personal Way 3% (2023: 2%), Blazar 1% (2023: 2%), and Private Insurance contracts 1% (2023: 1%).

Total policyholder fund assets stood at €29,749m (2023: €25,645m) at the financial year end, comprised of €16,164m (2023: €12,780m) insurance contracts and €13,585m (2023: €12,865m) investment contracts. Movement during the year was driven by net inflows of €2,025m (2023: €1,162m) and net income, expenses and capital gains of €2,079m (2023: €1,661m). Claims incurred during the year amounted to €2,630m, an increase of €515m from the prior year (2023: €2,115m), the majority of the increase comprising increased surrenders.

Total policyholder liabilities stood at €29,733m (2023: €25,648m), comprised of €16,148m insurance contracts (2023: €12,783m) and €13,585m investment contracts (2023: €12,865m). Insurance contract liabilities are further comprised of €15,196m (2023: €11,856m) present value of future cashflows, €167m (2023: €169m) risk adjustment and €771m (2023: €739m) contractual service margin. Included in insurance contracts liabilities is net receivables/(payables) of €14m (2023: €19m). The contractual service margin increased by 4%, compared to 31 December 2023, mainly due to new business acquisition and positive equity movement during the year partly offset by the initial impact of the new stamp duty regime in Italy (referred to in Note 32).

Result for the financial year and the state of affairs at the financial year end

The result for the Company for 2024 is set out in the Statement of Profit and Loss on page 16 and this shows a net profit from total operations under IFRS 9/17 of €116.3m after taxation, compared to net profit of €91.3m for 2023. Net insurance result before taxation is €84.6m, compared to €65.4m for 2023. Net result from investment contracts before taxation is €55.0m, compared to €48.3m for 2023. The Company's Statement of Financial Position is set out on pages 18 and 19 and this shows that shareholders' equity at the financial year end was €527.9m compared with €491.7m at the end of 2023. Note 24 to the financial statements confirms that the Company had a satisfactory surplus over regulatory Solvency II capital requirements at year end.

Result for the financial year and the state of affairs at the financial year end *(continued)*

It is the Company's objective to achieve a satisfactory level of profitability for its shareholder, whilst taking into account statutory, financial and regulatory requirements; and to satisfy the reasonable expectations of, and develop suitable products for, its policyholders. In these circumstances, the Directors are satisfied with the Company's performance during the year.

The Directors have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Dividends Paid

A dividend of €16.00 per share amounting to €80m was paid by the Company in 2024 (2023: €165m).

Risk management objectives and policies

Ultimate responsibility for the Company's internal controls, including risk management, rests with the Directors of the Company. Management is responsible for monitoring, measuring, controlling and reporting on the risks connected with the Company's activities on a day-to-day basis.

The Directors acknowledge the importance of effective corporate governance and risk management processes, to ensure the Company's continuing compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and to safeguard the Company's value and reputation. These processes are kept under review, so improvements can be made that take account of best practice, increasing regulatory requirements and the requirements of the Group.

The Company is subject to and complies with the Corporate Governance Requirements for Insurance Undertakings 2015 (the "Requirements"), as issued by the Central Bank of Ireland. The Directors note the Company is not subject to Appendix I of the Requirements as they apply to High Impact Insurance undertakings.

The Board is assisted in its governance by the operation of a number of committees, four of which, the Audit Committee, the Board Risk Committee, the Investment Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, have roles in the development and monitoring of the Company's internal control and risk management systems. The Audit Committee, Board Risk Committee, and the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are chaired by Independent Non-Executive Directors. The Investment Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and in addition to the above, provides independent and objective oversight of the investments of the Company and policyholders.

Information on the main financial risks and uncertainties that the Company faces and how these are managed is outlined in Note 2 to the financial statements. In addition to financial risks, the Company is exposed to outsourcing risk and cyber risk due to the nature of its operations.

Composition of Group

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Allianz S.p.A., a company incorporated in Italy. The Company's ultimate parent company is Allianz SE, a company incorporated in Germany.

Directors

The names of persons who were Directors at any time during the 2024 financial year or up to the date of signing of this report are set out on page 2.

Directors and secretary and their interests

The Company has no disclosures to make under Section 329 of the Companies Act, 2014 with regard to the interests of the Directors and Secretary, who held office at 31 December 2024, in the shares or debentures or loan stock of the Company or of group companies at the beginning or end of the year.

Accounting records

The Directors believe that they have complied with the requirements of Section 281 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to adequate accounting records by employing service provider and personnel with appropriate expertise and by providing adequate resources to the financial and actuarial functions. The accounting records of the Company are maintained at the premises of its service provider Previnet S.p.A. at Via E. Forlanini, 24 31022 Preganziol (TV), Italy and Company's office at Maple House, Temple Road Blackrock, Dublin.

Events since the financial year end

Other than the initial impact of the new stamp duty regime in Italy (detailed in Note 32), there have been no material events since the reporting date requiring adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

Political Donations

There have been no political donations made during the year (2023: €Nil).

Independent Auditors

In accordance with Section 383 (2) of the Companies Act 2014 the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers, Chartered Accountants, have indicated their willingness to continue in office.

Statement of relevant audit information

The Directors have confirmed that:

- So far as they are aware of, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's statutory auditors are unaware; and
- Each Director has taken all of the steps they ought to have taken as Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' Compliance Statement

The Directors acknowledge that they are responsible for securing the Company's compliance with its relevant obligations as set out in section 225 of the Companies Act 2014 and confirm that:

- A compliance policy statement is documented in the Company's corporate governance framework, setting out its internal policies, respecting compliance by the Company with its relevant obligations;
- Appropriate arrangements and structures have been put in place that are, in the Directors' opinion designed to secure material compliance with the Company's relevant obligations;
- A review has been completed in respect of the financial year to which the report relates, of any arrangements or structures that have been put in place.

Appreciation

The Directors wish to thank everyone who has contributed to the Company's continuing development, in particular our policyholders, our employees, our distributors, our service providers and our advisors.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2025, and signed on its behalf by:

Davide Moia	**Seamus Hughes**
Director	***Director***

Date: 19 March 2025

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law.

Irish law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the Directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS").

Under Irish law the Directors shall not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the Company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year.

In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and ensure that they contain the additional information required by the Companies Act 2014; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to:

- correctly record and explain the transactions of the Company;
- enable, at any time, the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy; and
- enable the Directors to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable those financial statements to be audited.

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in Ireland governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

On behalf of the board

Davide Moia
Director

Seamus Hughes
Director

Date: 19 March 2025

Independent auditors' report to the members of Darta Saving Life Assurance dac

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Darta Saving Life Assurance dac's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the company's assets, liabilities and financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Directors' report and financial statements, which comprise:

- the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024;
- the Statement of Profit and Loss and Other Comprehensive Income for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended;
- the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the accounting policies.

Our opinion is consistent with our reporting to the Audit Committee.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) ("ISAs (Ireland)") and applicable law.

Our responsibilities under ISAs (Ireland) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, which includes IAASA's Ethical Standard as applicable to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, we declare that non-audit services prohibited by IAASA's Ethical Standard were not provided to the company.

Other than those disclosed in note 14 to the financial statements, we have provided no non-audit services to the company in the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Our audit approach

Overview

Overall materiality

- €51.4 million (2023: €43.3 million)
- Equates to 0.17% of policyholder financial assets (2023: circa 0.17% of policyholder financial assets)

Performance materiality

- €38.5 million (2023: €32.5 million)

Audit scope

- We performed a full scope audit of the company's financial statements, based on materiality levels.

Key audit matters

- Appropriateness of the assumptions applied in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities.
- Existence and valuation of policyholder financial assets.

The scope of our audit

As part of designing our audit, we determined materiality and assessed the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements. In particular, we looked at where the directors made subjective judgements, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates that involved making assumptions and considering future events that are inherently uncertain. As in all of our audits we also addressed the risk of management override of internal controls, including evaluating whether there was evidence of bias by the directors that represented a risk of material misstatement due to fraud.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in the auditors' professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by the auditors, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. These matters, and any comments we make on the results of our procedures thereon, were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. This is not a complete list of all risks identified by our audit.

Key audit matter	***How our audit addressed the key audit matter***
Appropriateness of the assumptions applied in the valuation of insurance contract liabilities Refer to Note 1- "Accounting Policies – Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position - Insurance and Valuation of insurance liabilities", Note 2 - "Financial risk and risk management - Underwriting risk", Note 6 - "Insurance and Reinsurance Contract Balances" and Note 7 - "Movements in Insurance Contract Liabilities" to the financial statements. The Company applies the Variable Fee Approach to determine the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities.	On a sample basis, we tested the completeness and accuracy of key underlying data used in the setting of the assumptions. We evaluated the appropriateness of the actuarial methods used to derive the assumptions, in particular the lapse and expense assumptions. We considered the results of the experience investigations carried out by the Company to determine whether they provide support for the assumptions.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Darta Saving Life Assurance dac *(continued)*

Key audit matter	*How our audit addressed the key audit matter*
The estimate represents one of the most critical estimates in the financial statements. Insurance contract liabilities consist of the present value of future cash flows ("PVFCF"), a risk adjustment ("RA") for non-financial risk, the contractual service margin ("CSM") and any receivables & payables that relate to future service. The valuation of the insurance contract liabilities, and particularly the PVFCF, involves the application of significant judgement in setting the key assumptions. The key assumptions selected by the company in relation to lapse and expense assumptions materiality impact the valuation of the PVFCF. As such, we consider the appropriateness of these assumptions to be a key audit matter.	On a sample basis, we tested the use of the approved assumptions in the calculation of the insurance contract liabilities. Based on the work performed and the evidence obtained, we determined that the assumptions used in the valuation of the insurance contract liabilities to be appropriate.
Existence and valuation of policyholder financial assets	
Refer to Note 1 - "Accounting Policies - Financial assets underlying insurance and investment contracts and Valuation of financial instruments", Note 2 - "Financial risks and risk management - Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities - credit risk, market risk and liquidity risk" and Note 19 "Investments at fair value through profit or loss" to the financial statements. Policyholder investments are designated at fair value through profit or loss. The policyholder financial assets comprise primarily equities, fixed income securities, collective investment schemes, derivatives and cash deposits. We consider this to be a key audit matter as financial assets represent the principal assets held by the company.	We assessed the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls relating to the custody and valuation of financial assets. We obtained independent confirmations from the custodians of the holdings at 31 December 2024 and reconciled the holdings per the confirmations to the accounting records. We reconciled the amounts held per the confirmations to the accounting records and tested a sample of reconciling items to supporting documentation. We tested the valuation of the policyholder investment portfolio by agreeing the valuation of investments to independent third-party vendor sources or independent confirmations from the investment manager, on a sample basis. No matters were noted as a result of performing these procedures.

How we tailored the audit scope

We tailored the scope of our audit to ensure that we performed enough work to be able to give an opinion on the financial statements as a whole, taking into account the structure of the company, the accounting processes and controls, and the industry in which it operates.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Darta Saving Life Assurance dac *(continued)*

Materiality

The scope of our audit was influenced by our application of materiality. We set certain quantitative thresholds for materiality. These, together with qualitative considerations, helped us to determine the scope of our audit and the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures on the individual financial statement line items and disclosures and in evaluating the effect of misstatements, both individually and in aggregate on the financial statements as a whole.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

Overall materiality	€51.4 million (2023: €43.3 million).
How we determined it	Equates to 0.17% of policyholder financial assets (2023: circa 0.17% of policyholder financial assets.
Rationale for benchmark applied	We have selected this benchmark as, in our view, policyholder assets are the most appropriate benchmark given the circumstances and nature of the Company's business. We applied a circa 0.17% rule of thumb to the total policyholder financial assets benchmark to determine overall materiality. We cap the materiality at the Solvency II materiality.

We use performance materiality to reduce to an appropriately low level the probability that the aggregate of uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceeds overall materiality. Specifically, we use performance materiality in determining the scope of our audit and the nature and extent of our testing of account balances, classes of transactions and disclosures, for example in determining sample sizes. Our performance materiality was 75% of overall materiality, amounting to €38.5 million.

In determining the performance materiality, we considered a number of factors - the history of misstatements, risk assessment and aggregation risk and the effectiveness of controls - and concluded that an amount at the upper end of our normal range was appropriate.

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to them misstatements identified during our audit above €2.5 million (2023: €2.2 million) as well as misstatements below that amount that, in our view, warranted reporting for qualitative reasons.

In accordance with guidance on the audit of insurers issued by the Financial Reporting Council which is generally accepted in Ireland, we have applied a higher materiality threshold of €297.4 million (2023: €256.4 million) solely for the purpose of identifying and evaluating the effect of misstatements that are likely only to lead to a reclassification between line items within assets and liabilities, in particular unit-linked investment contract assets and liabilities.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- obtaining management's going concern assessment for the going concern period which covers twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements;
- considering the projected solvency position of the company under a number of stress scenarios set out in the company's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment and comparing these to the regulatory capital requirement; and
- considering the liquidity position for the period of assessment.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Darta Saving Life Assurance dac *(continued)*

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Directors' report and financial statements other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the Companies Act 2014 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (Ireland) and the Companies Act 2014 require us to also report certain opinions and matters as described below:

- In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

- Based on our knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of Darta Saving Life Assurance dac *(continued)*

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud, is detailed below.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to related to breaches of Irish insurance laws and regulations and in particular the Solvency II Regulations, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the preparation of the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2014. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to related to posting manual journal entries to manipulate financial performance and management bias in accounting estimates and judgemental areas of the financial statements. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- discussions with the Audit Committee and management including consideration of whether there are known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud;
- inspecting relevant correspondence with the Central Bank of Ireland, including those in relation to compliance with laws and regulations;
- reading relevant meeting minutes including those of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee and Risk Committee;
- challenging assumptions made by management in accounting estimates and judgements, as described in the related key audit matters;
- applying risk-based criteria to identify journal entries for testing; and
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability in our testing.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

Our audit testing might include testing complete populations of certain transactions and balances, possibly using data auditing techniques. However, it typically involves selecting a limited number of items for testing, rather than testing complete populations. We will often seek to target particular items for testing based on their size or risk characteristics. In other cases, we will use audit sampling to enable us to draw a conclusion about the population from which the sample is selected.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA website at:

https://www.iaasa.ie/getmedia/b2389013-1cf6-458b-9b8f-a98202dc9c3a/Description_of_auditors_responsibilities_for_audit.pdf

This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

Other required reporting

Companies Act 2014 opinions on other matters

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

- In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited.

- The financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Other exception reporting

Directors' remuneration and transactions

Under the Companies Act 2014 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions specified by sections 305 to 312 of that Act have not been made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Appointment

We were appointed by the directors on 13 September 2018 to audit the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is 7 years, covering the years ended 31 December 2018 to 31 December 2024.

Kevin D'Arcy
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Audit Firm
Dublin

26 March 2025

Statement of Profit and Loss
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024 €'000**	2023 €'000
Insurance revenue		**237,771**	194,620
Insurance service expenses		**(163,592)**	(133,296)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held		**(2,321)**	(1,931)
Insurance service result	*4*	**71,858**	59,393
Interest result		**12,356**	7,253
Valuation result		**1,338,281**	977,868
Investment expenses		**(4,588)**	(2,084)
Net investment income		**1,346,049**	983,037
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued		**(1,333,359)**	(977,152)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held		**1**	133
Net insurance finance expenses		**(1,333,358)**	(977,019)
Investment result	*5*	**12,691**	6,018
Net insurance result		**84,549**	65,411
Net result from investment contracts	*11*	**55,022**	48,284
Non-insurance related acquisition and administration expenses	*14*	**(4,248)**	(8,800)
Profit before income tax		**135,323**	104,895
Taxation	*16*	**(19,043)**	(13,580)
Profit for the financial year attributable to equity holders		**116,280**	91,315

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 22 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Other Comprehensive Income
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	**2024** €'000	2023 €'000
Profit for the financial year		**116,280**	91,315
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held	*5*	**(164)**	(520)
Deferred tax	*16*	**20**	65
Other comprehensive losses for the year, net of tax		**(144)**	(455)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year		**116,136**	90,860

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 22 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position
as at 31 December 2024

	Note	**31 Dec 2024 €'000**	31 Dec 2023 €'000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		**291,295**	145,481
Advanced payment of Italian Policyholder's Tax	*17*	**324,840**	363,150
Deferred acquisition costs	*18*	**37,579**	47,511
Policyholder financial assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	*19*	**29,748,572**	25,644,930
Shareholder financial assets			
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	*19*	**882**	752
Reinsurance contract assets	*6,8*	**3,024**	4,101
Other receivables	*20*	**41,966**	27,551
Right-of-use asset	*28*	**4,286**	4,629
Total assets		**30,452,444**	26,238,105

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 22 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Financial Position *(continued)*
as at 31 December 2024

	Note	**31 Dec 2024 €'000**	31 Dec 2023 €'000
Shareholder's equity			
Called up share capital	*22*	**5,000**	5,000
Capital contributions	*23*	**51,000**	51,000
Profit and loss reserves		**471,514**	435,234
Other reserves		**371**	515
Total Shareholders' equity interests		**527,885**	491,749
Liabilities			
Insurance contract liabilities	*6,7*	**16,148,325**	12,783,093
Investment contract liabilities	*25*	**13,585,020**	12,864,501
Deferred income	*26*	**13,021**	14,986
Creditors and other payables	*27*	**168,015**	76,971
Lease Liabilities - current	*28*	**326**	318
Lease Liabilities - non-current	*28*	**4,204**	4,531
Corporation tax payable		**4,412**	305
Deferred income tax liabilities	*16*	**1,236**	1,651
Total liabilities		**29,924,559**	25,746,356
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		**30,452,444**	26,238,105

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 22 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

On behalf of the board

Davide Moia
Director

Seamus Hughes
Director

Date: 19 March 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Called up Share Capital	Capital Contribut-ions	Profit and Loss Reserve	Other reserves	Total Share-holders' equity interests
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Balance 1 January 2024	**5,000**	**51,000**	**435,234**	**515**	**491,749**
Profit for the financial year	**-**	**-**	**116,280**	**-**	**116,280**
Other comprehensive losses	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(144)**	**(144)**
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	**-**	**-**	**116,280**	**(144)**	**116,136**
Dividends paid	**-**	**-**	**(80,000)**	**-**	**(80,000)**
Balance at 31 December 2024	**5,000**	**51,000**	**471,514**	**371**	**527,885**
Balance at 1 January 2023	5,000	51,000	508,919	970	565,889
Profit for the financial year	-	-	91,315	-	91,315
Other comprehensive losses	-	-	-	(455)	(455)
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	91,315	(455)	90,860
Dividends paid	-	-	(165,000)	-	(165,000)
Balance at 31 December 2023	5,000	51,000	435,234	515	491,749

The accounting policies and the notes on pages 22 to 86 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows
for the financial year ended 31 December 2024

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Profit before taxation	**135,323**	104,895
Net change in reinsurance assets	**913**	(15)
Net change in investments at fair value through profit & loss	**(4,103,642)**	(2,822,482)
Net change in insurance liabilities	**3,365,231**	2,779,320
Net change in investment contract liabilities	**720,519**	19,560
Finance charges for lease liability	**85**	90
Net change in deferred acquisition cost	**9,932**	10,532
Net change in provision for deferred income	**(1,965)**	(4,306)
Interest Income	**(11,571)**	(6,934)
Depreciation of right-of-use asset from IFRS16	**343**	343
	115,168	81,003
Decrease in trade and other receivables	**23,888**	19,994
Increase in trade and other payables	**91,044**	7,139
	114,932	27,133
Interest paid	**(205)**	(177)
Interest received	**11,776**	7,111
Corporation tax paid	**(15,331)**	(13,500)
	(3,760)	(6,566)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	**226,340**	101,569
Net cash flows from Company holdings in Unit Linked Funds	**7**	217
Net cash flows from investments Fair value through P&L	**(130)**	(129)
Net cash flows from IFRS 16 Leases	**(403)**	(400)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	**(526)**	(312)
Dividends paid	**(80,000)**	(165,000)
Net cash flows used in financing activities	**(80,000)**	(165,000)
Net cash flows used in total operations	**145,814**	(63,742)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	**145,481**	209,223
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	**291,295**	145,481

1. **Accounting Policies**

Darta Saving Life Assurance dac is a company domiciled in the Republic of Ireland and the principal accounting policies adopted by the Company are set out in this Note.

Statement of compliance

As permitted under Irish company law, the Company has chosen to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("IFRS").

The IFRS adopted by the EU and applied by the Company are those that were effective at 31 December 2024. These have been consistently applied for the preparation of these financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and IFRS as adopted by the EU, and on the historical cost basis except that the financial assets and liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are expressed in Euro (€), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest €1,000.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors considered a formal going concern assessment which included the Company's investment and financial performance, solvency coverage, liquidity, cyber risk and operational resilience. In making this assessment, macro-economic and political developments were considered. The assessment looked at future projections over the Company's 3-year planning cycle to include a base case scenario and various stress tests which have been carried out as part of the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") process. The Directors are satisfied that it is a reasonable basis for concluding that it is appropriate for the financial statements to be prepared on a going concern basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date on which the financial statements are authorised for issue.

The Company applies the accruals concept for the recognition of expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss in order to reflect the effect of the transactions as they occur and not as they are paid.

Adoption of newly effective and future Standards

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. Those that may be relevant to the Company are set out below:

Amendments:

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Adoption of newly effective and future Standards *(continued)*

Classification of Liabilities as Current and Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024)

The amendments clarify the following:
- An entity's right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period must have substance and must exist at the end of the reporting period.
- If an entity's right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to covenants, such covenants affect whether that right exists at the end of the reporting period only if the entity is required to comply with the covenant on or before the end of the reporting period.
- The classification of a liability as current or non-current is unaffected by the likelihood that the entity will exercise its right to defer settlement.
- In case of a liability that can be settled, at the option of the counterparty, by the transfer of the entity's own equity instruments, such settlement terms do not affect the classification of the liability as current or non-current only if the option is classified as an equity instrument.

These amendments have no effect on the measurement and classification of any liabilities in the financial statements of the Company.

Standards not yet adopted, relevant to the Company are set out below:

Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2026)

The amendments address requirements related to settling financial liabilities using an electronic payment system and assessing contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those with environmental, social and governance (ESG)-linked features. The amendments also include disclosure requirements relating to investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features that do not relate directly to basic lending risks and costs.

These amendments are expected to have no material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027)

IFRS 18 will supersede IAS 1 and expected to result in presentational changes in the statement of profit or loss and notes including disclosure of management-defined performance measures.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new accounting standard.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Significant Accounting Policies

The following paragraphs describe material accounting policies that are relevant for the Company's financial statements:

Insurance contracts

IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts establishes the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts within the scope of the Standard. The Standard applies to: insurance contracts issued by an entity with specified exceptions; reinsurance contracts held by an entity; and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued by an entity that issues insurance contracts. An insurance contract is defined as 'a contract under which one party (the issuer) accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event (the insured event) adversely affects the policyholder.

In the Statement of Financial Position, an entity is required to measure profitable insurance contracts at the risk-adjusted present value of the future cash flows plus unearned profit for services to be provided under the contract.

IFRS 17 requires an entity to recognise profit from a group of insurance contracts over the period the entity provides services, and as the entity is released from risk. If a group of contracts is or becomes loss-making, the entity is required to recognise the loss immediately. The Standard also requires insurance revenue, insurance service expenses, and insurance finance income or expenses to be presented separately.

Insurance contracts - Product classification

Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from another party (the policyholder) by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event adversely affects the policyholder. Insurance risk is significant if an insured event could cause an insurer to pay significant additional benefits in any scenario with commercial substance, and if there is at least one scenario where the insurer has the possibility of a loss on a present-value basis.

The assessment of whether insurance risk is significant is made at a contract level by looking at the relationship between the amounts payable in case of an insured event occurring and the amounts payable at surrender/maturity. Contracts where the additional amounts payable are 10% or higher relative to the surrender/maturity value in any scenario with commercial substance are considered to be insurance contracts. This approach is aligned to the Allianz Group recommended approach to product classification. Contracts that qualify as insurance are accounted for under IFRS 17, and these contracts remain insurance contracts until all risks and obligations are extinguished or expired.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Insurance contracts - Product classification *(continued)*

Summary of measurement approaches

The Company uses different measurement approaches, depending on the type of contract, as follows:

	Product classification	Measurement model
Contracts issued		
Unit-linked insurance contracts	Insurance contracts with direct participation features	Variable Fee Approach ("VFA")
Unit-linked investment contracts without discretionary participation features	Financial instruments	Financial liabilities measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL) under IFRS 9
Reinsurance contracts held		
Quota share reinsurance	Reinsurance contract held	Building Block Approach ("BBA")

The Company's unit-linked insurance contracts are all considered to have direct participation features under IFRS 17 since the policyholder participates in the returns on the underlying unit-linked funds and payments to policyholders are linked to those funds. Such contracts are measured using the variable fee approach under IFRS 17.

Reinsurance contracts held by the Company are accounted for using the general measurement model under IFRS 17, which is the BBA. The assessment with regards to measurement model is made at inception of the contract and is not revised subsequently, except in the case of a substantial modification of the contract.

Insurance contracts - Separation of components

IFRS 17 requires the separation of embedded derivatives, distinct investment components, and performance obligations to provide non-insurance goods and services at inception of a contract, if certain conditions are met. The Company has not identified embedded derivatives and material performance obligations embedded in insurance contracts to provide non-insurance goods and services.

Unit-linked insurance contracts contain an investment component which is the policyholder share of the underlying items (i.e. the account value). These investment components are not accounted for separately as they are considered to be non-distinct on account of being highly inter-related with the host insurance contract.

Insurance contracts - Unit of account

The unit of account is the group of contracts level at which all recognition, measurement and reporting requirements of IFRS 17 are applied. This would be a group of insurance contracts, determined in line with the level of aggregation requirements laid out in the Standard. In order to aggregate contracts into groups of contracts, the Company first aggregates individual contracts into portfolios of insurance contracts based on the product type for each contract. Contracts within the same product type are expected to be subject to similar risks and are managed together.

These portfolios are then divided into profitability buckets based on a contract-level assessment of the expected future cash flows for each contract. Contracts that are expected to be loss-making are classified into a group of onerous contracts, and profitable contracts are subjected to a suite of stress tests to divide these into a group of contracts that has no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently and a group of remaining contracts. Contracts within each profitability bucket are then divided further into annual cohorts based on the date of initial recognition to ensure that contracts issued more than 12 months apart are placed in separate groups.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Insurance contracts - Unit of account *(continued)*

Only contracts that individually meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the groups. When contracts meet the recognition criteria in the groups after the reporting date, they are added to the groups in the reporting period in which they meet the recognition criteria. Composition of the groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

Insurance contracts - Recognition and derecognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised at the effective date (i.e. the date of premium investment). For some of the Company's unit-linked contracts that are classified as investment contracts at inception, policyholders can "transform" their policies into insurance subject to acceptance by the Company. Given that these contracts will qualify as insurance only when they transform, the date of initial recognition for these contracts will be the transformation date. This is the date on which insurance coverage begins for these transformed policies.

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled).

Insurance contracts - Measurement

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage ("LRC") and the liability for incurred claims ("LIC"). The LRC consists of the fulfilment cash flows ("FCF") and the contractual services margin ("CSM"). The fulfilment cash flows in turn comprise of the present value of future cash flows within the contract boundary ("PVFCF") and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk ("RA"), in addition to any receivables/(payables) that relate to future service. The LIC comprises of the insurance-related receivables/(payables) relating to past service.

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position - Insurance

Present value of future cash flows within contract boundary ("PVFCF")

The estimates of future cash flows comprise all cash flows expected to arise as the insurance contract is fulfilled. In estimating these future cash flows, the Company incorporates, in an unbiased way, all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort at the reporting date. Cash flows within the boundary of a contract relate directly to the fulfilment of the contract, including those for which the Company has discretion over the amount or timing. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance contract services. These include premiums from policyholders, payments to (or on behalf of) policyholders, insurance acquisition cash flows and other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts. Death benefit riders, representing add-on provisions to a basic insurance policy that provide additional benefits to the policyholder at additional cost, that are issued together with the main insurance contracts form part of a single insurance contract with all of the cash flows within its boundary.

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the activities of selling, underwriting and starting a group of contracts that are directly attributable to the portfolio of contracts to which the group belongs.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position – Insurance *(continued)*

Present value of future cash flows within contract boundary ("PVFCF") (continued)

Depending on the type of services provided, other costs that are incurred in fulfilling the contracts include:
- claims handling, maintenance and administration costs;
- recurring commissions payable on instalment premiums receivable within the contract boundary;
- costs that the Company will incur in providing investment services;
- an allocation of fixed and variable overheads; and
- other costs specifically chargeable to the policyholders under the terms of the contracts.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows using discount rates determined in line with IFRS 17 requirements, resulting in the PVFCF included within the Insurance Contract Liabilities.

The PVFCF is updated by the Company for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and discount rates. As at 31 December 2024, the PVFCF of insurance contracts was €15,196m (31 December 2023: €11,856m) included within the Insurance Contract Liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position.

Risk adjustment for non-financial risk ("RA")

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk reflects the compensation that the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows from non-financial risk as the Company fulfils insurance contracts. Such non-financial risks include insurance risks, lapse and expense risk.

The Company applies a Cost of Capital approach with a Cost of Capital rate of currently 6 % as under Solvency II. The main differences relative to Solvency II are:

- the risk adjustment for gross and ceded business is calculated separately;
- the risk adjustment allows for diversification benefits arising from being part of the Allianz Group which are reflected in the premiums the Company charges policyholders;
- no allowance is made for operational risk in the risk adjustment; and
- the input risk capitals used in the risk adjustment are averaged over the previous three years to address cross effects with financial risks that are excluded from the scope of the risk adjustment.

As at 31 December 2024, the RA of insurance contracts was €167m (31 December 2023: €170m) included within the Insurance Contract Liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position. This corresponds to a confidence level range of 65% to 70% (2023: 65% to 70%).

Contractual service margin ("CSM")
The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Company will recognise as insurance revenue as and when it provides insurance contract services in the future.

At initial recognition for a profitable contract, the premium (i.e. the change in assets) received is higher than the fulfilment cash flows (i.e. the PVFCF and the RA for that contract, or the increase in liability). To ensure that no profit is recognised at inception, the CSM is set equal to the difference between the premiums and the fulfilment cash flows. At initial recognition for an onerous (i.e. unprofitable) contract, the expected loss (i.e. the excess of the fulfilment cash flows over the premium) is recorded immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a loss component.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position – Insurance *(continued)*

Contractual service margin ("CSM") *(continued)*

The subsequent measurement of the CSM is dependent on the measurement model used for the group of contracts.

For reinsurance contracts measured under the BBA, the CSM gets adjusted for:
- the effect of new contracts being added to the group (if any);
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period;
- changes in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future service except for those that are driven by financial risk. If these changes exceed the carrying amount of the CSM, the excess results in a loss component. These changes are measured at the discount rates specified at initial recognition; and
- the amount of CSM recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance services during the period.

For insurance contracts measured under the VFA, the CSM gets adjusted for:
- the effect of new contracts being added to the group (if any);
- the change in the variable fee the entity expects to earn from the underlying items, unless the CSM is not enough to absorb that change, in which case the CSM would become zero and the excess results in a loss component;
- changes in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future service, unless the CSM is not enough to absorb that change, in which case the CSM would become zero and the excess results in a loss component; and
- the amount of CSM recognised as insurance revenue because of the transfer of insurance services during the period.

The release of CSM into insurance revenue is determined based on the concept of "coverage units", which are a measure of the services provided to policyholders under the insurance contracts. The ratio of coverage units relating to the current period to the total coverage units determines the CSM release factor. Applying this release factor to the contractual service margin remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) determines the amount recognised as revenue in the current period, with the remaining balance being allocated to the remaining coverage period.

The Company uses policyholder account values as the coverage units for its unit-linked insurance contracts. This is considered to be appropriate since account values are the most suitable proxy for the predominant investment-related service provided to policyholders under the insurance contracts.

As at 31 December 2024, the CSM of insurance contracts was €771m (31 December 2023: €739m) included within the Insurance Contract Liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position. In 2024, the CSM recognised for services provided was €52.4m (2023: €42.5m) included within the Insurance Revenues on the Statement of Profit and Loss. In 2024, the losses on onerous insurance contracts was €0.5m (2023: €0.8m) included within the Insurance Service Expenses on the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Receivables and payables

IFRS 17 is conceptually based on a prospective cash view. All expected future cash flows arising from the contract are considered and reflected in one position, the insurance contract liabilities. Therefore, receivables/(payables) from insurance contracts as well as any deposits are part of the insurance contract liabilities.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Reinsurance contracts

The Company recognises reinsurance contracts to reflect the reinsurance arrangements it has entered into. Under these contracts a part of the mortality risk on the underlying insurance contracts is transferred to the reinsurer. The reinsurance contracts held are reported separately in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Financial Position These reinsurance contracts are measured using the BBA, and are subject to the same IFRS 17 requirements outlined for the insurance contracts earlier, except for the following key differences:

- Reinsurance contracts are recognised on the date the first underlying contract is issued;
- The risk adjustment for reinsurance contracts held reflects the risk being transferred to the reinsurer;
- The CSM for reinsurance contracts held is not floored at zero; with the CSM representing the net cost/gain of entering into the reinsurance arrangements. This cost/gain is recognised in the insurance service result as and when services are received under the reinsurance contracts; and
- Coverage units for the reinsurance contracts are the projected sums at risk ceded under the contracts.

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss - Insurance

Insurance revenue

The Company recognises insurance revenue as it provides services under groups of insurance contracts. For contracts measured under the VFA, the insurance revenue relating to services provided for each reporting period represents the total of the changes in the LRC that relate to services for which the Company expects to receive consideration, and comprises the following items:

- Claims and other insurance service expenses incurred in the year, generally measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the year, excluding amounts allocated to a potential loss component and repayments of investment components;
- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided;
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services; and
- Amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows.

As the Company provides insurance contract services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue.

Insurance service expenses

These expenses consist of claims and other insurance service expenses incurred during the period as well as the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows, but exclude repayments of investment components. Furthermore, they include the changes in the fulfilment cash flows relating to the LIC, the losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses. For the insurance contracts with direct participation features, it also includes an adjustment for experience adjustments of the non-financial underlying items.

Insurance service expenses include only costs that relate directly to the fulfilment of the insurance contracts. Other expenses not meeting the above categories are included in Non-insurance related acquisition and administration expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The net expenses from reinsurance expenses reflects the allocation of the ceded reinsurance premiums to the current period, which is offset by the amounts recoverable from the reinsurer for incurred claims.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss - Insurance *(continued)*

Interest result

Interest result is recognised on an accrual basis using the effective interest method.

Valuation result

Valuation result includes all interest and dividend income and investment expenses as well as realised and unrealised gains and losses from financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss underlying the insurance policyholder contracts.

Net changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they arise, as well as dividend and interest income earned from these assets. Net changes in the fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income are included in the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise.

Dividend income is recorded on the ex-dividend date. Bond income is recorded on the accrual basis and deposit interest is recorded on a receipts or accruals basis as applicable, calculated using an effective interest methodology.

Realised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the net sale proceeds and original cost. Unrealised gains and losses are calculated as the difference between the fair value of financial assets at the end of the accounting period and the fair value at the beginning of the period or the purchase price for assets acquired during the period.

Valuation result arising from financial assets underlying insurance contracts are presented as “Valuation result” within Investment result.

Net insurance finance expenses

Net insurance finance expenses consist of finance income or expenses from insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held. The main component relates to mirroring of the valuation result from the assets underlying insurance contracts which are measured under the VFA. It also includes the interest accretion of the fulfilment cash flows and the CSM as well as the changes in the fulfilment cash flows due to changes in financial assumptions for reinsurance contracts measured under the BBA.

Investment contracts - Product classification

Where the risk is primarily borne by the policyholder, the contract is deemed to be an investment contract in accordance with IFRS 9. An investment contract classified as such on inception could subsequently “transform” and be reclassified as an insurance contract, if it meets the insurance definition described above.

Investment contracts – Recognition and measurement

Amounts recognised in Statement of Financial Position - Investment

Investment contract assets/liabilities
Investment contract contributions received from policyholders are not recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as premiums but are accounted for as deposits in the Statement of Financial Position. Financial liabilities in respect of such contracts are presented in the Statement of Financial Position as “Investment contract liabilities”.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Investment contracts – Recognition and measurement *(continued)*

Amounts recognised in Statement of Financial Position - Investment *(continued)*

All investment contracts issued by the Company are designated on initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. The basis of this designation is that the financial assets and liabilities are managed and evaluated on a fair value basis.

The designation also eliminates, or significantly reduces, a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise arise if these financial liabilities were not measured at fair value since the assets held to back the investment contract liabilities are also measured at fair value.

The fair value of the Company's unit-linked investment contract liabilities is based on the fair value of the financial assets held within the appropriate unit-linked funds.

Deferred acquisition costs
Acquisition costs on investment contracts include sales commissions. Also included within acquisition costs are the value of additional units credited to policyholder account balances upon initial investment in relation to certain products. These sales inducement costs are recoverable through penalties payable on surrender and from ongoing charges.

Acquisition costs are deferred as an explicit deferred acquisition cost asset, gross of tax, to the extent that they are recoverable out of future revenue margins to which they relate. Such costs are amortised through the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period in which the future revenue margins on the related contracts are expected to be earned. The rate of amortisation is based on a prudent assessment of the expected pattern of receipt of future revenue margins, taking account of persistency, from the related contracts. All other costs are recognised as expenses when incurred.

Deferred income
Deferred income arising from investment contracts typically refers to where the Company deducts an upfront charge from the premium in order to fund payment of upfront commission but which is not recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Such income is amortised over the expected life of the policy, in line with the amortisation of deferred acquisition costs, and any unamortised amount is recognised when the policy is surrendered.

Investment contract receivables/(payables)
Amounts due to and from policyholders, agents and others in respect of investment contracts are included in other receivables and creditors and other payables.

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss - Investment

Net result from investment contracts
The net result from investment contracts consists of fee and commission income, claims and benefits paid to the policyholders, expenses attributed to unit-linked investment contract, valuation result and changes to the investment contracts liabilities.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Investment contracts – Recognition and measurement *(continued)*

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss - Investment *(continued)*

Fee and commission income
Investment contracts issued by the Company involve the provision of investment management services. Fees charged for such services are recognised as revenue based upon the stage of completion of the contracts and are included under "Fee and commission income" within the "Net Result from investment contracts" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Recurring fees are recognised as earned on an accruals basis. Front-end fees received at the inception of a contract are deferred and amortised over the anticipated period for which the services will be provided, over the expected term of the contract.

Claims and benefits incurred
For investment contracts, the additional payment paid to policyholders' beneficiaries in the event of a death claim are disclosed under "Claims and benefits incurred" within the "Net result from investment contracts" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Expenses attributed to investment contract
Expenses comprised of commissions, administrative and investment expenses that relate to investment contracts are disclosed within the "Net result from investment contracts" in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Valuation result
Income from financial assets underlying investment contracts comprises interest and dividend income and net gains/losses on financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss. Valuation result arising from financial assets underlying investment contracts are included within "Net result from investment contracts," with the corresponding amount recorded in "Change in investment contract liabilities."

Financial assets underlying insurance and investment contracts

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. In the case of assets not designated at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition are capitalised. Transaction costs in relation to financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss are expensed immediately. After initial recognition, the Company measures financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and fair value through other comprehensive income without any deduction for transaction costs it may incur on disposal. The fair values of investments are based on quoted closing prices.

The financial assets for unit-linked contracts are exclusively held on behalf of, and for the benefit of, unit-linked policyholders. To ensure consistency with the corresponding accounting treatment for the unit-linked contracts, these investments are designated at fair value through profit and loss on initial recognition. The basis of this designation is that the financial assets and liabilities are managed and evaluated together on a fair value basis. This designation also eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement inconsistency that would otherwise occur if these financial assets were not measured at fair value and the changes in fair value were not recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Statement of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Investment contracts – Recognition and measurement *(continued)*

Offsetting *(continued)*

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis for gains and losses from financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss and foreign exchange gains and losses. There were no offset trading positions in 2024 (2023: €Nil).

Impairment

The Company recognises loss allowances for 'Expected Credit Loss' ("ECL") for those financial instruments, which are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The IFRS 9 forward-looking ECL model requires considerable judgement about how changes in economic factors affect ECLs and is determined on a probability-weighted basis. This impairment model applies to financial assets measured at amortised cost or 'fair value through other comprehensive income' ("FVOCI"). Under IFRS 9, loss allowances are measured on either of the following bases and accounted for in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

- *12-month ECLs:* these are ECLs that result from possible default events within the 12 months after the reporting date; and
- *Lifetime ECLs:* these are ECLs that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

Lifetime ECL measurement applies if the credit risk of a financial asset at the reporting date has increased significantly since initial recognition and 12-month ECL measurement applies if it has not.

Measurement
The Company measures ECL over the remaining life of a financial instrument in a way that reflects:
- an unbiased and probability-weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- the time value of money; and
- reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts of future events and economic conditions at the reporting date.

The amount of ECL recognised as a loss allowance depends on the change in credit risk of the financial instrument since origination and whether the credit risk on those financial instruments has increased significantly since initial recognition. In order to determine the appropriate ECL, a financial instrument is allocated to a stage dependent on the credit risk relative to when the financial instrument was originated:

Stage 1 – includes financial instruments that have not had a Significant Increase in Credit Risk (SICR) since initial recognition. For these assets, 12-month ECL is recognised. 12-month ECL is the ECL that results from default events that are possible within 12 months of the reporting date. It is not the expected cash shortfalls over the 12-month period but the entire credit loss on an asset weighted by the probability that the loss will occur in the next 12 months. Therefore, all financial assets in scope will have an impairment provision equal to at least 12-month ECL;

Stage 2 – includes financial instruments that have had a SICR since initial recognition but that does not have objective evidence of impairment. For these assets, lifetime ECL is recognised, being the ECL that results from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument;

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Investment contracts – Recognition and measurement *(continued)*

Impairment *(continued)*

Stage 3 – includes financial assets that have objective evidence of impairment at the reporting date, i.e. are credit-impaired. For these assets, lifetime ECL is recognised.

Held at amortised cost:

As at 31 December 2024, there were no debt securities measured at amortised cost and therefore the ECL is Nil (31 December 2023: Nil).

Recognition of financial assets and liabilities
Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Other financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the date on which they are originated.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities
The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or when it transfers the financial asset and the asset qualifies for de-recognition in accordance with IFRS 9. A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash and bank balances and deposits with a maturity of less than 90 days. These assets are measured at amortised cost. All cash is available on demand.

Taxation
Taxation comprises current and deferred taxation and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax, including Irish corporation tax and foreign tax, is provided on the Company’s taxable profits, at amounts expected to be paid (or recovered) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date.

Except where otherwise required by accounting standards, full provision without discounting is made for all temporary differences which have arisen but not reversed at the Statement of Financial Position date. Deferred tax balances are provided at rates of taxation expected to prevail at the time of reversal.

A deferred tax asset is recognised where it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised.

Advance Payment of Italian Policyholders’ Tax
Payments to the Italian authorities as a result of the Company being a withholding tax agent are recognised as assets. Those assets are presented within the Statement of Financial Position in their nominal amounts (no discounting is applied). The payments are recoverable from deductions made from capital gains made by policyholders, by offset against taxes payable to Italian revenue within a period of five years or, after five years they may be transferred to a company in the same group or may be carried forwards within the asset to be recovered against the next payment that will fall due.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Advance Payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax *(continued)*

The exit tax liability ("ETL") at year end is netted firstly against the previous sixth year recoverable asset. Any excess ETL is netted against the remaining recoverable asset, whereas any excess sixth year recoverable asset is netted against the year-end liability. Italian legislation makes provision for a cap on the size of the Advance Payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax held on the Statement of Financial Position. For the end of 2024 this was 140 basis points ("bps") (2023: 150bps) of the Italian policyholder mathematical reserves. This cap reduces by 10bps per annum until 2025 when it will be 125bps thereafter. The recoverable amount of the asset is reviewed at each year end.

Foreign currencies

The reporting and functional currency of the Company is the Euro. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Euro at the exchange rates ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date and revenues, costs and non-monetary assets at the exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated to Euros at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value is determined. Profits and losses arising from foreign currency translations and on settlement of amounts receivable and payable in foreign currency are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Provision

A provision is recognised in the Statement of Financial Position when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, under which it is more likely than not that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the provision can be reliably estimated.

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The Company's critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements and the application of these estimates, assumptions and judgement are considered by management for each reporting period.

Valuation of Insurance liabilities

The Company applies significant assumptions and judgements in the following aspects of the determination of the CSM amounts that are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For unit-linked insurance contracts, the investment-related services are highly inter-related with the insurance services, and hence the coverage period of the insurance contracts includes periods in which the Company provides investment related services.

In performing the above determination, management applies judgement that might significantly impact the CSM carrying values and amounts of the CSM allocation recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

In applying IFRS 17 measurement requirements, the following inputs and methods were used that include significant estimates.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements *(continued)*

Valuation of Insurance liabilities *(continued)*

Present value of future cash flows

The present value of future cash flows is calculated through full policy-by-policy cash flow projections on a deterministic scenario using best estimate assumptions.

Persistency

The Company derives lapse and surrender assumptions based on the Company's own experience. A history of lapse and surrender experience over the last 5.5 years is sourced from the Company's policy administration data. Statistical methods are used to derive adjustments to the Company's own experience and any trends in the data, to arrive at expected future lapse and surrender rates. An analysis is then performed of these rates in comparison to the assumptions previously used. Assumptions are set for each major product line. Changes in lapse and surrender rates could increase or decrease estimates of future cash outflows and thus decrease or increase the CSM.

Mortality

The Company derives mortality assumptions based on the Company's own experience supplemented by an internal Allianz Group mortality table for Italy. An investigation into the Company's experience over the total history available is performed and statistical methods are used to adjust the mortality tables to produce expected mortality rates in the future over the duration of the insurance contracts. Changes in mortality rates could increase or decrease estimates of future cash outflows and thus decrease or increase the CSM.

Expenses

The Company projects estimates of future expenses relating to fulfilment of contracts within the scope of IFRS 17 using planned expense levels adjusted for inflation. Expenses comprise expenses directly attributable to the groups of contracts, including an allocation of fixed and variable overheads. The expense inflation assumption is based on expected price and wage inflation. Changes in expense assumptions could increase or decrease estimates of future cash outflows, and hence decrease or increase the CSM.

Top-ups

The contract boundary under IFRS 17 includes all future premiums, including voluntary "top-up" premiums paid by policyholders. Hence, the Company introduced an assumption for future top-up premiums it expects policyholders to pay into their unit-linked policies.

The Company derives this assumption based on the Company's own experience. A history of top-up premiums received over the last 5 years is sourced from the Company's policy administration data, and used to generate expected future top-up rates based on the initial premium in-force. An analysis is then performed of these rates in comparison to the assumptions previously used. Statistical methods are used to derive adjustments to the Company's own experience and any trends in the data, to arrive at expected future top-up rates.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements *(continued)*

Valuation of Insurance liabilities *(continued)*

Discount rates

According to IFRS 17, all future cash flows must be discounted. The IFRS 17 requirements for the interest curves used in the discounting are principle based. An entity should use observable market data based on a risk-free base curve and portfolio-specific adjustments to reflect the illiquidity of insurance obligations in determining the interest curves. The Company applies a bottom-up approach in which the basic risk-free liquid yield curves are usually derived from swap rates or government yields for the specific currency and adjusted for remaining credit risk. These risk-free liquid yield curves are then adjusted to reflect illiquidity of the underlying insurance liabilities based on reference portfolios, if applicable.

For contracts measured under the BBA (which is the reinsurance contracts held by the Company), the discount rates at initial recognition are locked-in to ensure that the CSM is only adjusted for changes relating to non-financial assumptions and variances. The fulfilment cash flows are measured at both locked-in rates and current rates, with the difference recorded in Other Comprehensive Income.

The table below sets out the continuously compounded spot rates used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts:

	As of 31 December 2024				
	1 year	**5 years**	**10 years**	**20 years**	**30 years**
Unit-linked contracts	**2.3%**	**2.2%**	**2.3%**	**2.3%**	**2.4%**
	As of 31 December 2023				
	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Unit-linked contracts	3.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%

For the sensitivities with regard to the assumptions made that have the most significant impact on measurement under IFRS 17, refer to Note 2.

Italian tax asset

The asset arising from the advance payment of Italian policyholder Italian tax obligations is expected to be recoverable either by deduction from tax withheld on behalf of policyholders, by offset against taxes payable to Italian revenue within a period of five years or by surrender to group companies after five years, or this unrecovered balance may be carried forwards within the asset to be recovered against the next payment that will fall due. A key judgement exercised by Directors is that it is appropriate to carry this asset at its full future recoverable value without impairment.

1. **Accounting Policies** *(continued)*

Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements *(continued)*

Valuation of Financial instruments
The Company classifies fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements.

Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
Level 3: Valuation techniques using significant unobservable inputs.

This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

In general, financial assets and liabilities are transferred from level 1 to level 2 when liquidity, trade frequency and activity are no longer indicative of an active market. Conversely, the same policy applies for transfers from level 2 to level 1.

Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities that are traded in active markets are based on quoted market prices or dealer price quotations. For all other financial instruments, the Company determines fair values using valuation techniques.

Observable prices and model inputs are usually available in the market for listed Equity and Fixed Income securities, Collective Investment Schemes and Exchange Traded Derivatives. Availability of observable market prices and model inputs reduces the need for management judgement and estimation and also reduces the uncertainty associated with determination of fair values. Availability of observable market prices and inputs varies depending on the products and markets and is prone to changes based on specific events and general conditions in the financial markets.

The portfolio bonds which are classified in the Collective Investment Schemes category are priced from first principles when individual holdings are known. Where the portfolio bonds are managed under a discretionary asset management agreement the valuations are provided directly by the investment managers.

2. Financial risks and risk management

The Company is exposed to a range of risks through its financial assets and its financial liabilities and also in relation to the accounting estimates and judgements it needs to make in the preparation of its financial statements and its regulatory returns.

These risks are described below together with the risk management approaches adopted by the Company.

Ultimate responsibility for the Company's risk management rests with the Directors and the Board is supported by the operation of a number of committees that meet on a regular basis to review and monitor the Company's risk exposures. Policy statements have been prepared and approved by the Directors which set out parameters and limitations to manage and limit financial risks and operational risks. The Company's policies define the approach to risk management and how the controls, procedures, limits and escalation procedures are implemented to ensure that risks are managed in line with the Risk Appetite, as approved by the Board. These policies are subject to regular review. The Company has not substantially changed the approaches adopted to manage its financial risks from the previous accounting period.

The effect of the new stamp duty regime in Italy, effective 1 January 2025 (see Note 32), is not included in the analysis and sensitivities set out in this Note 2.

Risks associated with insurance and investment contracts

The Company matches all the policyholder liabilities under insurance and investment contracts with assets in the funds for which the unit prices for the contracts are based, and the Company aims to ensure that the investment policy adopted for these funds is consistent with that communicated to policyholders in their contract documentation. Though market and credit risk relating to the value of policyholder financial assets is borne by policyholders, the future profits from investment and insurance contracts are dependent on the performance of the policyholder funds, expenses incurred, how long the policyholder keeps the policy and the level of claims incurred under insurance benefits.

Underwriting risk

Underwriting risk comprises of mortality risk, persistency risk and expense risk.

- The Company is exposed to **mortality risk** through the loss of future profits and from increased numbers of policyholder insurance claims in future cash flows. Mortality risk is partly mitigated through the reinsurance of some death benefits.

- **Persistency risk** is the risk that the policyholder lapses (i.e. cancels) the contracts, in whole or in part, thereby exposing the Company to the loss of future profits. The Company manages this risk by ensuring that its distributors only sell such policies to customers with a medium to long term investment horizon and through maintaining high levels of customer care. Early redemptions are reviewed and analysed to determine potential trends requiring attention. Persistency risk is regularly monitored to ensure it is in line with expectations.

- The Company is exposed to the **expense risk** from unexpected increases in the maintenance costs associated with the servicing of contracts. The Company manages this through the annual budgeting process and regular expense analyses.

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with insurance and investment contracts *(continued)*

Underwriting risk *(continued)*

The table below outlines the impact of underwriting related shocks on the PVFCF, RA, CSM, pre-tax profit and Shareholder equity. The impacts of the shocks do not allow for any changes to the stamp duty pre-payments and recoveries as these are considered immaterial. The mortality shock is based on increasing the mortality rate assumptions used to estimate the future cash flows. The lapse shock is based on increasing lapse assumptions used to estimate the future cash flows. The expenses shock is based on stressing future expenses allowed for in the estimate of future cash flows. This analysis presents the sensitivities after risk mitigation by reinsurance and assumes that all other variables remain constant. There is no impact on the outstanding insurance and reinsurance receivables/(payables), and hence, these are not included in the table below.

***Table** 1 - Underwriting risk exposure as at 31 December 2024.*

	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total	Impact on PVFCF	Impact on RA	Impact on CSM	Impact on net insurance liabilities	Impact on pre-tax profit (current period)	Impact on Share-holders 'equity
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Actual amounts as at 31 December 2024										
Net insurance liabilities	**15,205,887**	**166,126**	**758,103**	**16,130,116**						
Mortality rate - 15% increase										
Net insurance liabilities	**15,234,287**	**158,344**	**737,816**	**16,130,447**	**28,400**	**(7,782)**	**(20,287)**	**331**	**(258)**	**(291)**
Lapse/surrender rates - 10% relative increase										
Net insurance liabilities	**15,269,903**	**149,891**	**710,191**	**16,129,985**	**64,016**	**(16,235)**	**(47,912)**	**(131)**	**147**	**114**
Expenses - 10% increase										
Net insurance liabilities	**15,251,578**	**161,221**	**720,694**	**16,133,493**	**45,691**	**(4,905)**	**(37,409)**	**3,377**	**(3,379)**	**(2,956)**

Notes to the Financial Statements *(continued)*

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with insurance and investment contracts *(continued)*

Underwriting risk *(continued)*

Table 2 *- Underwriting risk exposure as at 31 December 2023.*

	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total	Impact on PVFCF	Impact on RA	Impact on CSM	Impact on net insurance liabilities	Impact on pre-tax profit (current period)	Impact on Share-holders' equity
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Actual amounts as at 31 December 2023										
Net insurance liabilities	11,863,741	169,005	727,539	12,760,285						
Mortality rate - 15% increase										
Net insurance liabilities	11,885,208	162,877	712,400	12,760,485	21,466	(6,129)	(15,139)	198	(82)	(173)
Lapse/surrender rates - 10% relative increase										
Net insurance liabilities	11,915,925	155,111	689,005	12,760,041	52,184	(13,895)	(38,533)	(244)	268	214
Expenses - 10% increase										
Net insurance liabilities	11,902,233	164,475	696,072	12,762,780	38,492	(4,531)	(31,467)	2,494	(2,494)	(2,182)

An increase in mortality rates reduces future profits due to higher projected claims, reducing the CSM. This in turn reduces pre-tax profit and Shareholder equity. The larger impact on Shareholder equity is driven by changes in insurance accumulated OCI on reinsurance contracts, which impacts Shareholder equity but not profit. An increase in lapse rates results in lower future charges collected, resulting in a decrease in expected future profits, reducing the CSM. Pre-tax profits and Shareholder equity are increased slightly due to knock-on impacts of the lapse shock on the coverage units used to determine the CSM release in the current period. An increase in maintenance expenses increases future outflows and thus reduces the Company's expectation of future profits, reducing the CSM. This in turn reduces pre-tax profit and Shareholder equity.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities

The main risks that the Company is exposed to in respect of their assets are 'credit risk', 'market risk' and 'liquidity risk'.

Market risk arises for the Company on the value of the fees earned, from the consequent impact of a loss of fair value resulting from adverse fluctuations in equity prices, interest rates and foreign currencies.

A number of financial risks also arise within the investment contracts and investment component of the insurance contracts. These risks are carried by the holders of these contracts:

- Market risk in respect of fluctuation in interest rates, equity prices and foreign currency rates.
- Credit risk in respect of exposure to counterparties.

The Company manages these risks taking into account the objectives of the investment funds in which the policyholders invest, as set out in the documentation given to the policyholders.

Market risk is managed on a daily basis by the investment managers who are responsible for monitoring the effect of changes in the fair value of assets in each fund. The investment managers execute purchases and sales of securities in accordance with their expectations of future market movements. The performance of the funds that results from the investment managers' choices is monitored on a regular basis by the Investment Committee.

The Company does not hold any other financial assets that are not attributable to investment and insurance contracts, apart from an investment associated with restricted stock units as part of the Group share based employee incentive plan. Note 33 to the financial statements provides further details on the operation of the scheme.

Credit risk occurs for the following assets if the counterparty is unable to pay amounts in full when due:

- Cash balances and deposits held with credit institutions.
- Receivables due from debtors and reinsurers.
- Recovery of the advance payment of the Italian Policyholders' Tax.
- Policyholder financial assets.

Substantially all of the assets backing retail business of the Company are held by one custodian counterparty. In relation to the assets backing the private insurance business, these are held with a number of individual counterparties. While the Company's assets are segregated for the Company's benefit in the custodian book, bankruptcy or insolvency of these counterparties may cause delay or limit the Company's rights with respect to the investments held by these counterparties. The Company monitors the credit quality of each counterparty.

The Company does not directly invest in unlisted investments for the retail unit-linked funds. As the Company does not appoint the individual custodians to the Collective Investment Schemes in which they invest, the Board has agreed to allow investment in such instruments only where they are regulated by a recognised regulator.

For Private Insurance policies, the investment policy allows investment in a universe of assets, some of which may not be regularly traded. However, the policy conditions for private insurance customers allow for the settlement of a claim by way of an in-specie transfer, thereby allowing for the settlement of claims, even where the asset is illiquid.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

Bond issuer risk for retail business is reduced by investing in bonds that are backed by an EU or certain OECD Governments. If corporate bonds are held by the Company, these are subject to a specified limit and are restricted to those of a short-term duration.

Risk exposure to credit institutions is managed by only using approved institutions and includes for the Company the cash-pool arrangement with Allianz SE, which has significant cash holdings at year end.

Amounts receivable from debtors are subject to a credit control process.

The balance remaining on the Italian Policyholders' Tax is recoverable from deductions made from gains made by policyholders when they surrender their policies, and in the event that any balance remains unrecovered after five years, an agreement has been made where that balance may be transferred to the parent company at face value, or this unrecovered balance may be carried forward within the asset to be recovered against the next payment that will fall due.

Policyholder assets are the assets backing the unit-linked insurance and investment contracts and the holders of these contracts bear the credit risk arising from these assets.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

The credit risk exposure and ratings of financial and other assets (excluding deferred acquisition costs) are set out in tables below:

***Table** 1 - Credit risk exposure and ratings of financial and other assets (excluding deferred acquisition costs) as at 31 December 2024.*

	From AA to A+	From A to BBB	Not rated	Assets held for policy-holders	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Advance payment of Italian policyholders' tax	-	-	324,840	-	324,840
Shareholder Investments at fair value through profit or loss	882	-	-	-	882
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:					
Equities	-	-	-	106,554	106,554
Fixed income securities	-	-	-	2,137,112	2,137,112
Investments in Collective Investment Schemes **	-	-	-	26,852,400	26,852,400
Derivatives	-	-	-	(9,689)	(9,689)
Deposits, Cash & Cash equivalents and other	-	-	-	662,195	662,195
Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	3,024	-	3,024
Other receivables	-	-	41,966	-	41,966
Right-of-use asset	-	-	4,286	-	4,286
Cash and cash equivalents	276,432	10,792	4,071	-	291,295
Total assets bearing credit risk	277,314	10,792	378,187	29,748,572	30,414,865

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

Table 2 *- Credit risk exposure and ratings of financial and other assets (excluding deferred acquisition costs) as at 31 December 2023.*

	From AA to A+	From A to BBB	Not rated	Assets held for policy-holders	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Advance payment of Italian policyholders' tax	-	-	363,150	-	363,150
Shareholder Investments at fair value through profit or loss	752	-	-	-	752
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:					
Equities	-	-	-	77,971	77,971
Fixed income securities	-	-	-	1,377,315	1,377,315
Investments in Collective Investment Schemes **	-	-	-	23,858,140	23,858,140
Derivatives	-	-	-	12,221	12,221
Deposits, Cash & Cash equivalents and other	-	-	-	319,283	319,283
Reinsurance Contract Assets	-	-	4,101	-	4,101
Other receivables	-	-	27,551	-	27,551
Right-of-use asset	-	-	4,629	-	4,629
Cash and cash equivalents	154,360	(17,504)	8,625	-	145,481
Total assets bearing credit risk	155,112	(17,504)	408,056	25,644,930	26,190,594

** The Investments in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS") are various Unit-linked SICAV funds which are all UCITS compliant and as a consequence are required to have an independent custodian taking custody of the assets of the SICAV. Therefore, counterparty credit risk exists to the extent of the ability of the custodian to return assets held. All policyholder assets are segregated and ringfenced from the Custodian's assets and protected against any action against the Custodian. These CIS are chosen by the various asset managers, responsible for the investment portfolio of each fund. These SICAVs are mainly domiciled in Luxembourg, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy and France.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Credit risk *(continued)*

Table 3 **-** *Credit risk exposure and ratings of Fixed income securities within policyholder assets (see table 1 above) as at 31 December 2024.*

	From AAA to AA+	**From AA to A+**	**From A to BBB**	**From BBB- to B-**	**Not rated**	**Total**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:						
Fixed income securities	**171,462**	**198,979**	**677,731**	**1,078,568**	**10,372**	**2,137,112**
Total Fixed income securities bearing credit risk	**171,462**	**198,979**	**677,731**	**1,078,568**	**10,372**	**2,137,112**

Table 4 **-** *Credit risk exposure and ratings of Fixed income securities within policyholder assets (see table 2 above) as at 31 December 2023.*

	From AAA to AA+	From AA to A+	From A to BBB	From BBB- to B-	Not rated	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:						
Fixed income securities	182,599	178,313	455,420	559,324	1,659	1,377,315
Total Fixed income securities bearing credit risk	182,599	178,313	455,420	559,324	1,659	1,377,315

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk is the risk of change in fair value of a financial instrument due mainly to fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, and foreign currency rates.

a) Interest rate risk arises primarily from the Company's investments in deposits and fixed income securities held in policyholder financial assets underlying the insurance and investment contracts. The change in interest yields is reviewed on a regular basis when the Company prepares projections of its solvency position.

Shareholder interest rate risk exposure
As at 31 December 2024 the Company's interest rate sensitive investments excluding unit-linked business relates mainly to a cash-pool arrangement with Allianz SE amounting to €267m (2023: €148m). The Company would have gained €2.7m (2023: gain €1.5m) or lost €2.7m (2023: lost €1.5m) in value in the event of interest rates shifting by positive 100 basis points or negative 100 basis points respectively.

Policyholder investment contracts interest rate risk exposure

An increase (decrease) in interest rates decreases (increases) the value of fixed income securities held in policyholder funds underlying the investment contracts would be offset by the decrease (increase) in investment contract liabilities.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Interest rate risk *(continued)*

Policyholder insurance contracts interest rate risk exposure

The table below outlines the impacts of interest rate shocks on the assets underlying the insurance contracts, PVFCF, RA, CSM, pre-tax profit and Shareholder equity. The impacts of the shocks do not allow for any changes to the stamp duty pre-payments and recoveries as these are considered immaterial. The interest rate shocks are applied by shocking the interest rate sensitive investments in the policyholder fund values and also the interest rates used to calculate the PVFCF. This analysis presents the sensitivities after risk mitigation by reinsurance and assumes that all other variables remain constant. There is no impact on the outstanding insurance and reinsurance receivables/(payables), and hence, these are not included in the table below.

Table 1 *– Interest rate risk exposure for IFRS 17 modelled business as at 31 December 2024.*

	Assets underlying insurance contracts	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total	Impact on assets underlying insurance contracts	Impact on PVFCF	Impact on RA	Impact on CSM	Total impact on insurance contract liabilities	Impact on pre-tax profit (current period)	Impact on Share-holders' equity
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Actual amounts as at 31 December 2024												
Investments at FVPL	**16,163,552**											
Net insurance liabilities	-	**15,205,887**	**166,126**	**758,103**	**16,130,116**							
Risk free rate - 50 bp decrease												
Investments at FVPL	**16,296,576**	-	-	-	-	**133,024**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	**15,324,181**	**171,904**	**768,305**	**16,264,390**	-	**118,294**	**5,778**	**10,202**	**134,274**	**(891)**	**(1,093)**
Risk free rate - 50 bp increase												
Investments at FVPL	**16,030,528**	-	-	-	-	**(133,024)**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	**15,085,922**	**160,931**	**748,990**	**15,995,843**	-	**(119,965)**	**(5,195)**	**(9,113)**	**(134,273)**	**909**	**1,093**

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Interest rate risk *(continued)*

Policyholder insurance contracts interest rate risk exposure (continued)

Table 2 *– Interest rate risk exposure for IFRS 17 modelled business as at 31 December 2023.*

	Assets underlying insurance contracts	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total	Impact on assets underlying insurance contracts	Impact on PVFCF	Impact on RA	Impact on CSM	Total impact on insurance contract liabilities	Impact on pre-tax profit (current period)	Impact on Share-holders' equity
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Actual amounts as at 31 December 2023												
Investments at FVPL	12,780,429											
Net insurance liabilities	-	11,863,741	169,005	727,539	12,760,285							
Risk free rate - 50 bp decrease												
Investments at FVPL	12,883,947	-	-	-	-	103,518	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	11,954,365	173,929	736,387	12,864,681	-	90,624	4,924	8,848	104,396	(584)	(768)
Risk free rate - 50 bp increase												
Investments at FVPL	12,676,911	-	-	-	-	(103,518)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	11,771,766	164,572	719,542	12,655,880	-	(91,975)	(4,433)	(7,997)	(104,405)	609	776

A decrease in interest rates increases the value of fixed income securities held in policyholder funds underlying the insurance contracts and thus increases the PVFCF. The CSM is higher due to higher expected future profits and also lower discounting. The opposite are true for an increase in interest rates. Pre-tax profits and Shareholder equity are impacted slightly due to knock-on impacts of the shocks on the coverage units used to determine the CSM release in the current period. The larger impact on Shareholder equity is driven by changes in insurance accumulated OCI on reinsurance contracts, which impacts Shareholder equity but not profit.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

b) The Company's net exposure to ***equity price risk*** is limited to the equity securities content of its holdings in unit-linked funds.

There is exposure to equity price risk through equities and CIS held by policyholders of €26,959m in 2024 (2023: €23,936m).

Policyholder investment contracts equity price risk exposure

A price increase (or decrease) on equities and CIS held within the policyholder assets underlying the investment contracts would be offset by the investment contract liabilities.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Equity price risk *(continued)*

Policyholder insurance contracts equity price risk exposure

The table outlines the impacts of equity price shocks on the assets underlying the insurance contracts, PVFCF, RA, CSM, pre-tax profit or loss and Shareholder equity. The impacts of the shocks do not allow for any changes to the stamp duty pre-payments and recoveries as these are considered immaterial. The equity shocks are applied by shocking the equity price sensitive investments in the policyholder fund values. This analysis presents the sensitivities after risk mitigation by reinsurance and assumes that all other variables remain constant. There is no impact on the outstanding insurance and reinsurance receivables/(payables), and hence, these are not included in the table below.

Table 3 *– Equity price risk exposure for IFRS 17 modelled business as at 31 December 2024*

	Assets underlying insurance contracts	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total insurance contract liabilities	Impact on assets underlying insurance contracts	Impact on PVFCF	Impact on RA	Impact on CSM	Total impact on insurance contract liabilities	Impact on pre-tax profit (current period)	Impact on Share-holders' equity
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Actual amounts as at 31 December 2024												
Investments at FVPL	**16,163,552**											
Net insurance liabilities	-	**15,205,887**	**166,126**	**758,103**	**16,130,116**							
Equity - 30% decrease												
Investments at FVPL	**14,043,740**	-	-	-	-	**(2,119,812)**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	**13,231,889**	**147,659**	**634,200**	**14,013,748**	-	**(1,973,998)**	**(18,467)**	**(123,903)**	**(2,116,368)**	**(3,444)**	**(3,014)**
Equity - 30% increase												
Investments at FVPL	**18,283,364**	-	-	-	-	**2,119,812**	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	**17,164,692**	**183,935**	**897,436**	**18,246,063**	-	**1,958,805**	**17,809**	**139,333**	**2,115,947**	**3,865**	**3,382**

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

Equity price risk *(continued)*

Policyholder insurance contracts equity price risk exposure (continued)

Table 4 *– Equity price risk exposure for IFRS 17 modelled business as at 31 December 2023.*

	Assets underlying insurance contracts	PVFCF	RA	CSM	Total insurance contract liabilities	Impact on assets underlying the contracts	Impact on PVFCF	Impact on RA	Impact on CSM	Total impact on insurance contract liabilities	Impact on pre-tax profit (current period)	Impact on Share-holders' equity
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Actual amounts as at 31 December 2023												
Investments at FVPL	12,780,429											
Net insurance liabilities	-	11,863,741	169,005	727,539	12,760,285							
Equity - 30% decrease												
Investments at FVPL	10,962,627	-	-	-	-	(1,817,802)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	10,164,114	152,814	627,918	10,944,846	-	(1,699,627)	(16,191)	(99,621)	(1,815,439)	(2,363)	(2,068)
Equity - 30% increase												
Investments at FVPL	14,598,231	-	-	-	-	1,817,802	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net insurance liabilities	-	13,550,428	184,587	840,444	14,575,459	-	1,686,687	15,582	112,906	1,815,175	2,627	2,299

A decrease in equity prices decreases the value of equity securities held in policyholder funds underlying the insurance contracts and thus decreases the PVFCF. The CSM is lower due to lower expected future profits. This in turn reduces pre-tax profits and Shareholder equity. The opposite is true for an increase in equity prices.

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Market risk *(continued)*

c) ***Foreign currency risk*** can arise due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not have any significant exposure to such movements as its investments are mainly denominated in Euro. For investment and insurance contracts, no direct market risk arises for the Company, as changes in the value of and income arising from the assets and liabilities underlying these contracts offset by changes in the investment contract liabilities and insurance contract liabilities.

Liquidity risk is defined as risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

In managing the Company's assets and liabilities, the Company seeks to ensure that cash is at all times available to settle liabilities as they fall due. Available funds are invested in call accounts and available on demand. The Company's treasury position is reviewed on a regular basis and cash balances are maintained to meet due liabilities. The Company can avail of a limited line of credit arranged by its parent company for short term liquidity requirements that may arise from timing factors. The Company also participates in a cash-pool arrangement with Allianz SE where most of the Company cash was held at year end.

For investment and insurance contract redemptions, cash paid out is funded by the redemption of the unit-linked assets supporting the contract liability. The policy conditions for private insurance allow for the settlement of a claim by way of an in-specie transfer, thereby allowing for the settlement of claims, even where the asset is illiquid.

An analysis of the contractual maturity of the Company's financial liabilities (excluding deferred income and deferred income tax liabilities, and the effect of the stamp duty change referred to in Note 32) at 31 December 2024 is set out in the following table:

2024	**No stated Maturity**	**Within 1 year**	**Between 1 and 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Insurance contract liabilities	**16,133,535**	**14,790**	**-**	**-**	**16,148,325**
Investment contract liabilities	**13,585,020**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,585,020**
Creditors and other payables	**-**	**167,614**	**401**	**-**	**168,015**
Lease liabilities	**-**	**326**	**1,365**	**2,839**	**4,530**
Corporation tax payable	**-**	**1,029**	**3,383**	**-**	**4,412**
Total liabilities	**29,718,555**	**183,759**	**5,149**	**2,839**	**29,910,302**

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Liquidity risk *(continued)*

The table below sets out comparative contractual maturity data as at 31 December 2023:

2023	No stated Maturity	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Insurance contract liabilities	12,764,185	18,908	-	-	12,783,093
Investment contract liabilities	12,864,501	-	-	-	12,864,501
Creditors and other payables	-	76,226	745	-	76,971
Lease liabilities	-	318	1,341	3,190	4,849
Corporation tax payable	-	305	-	-	305
Total liabilities	25,628,686	95,757	2,086	3,190	25,729,719

Where the investment and insurance contract liabilities are classified as having "no stated maturity", the policies are whole of life contracts, which can be surrendered at any time, in some instances subject to penalty charges and notice periods as set out in the policy documentation. Within the first three months, policyholders can request disinvestment of their funds with five working days' notice.

Maturity analysis of insurance and reinsurance held

The following table shows the undiscounted expected future cash outflows (inflows) for insurance and reinsurance contracts held by expected timing based on best estimate actuarial assumptions. Examples of cash outflows are payment of claims and expenses, and examples of cash inflows are premiums.

2024	**Within 1 year**	**2 - 3 years**	**4 - 5 years**	**Over 5 years**	**Total**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Insurance contracts	**421,849**	**1,159,753**	**1,196,185**	**20,490,487**	**23,268,274**
Reinsurance contracts held	**1,266**	**2,210**	**1,788**	**6,407**	**11,671**
	423,115	**1,161,963**	**1,197,973**	**20,496,894**	**23,279,945**

2023	Within 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
Insurance contracts	186,741	758,046	797,470	17,262,583	19,004,840
Reinsurance contracts held	1,098	1,913	1,545	5,374	9,930
	187,839	759,959	799,015	17,267,957	19,014,770

2. Financial risks and risk management *(continued)*

Risks associated with financial assets and liabilities *(continued)*

Liquidity risk *(continued)*

Amounts payable on demand

For insurance and investment contracts, the amounts payable on demand (or surrender value) and the carrying amount of the respective groups of contracts are presented in the following table:

	2024	**2024**	2023	2023
	€'000	**€'000**	€'000	€'000
	Amounts payable on demand	**Carrying amount**	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount
Unit – linked insurance contracts	**16,163,552**	**16,148,325**	12,780,429	12,783,093
Unit – linked investment contracts	**13,585,020**	**13,585,020**	12,864,501	12,864,501

3. Methods used and amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17

The Company's transition approaches applied at the date of transition to IFRS 17 (1 January 2022) continue to impact a significant part of how the CSM balance as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 has been determined.

IFRS 17 is required to be applied in a fully retrospective manner unless it is impracticable to so. In these cases, the Standard allows the use of two alternative approaches to transition, namely the modified retrospective approach ("MRA") and the fair value approach ("FVA").

For the insurance/reinsurance contracts issued/held by the Company, full retrospective application was considered to be impracticable for all contracts issued prior to transition. Under IFRS 17, estimates of future cash flows are required to include cash flows relating to expected future top-ups (which are included within the contract boundary under IFRS 17). Given that these were considered to be outside the contract boundary under SII, there was no assumption in place for expected future top-ups prior to 2022. The assumptions were set for the first time in early 2022 and setting this assumption involved a degree of expert judgement. Determining these assumptions for periods prior to 2022 would have been subject to the risk of hindsight being exercised since the use of expert judgement made it impossible to ensure that the assumptions would not be influenced by actual top-up experience up to 2022. As a result, full retrospective application of IFRS 17 was deemed impracticable and accordingly, the Company used the MRA to determine the transition balances for all contracts issued prior to transition to IFRS 17.

The following modifications were undertaken in the calculation of the IFRS 17 transition balances.

- Groups of contracts were determined based on information available at the transition date, as opposed to the date of initial recognition, in line with the modification allowed in the IFRS 17 Standard.
- The transition CSM has been calculated for the Company's unit-linked insurance business using the MRA as follows:
  a) The future risk-adjusted profits at transition date are estimated by comparing the account value (or fair value of the underlying items) to the sum of the PVFCF and risk adjustment.
  b) The profits that would have been released prior to transition are estimated as the historic fee income net of claims and expenses. This amount is then reduced by the amount of risk adjustment released prior to transition.

3. Methods used and amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 *(continued)*

c) The amounts in (a) and (b) are added together to get the estimated CSM at inception of the contracts.
d) The amount calculated in (c) is then rolled forward to the transition date by adjusting it for CSM that would have been released in periods prior to the transition date. This results in the transition CSM.

Insurance revenue and CSM by transition method

An analysis of insurance revenue for insurance contracts issued and the CSM by transition method is included in the following tables.

Insurance contracts issued	Note	2024 €'000 Contracts measured under the modified retrospective transition approach	2024 €'000 New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	2024 €'000 Total
Insurance revenue				
CSM recognised for the services provided	*4*	**39,572**	**12,817**	**52,389**
CSM as at 1 January	*6*	**589,275**	**149,777**	**739,052**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided		**(39,572)**	**(12,817)**	**(52,389)**
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	*7.2*	**77,549**	**54,513**	**132,062**
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*7.2,9*	**-**	**83,173**	**83,173**
Effect of stamp duty change	*32*	**(75,668)**	**(55,562)**	**(131,230)**
		(37,691)	**69,307**	**31,616**
CSM as at 31 December	*6*	**551,584**	**219,084**	**770,668**

3. Methods used and amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 *(continued)*

Insurance revenue and CSM by transition method *(continued)*

Reinsurance contracts accepted	*Note*	**2024 €'000 Contracts measured under the modified retrospective transition approach**	**2024 €'000 New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach**	**2024 €'000 Total**
Insurance revenue				
CSM recognised for the services provided	*8.2*	**(1,134)**	**(349)**	**(1,483)**
CSM as at 1 January	*6*	**9,187**	**2,326**	**11,513**
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided		**(1,134)**	**(349)**	**(1,483)**
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	*8.2*	**397**	**285**	**682**
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*8.2,9*	**-**	**1,656**	**1,656**
Insurance finance income or expenses (net)	*8.2*	**122**	**75**	**197**
		(615)	**1,667**	**1,052**
CSM as at 31 December	*6*	**8,572**	**3,993**	**12,565**

Insurance contracts issued	*Note*	2023 €'000 Contracts measured under the modified retrospective transition approach	2023 €'000 New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	2023 €'000 Total
Insurance revenue				
CSM recognised for the services provided	*4*	36,396	6,059	42,455
CSM as at 1 January		579,422	64,608	644,030
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided		(36,396)	(6,059)	(42,455)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	*7.2*	46,249	30,421	76,670
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*7.2,9*	-	60,807	60,807
		9,853	85,169	95,022
CSM as at 31 December	*6*	589,275	149,777	739,052

3. Methods used and amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 *(continued)*

Insurance revenue and CSM by transition method *(continued)*

Reinsurance contracts accepted	*Note*	2023 €'000 Contracts measured under the modified retrospective transition approach	2023 €'000 New contracts and contracts measured under the full retrospective approach	2023 €'000 Total
Insurance revenue				
CSM recognised for the services provided	*8.2*	(1,175)	(153)	(1,328)
CSM as at 1 January		10,276	1,319	11,595
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised for the services provided		(1,175)	(153)	(1,328)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	*8.2*	(51)	70	19
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*8.2,9*	-	1,052	1,052
Insurance finance income or expenses (net)	*8.2*	137	38	175
		(1,089)	1,007	(82)
CSM as at 31 December	*6*	9,187	2,326	11,513

4. Insurance service result

An analysis of insurance revenue, insurance service expenses and net expenses from reinsurance contracts for 2024 and 2023 is included in the following tables.

	Note	**2024** **€'000**	2023 €'000
Insurance revenue			
Insurance revenue from contracts measured under the VFA			
Amounts relating to changes in the liability for remaining coverage			
Insurance service expenses incurred		**162,060**	131,266
CSM recognised for services provided		**52,389**	42,455
Change in the risk adjustment		**20,182**	18,344
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows		**3,140**	2,555
Total insurance revenue		**237,771**	194,620

		2024	2023
Insurance service expenses		**€'000**	€'000
Incurred claims		**(831)**	(705)
Losses on onerous contracts		**(483)**	(757)
Acquisition and administrative expenses	*14*	**(162,278)**	(131,834)
Total insurance service expenses	*7*	**(163,592)**	(133,296)

4. Insurance service result *(continued)*

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held			
Allocation of reinsurance premium		**(2,774)**	(2,504)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for incurred claims		**453**	573
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	*8*	**(2,321)**	(1,931)
Total insurance service result		**71,858**	59,393

5. Investment result

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Net investment income			
Interest result			
Interest income		**12,453**	7,344
Finance costs		**(97)**	(91)
		12,356	7,253
Valuation result			
Shared-based payment fair value changes		**15**	36
Valuation result	*13*	**1,338,266**	977,832
		1,338,281	977,868
Investment expenses	*14*	**(4,588)**	(2,084)
Net investment income recognised in P&L		**1,346,049**	983,037

		2024	2023
Net insurance finance expenses		**€'000**	€'000
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued			
Change in fair value of underlying items		**(1,338,266)**	(977,832)
Experience adjustment cost result		**4,907**	680
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued recognised in P&L	*7*	**(1,333,359)**	(977,152)

5. Investment result *(continued)*

	2024	2023
Net insurance finance expenses *(continued)*	**€'000**	€'000
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held		
Interest expense	**40**	62
Effect of changes in interest rates and other finance expenses (net)	**(203)**	(449)
	(163)	(387)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held recognised in P&L	**1**	133
Finance expenses from reinsurance contracts held recognised in OCI	**(164)**	(520)
Total investment result recognised in P&L	**12,691**	6,018
Total investment result recognised in OCI	**(164)**	(520)

6. Insurance and reinsurance contract balances

	Note	2024	2023
		€'000	€'000
Insurance contracts			
Contracts measured under the VFA			
Present value of future cashflows		**15,196,096**	11,855,502
Risk adjustment		**166,771**	169,631
Contractual service margin		**770,668**	739,052
Receivables		**(21,909)**	(14,373)
Payables and deposits		**36,699**	33,281
	7	**16,148,325**	12,783,093

		2024	2023
		€'000	€'000
Reinsurance contracts			
Contracts measured under the BBA			
Present value of future cashflows		**(9,791)**	(8,239)
Risk adjustment		**645**	626
Contractual service margin		**12,565**	11,513
Receivables		**23**	470
Payables and deposits		**(418)**	(269)
	8	**3,024**	4,101

7. Movements in insurance contract liabilities

The following tables analyse the movements in the insurance contract liabilities during the reporting period. The first set of tables analyses the movements in the liability for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims. The second set analyses the movements of contracts measured under the VFA by measurement components.

7.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

		2024	2024	2024	2024
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Note	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts measured under VFA	Total
Insurance contract liabilities as of 1 January	*6*	12,765,997	1,243	15,853	12,783,093
Insurance revenue	*4*	(237,771)	-	-	(237,771)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses		(303,631)	-	463,653	160,022
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	*14*	3,140	-	-	3,140
Losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses		-	431	-	431
	4	(300,491)	431	463,653	163,592
Investment component		(960,517)	-	960,517	-
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums received		3,548,094	-	-	3,548,094
Insurance acquisition cash flows	*14*	(13,756)	-	-	(13,756)
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid		-	-	(1,424,169)	(1,424,169)
Receivables/(payables)		(12,873)	-	8,755	(4,118)
		3,521,465	-	(1,415,414)	2,106,051
Finance income and expenses from insurance contracts (net)	*5*	1,333,359	-	-	1,333,359
Insurance contract liabilities as of 31 December	*6*	16,122,042	1,674	24,609	16,148,325

7. Movements in insurance contract liabilities *(continued)*

7.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims *(continued)*

		2023	2023	2023	2023
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
		Liability for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	
	Note	Excluding loss component	Loss component	Contracts measured under VFA	Total
Insurance contract liabilities as of 1 January		9,991,677	521	11,575	10,003,773
Insurance revenue	*4*	(194,620)	-	-	(194,620)
Insurance service expenses					
Incurred claims and other incurred insurance service expenses		(97,127)	-	227,146	130,019
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	*14*	2,555	-	-	2,555
Losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses		-	722	-	722
	4	(94,572)	722	227,146	133,296
Investment component		(805,503)	-	805,503	-
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums received		2,919,014	-	-	2,919,014
Insurance acquisition cash flows	*14*	(14,123)	-	-	(14,123)
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid		-	-	(1,032,649)	(1,032,649)
Receivables/(payables)		(13,028)	-	4,278	(8,750)
		2,891,863	-	(1,028,371)	1,863,492
Finance income and expenses from insurance contracts (net)	*5*	977,152	-	-	977,152
Insurance contract liabilities as of 31 December	*6*	12,765,997	1,243	15,853	12,783,093

7. Movements in insurance contract liabilities *(continued)*

7.2 Analysis by measurement component – contracts measured under the VFA

	Note	**2024 €'000 Present value of future cash flows and Payables**	**2024 €'000 Risk adjustment**	**2024 €'000 Contractual service margin**	**2024 €'000 Total**
Insurance contract liabilities as of 1 January	*6*	**11,874,410**	**169,631**	**739,052**	**12,783,093**
Changes that relate to current service					
CSM recognised for the services provided	*4*	**-**	**-**	**(52,389)**	**(52,389)**
Change in RA, that does not relate to future or past service	*4*	**-**	**(20,182)**	**-**	**(20,182)**
Experience adjustments		**(1,555)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,555)**
		(1,555)	**(20,182)**	**(52,389)**	**(74,126)**
Changes that relate to future service					
Changes in estimates that adjust CSM		**(158,262)**	**26,200**	**132,062**	**-**
Changes in estimates that do not adjust CSM (losses on groups of onerous contracts and reversals of such losses)		**431**	**-**	**-**	**431**
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*9*	**(110,090)**	**26,917**	**83,173**	**-**
		(267,921)	**53,117**	**215,235**	**431**
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued		**3,548,094**	**-**	**-**	**3,548,094**
Insurance acquisition cash flows		**(13,756)**	**-**	**-**	**(13,756)**
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid, including Investment component		**(1,424,169)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,424,169)**
Payables		**(4,118)**	**-**	**-**	**(4,118)**
		2,106,051	**-**	**-**	**2,106,051**
Finance income and expenses from insurance contracts (net)	*5*	**1,333,359**	**-**	**-**	**1,333,359**
Other changes		**(483)**	**-**	**-**	**(483)**
Effect of stamp duty change	*32*	**167,025**	**(35,795)**	**(131,230)**	**-**
Insurance contract liabilities as of 31 December	*6*	**15,210,886**	**166,771**	**770,668**	**16,148,325**

7. Movements in insurance contract liabilities *(continued)*

7.2 Analysis by measurement component - contracts measured under the VFA *(continued)*

	Note	2023 €'000 Present value of future cash flows and Payables	2023 €'000 Risk adjustment	2023 €'000 Contractual service margin	2023 €'000 Total
Insurance contract liabilities as of 1 January		9,210,448	149,295	644,030	10,003,773
Changes that relate to current service					
CSM recognised for the services provided	*4*	-	-	(42,455)	(42,455)
Change in RA, that does not relate to future or past service	*4*	-	(18,344)	-	(18,344)
Experience adjustments		(491)	-	-	(491)
		(491)	(18,344)	(42,455)	(61,290)
Changes that relate to future service					
Changes in estimates that adjust CSM		(95,951)	19,281	76,670	-
Changes in estimates that do not adjust CSM (losses on groups of onerous contracts and reversals of such losses)		722	-	-	722
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*9*	(80,206)	19,399	60,807	-
		(175,435)	38,680	137,477	722
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums received for insurance contracts issued		2,919,014	-	-	2,919,014
Insurance acquisition cash flows		(14,123)	-	-	(14,123)
Incurred claims paid and other insurance service expenses paid, including Investment component		(1,032,649)	-	-	(1,032,649)
Payables		(8,750)	-	-	(8,750)
		1,863,492	-	-	1,863,492
Finance income and expenses from insurance contracts (net)	*5*	977,152	-	-	977,152
Other changes		(756)	-	-	(756)
Insurance contract liabilities as of 31 December	*6*	11,874,410	169,631	739,052	12,783,093

8. Movements in reinsurance contract assets

The following tables analyses the movements in the reinsurance contract assets during the reporting period. The first set of tables analyses the movements in the asset for remaining coverage and asset for incurred claims. The second set analyses the movements of contracts measured under the BBA by measurement components.

8.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

		2024	2024	2024	2024
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
		Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims	
	Note	Excluding loss component	Loss recovery component	Contracts measured under BBA	Total
Reinsurance contract assets as of 1 January	*6*	**4,101**	**-**	**-**	**4,101**
Allocation of reinsurance premium		**(2,774)**	**-**	**-**	**(2,774)**
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
Incurred claims recovered and other expenses recovered		**-**	**-**	**453**	**453**
	4	**(2,774)**	**-**	**453**	**(2,321)**
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums paid, including amounts held in deposits		**2,456**	**-**	**-**	**2,456**
Amounts received		**-**	**-**	**(453)**	**(453)**
Payables		**(596)**	**-**	**-**	**(596)**
		1,860	**-**	**(453)**	**1,407**
Finance income and expenses from reinsurance contracts (net)	*5*	**(163)**	**-**	**-**	**(163)**
Reinsurance contract assets as of 31 December	*6*	**3,024**	**-**	**-**	**3,024**

8. Movements in reinsurance contract assets *(continued)*

8.1 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims *(continued)*

		2023	2023	2023	2023
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
		Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims	
	Note	Excluding loss component	Loss recovery component	Contracts measured under BBA	Total
Reinsurance contract assets as of 1 January		4,606	-	-	4,606
Allocation of reinsurance premium		(2,504)	-	-	(2,504)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers					
Incurred claims recovered and other expenses recovered		-	-	573	573
	4	(2,504)	-	573	(1,931)
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums paid, including amounts held in deposits		2,250	-	-	2,250
Amounts received		-	-	(573)	(573)
Receivables		136	-	-	136
		2,386	-	(573)	1,813
Finance income and expenses from reinsurance contracts (net)	*5*	(387)	-	-	(387)
Reinsurance contract assets as of 31 December	*6*	4,101	-	-	4,101

8. Movements in reinsurance contract assets *(continued)*

8.2 Analysis by measurement component – contracts measured under the BBA

	Note	2024 €'000 Present value of future cash flows and Payables	2024 €'000 Risk adjustment	2024 €'000 Contractual service margin	2024 €'000 Total
Reinsurance contract assets as of 1 January	*6*	**(8,038)**	**626**	**11,513**	**4,101**
Changes that relate to current service					
CSM recognised for the services provided		-	-	**(1,483)**	**(1,483)**
Change in RA, that does not relate to future or past service		-	**(47)**	**-**	**(47)**
Experience adjustments		**(1,244)**	-	-	**(1,244)**
	4	**(1,244)**	**(47)**	**(1,483)**	**(2,774)**
Changes that relate to future service					
Changes in estimates that adjust CSM		**(621)**	**(61)**	**682**	**-**
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*9*	**(1,764)**	**108**	**1,656**	**-**
		(2,385)	**47**	**2,338**	**-**
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums paid		**2,456**	**-**	**-**	**2,456**
Payables		**(596)**	**-**	**-**	**(596)**
		1,860	**-**	**-**	**1,860**
Finance income and expenses from insurance contracts (net)	*5*	**(379)**	**19**	**197**	**(163)**
Reinsurance contract assets as of 31 December	*6*	**(10,186)**	**645**	**12,565**	**3,024**

8. Movements in reinsurance contract assets *(continued)*

8.2 Analysis by measurement component – contracts measured under the BBA *(continued)*

	Note	2023 €'000 Present value of future cash flows and Receivables	2023 €'000 Risk adjustment	2023 €'000 Contractual service margin	2023 €'000 Total
Reinsurance contract assets as of 1 January		(7,716)	727	11,595	4,606
Changes that relate to current service					
CSM recognised for the services provided		-	-	(1,328)	(1,328)
Change in RA, that does not relate to future or past service		-	(53)	-	(53)
Experience adjustments		(550)	-	-	(550)
	4	(550)	(53)	(1,328)	(1,931)
Changes that relate to future service					
Changes in estimates that adjust CSM		153	(173)	19	-
Effects of contracts initially recognised in the period	*9*	(1,134)	82	1,052	-
		(981)	(91)	1,071	-
Cash flows in the period					
Premiums paid		2,250	-	-	2,250
Amounts received		(573)	-	-	(573)
Receivables		136	-	-	136
		1,813	-	-	1,813
Finance income and expenses from insurance contracts (net)	*5*	(604)	43	175	(387)
Reinsurance contract assets as of 31 December	*6*	(8,038)	626	11,513	4,101

9. Impact of contracts recognised in the year

The effects on the measurement components arising from contracts initially recognised in the period which are measured under the VFA and BBA are summarised in the following tables.

Insurance contracts initially recognised in the period

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Present value of future cash flows		
Present value of future cash outflows		
Claims and other insurance expenses payable	**(4,209,952)**	(3,076,504)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	**(15,470)**	(9,472)
	(4,225,422)	(3,085,976)
Present value of future cash inflows	**4,335,512**	3,166,182
Net present value of future cash flows	**110,090**	80,206
Risk adjustment	**(26,917)**	(19,399)
Contractual service margin	**(83,173)**	(60,807)
	-	-

Reinsurance contracts initially recognised in the period	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Present value of future cash flows		
Present value of future cash outflows	**1,849**	1,265
Present value of future cash inflows	**(3,613)**	(2,399)
Net present value of future cash flows	**(1,764)**	(1,134)
Risk adjustment	**108**	82
Contractual service margin	**1,656**	1,052
	-	-

10. Expected recognition of the contractual service margin

An analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period in future Statements of Profit and Loss is provided in the following table. The pattern of recognition does not contain unwinding of valuation rates and expected over-return of assets for contracts measured using the VFA. Furthermore, the future CSM release will also include amounts related to new contracts written in future periods. Consequently, the CSM release should not be interpreted as the CSM release expected for future periods.

Number of years until expected to be recognised	*Note*	**Total CSM for insurance contracts**	**Total CSM for reinsurance contracts**
		€'000	€'000
As at 31 December 2024		**52,389**	**(1,483)**
1		**46,960**	**(1,446)**
2		**45,297**	**(1,327)**
3		**43,492**	**(1,205)**
4		**41,719**	**(1,089)**
5		**40,046**	**(977)**
6- 10		**177,938**	**(3,445)**
11 - 20		**243,490**	**(2,482)**
>20		**131,726**	**(594)**
Total		**823,057**	**(14,048)**
CSM recognised for services provided	*7,8*	**(52,389)**	**1,483**
CSM as at 31 December 2024	*6*	**770,668**	**(12,565)**

10. Expected recognition of the contractual service margin *(continued)*

Number of years until expected to be recognised	*Note*	Total CSM for insurance contracts	Total CSM for reinsurance contracts
		€'000	€'000
As at 31 December 2023		42,455	(1,328)
1		44,451	(1,302)
2		43,316	(1,196)
3		41,755	(1,093)
4		40,215	(992)
5		38,798	(898)
6- 10		174,238	(3,233)
11 - 20		234,561	(2,303)
>20		121,718	(496)
Total		781,507	(12,841)
CSM recognised for services provided	*7,8*	(42,455)	1,328
CSM as at 31 December 2023	*6*	739,052	(11,513)

11. Net result from investment contracts

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Valuation result	*13*	**1,202,446**	1,087,020
Fee and commission income	*12*	**232,624**	221,336
Total income		**1,435,070**	1,308,356
Change in investment contract liabilities	*25*	**(1,202,446)**	(1,087,020)
Expenses attributed to investment contracts	*14*	**(176,209)**	(171,519)
Claims and benefits incurred		**(1,393)**	(1,533)
		(1,380,048)	(1,260,072)
		55,022	48,284

For the financial year ended 31 December 2024, premium income of €1,350m (2023: €932m) relates to investment contracts and are not included in the "Net result from investment contracts" in the Statement of Profit and Loss, in accordance with IFRS 9 (See Note 25 "Investment contract liabilities").

12. Fee and commission income

Fees and commission income

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Management fee income		**224,368**	212,930
Income from other policy charges		**6,291**	4,347
Movement in deferred income	*26*	**1,965**	4,059
		232,624	221,336

13. Valuation result

The following investment returns relate to insurance contracts included in the "Valuation Result" and investment contracts that are not included in the "Net result from investment contracts" in the Statement of Profit and Loss, in accordance with IFRS 9 (See Note 25 "Investment contract liabilities").

	Note	**2024**	**2024**	**2024**
		€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**
		Assets underlying insurance contracts	**Assets underlying investment contracts**	**Total**
Policyholder investment return				
Investment income from equities		**944**	**752**	**1,696**
Interest income from fixed income securities		**26,041**	**19,409**	**45,450**
Investment income from collective investment funds		**4,587**	**5,803**	**10,390**
Income from other financial assets		**12,154**	**15,960**	**28,114**
Fund expenses borne by policyholder		**(1,720)**	**(1,796)**	**(3,516)**
Net realised gains on financial assets		**329,401**	**484,155**	**813,556**
Net unrealised gains on financial assets		**966,859**	**678,163**	**1,645,022**
	5,25	**1,338,266**	**1,202,446**	**2,540,712**

	Note	2023	2023	2023
		€'000	€'000	€'000
		Assets underlying insurance contracts	Assets underlying investment contracts	Total
Policyholder investment return				
Investment income from equities		806	904	1,710
Interest income from fixed income securities		6,923	11,814	18,737
Investment income from collective investment funds		1,464	2,308	3,772
Income from other financial assets		8,973	13,235	22,208
Fund expenses borne by policyholder		(2,131)	(3,578)	(5,709)
Net realised losses on financial assets		(64,865)	(67,835)	(132,700)
Net unrealised gains on financial assets		1,026,662	1,130,172	2,156,834
	5,25	977,832	1,087,020	2,064,852

14. Acquisition and administration expenses

An analysis of expenses incurred by the Company in 2024 is included in the table below:

		Insurance contracts			Investment contracts	
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
2024	*Note*	**Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows**	**Investment expenses**	**Non-insurance related acquisition and administration expenses**	**Expenses attributed to investment contract cash flows**	**Total**
Acquisition costs		**8,545**	**-**	**-**	**12,212**	**20,757**
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	*7*	**3,140**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,140**
Capitalisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	*7*	**(13,756)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(13,756)**
Change in deferred acquisition costs - investment	*18*	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,932**	**9,932**
Loyalty Bonus expense		**-**	**-**	**-**	**231**	**231**
Administration expenses		**164,349**	**4,588**	**4,248**	**153,834**	**327,019**
	4,11	**162,278**	**4,588**	**4,248**	**176,209**	**347,323**

All of the acquisition costs are in respect of commissions paid and sales inducements on new business.

€162.3m (2023: €131.8m) are included in Insurance service expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss. €176.2m (2023: €171.5m) attributable and non-attributable expenses relating to investment contracts are included within Net result from investment contracts. €4.2m (2023: €8.8m) non-insurance related acquisition and administrative expenses are not directly attributable to fulfilling insurance contracts.

14. Acquisition and administration expenses *(continued)*

Administration expenses of €327.0m is further comprised of the following:

Administration expenses

	Insurance contracts			**Investment contracts**	
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
2024	**Expenses attributed to insurance contracts cash flows**	**Investment expenses**	**Non-insurance related acquisition and administration expenses**	**Expenses attributed to investment contracts cash flows**	**Total**
Commission expenses - ongoing	**151,716**	**-**	**-**	**135,248**	**286,964**
Operating expenses					
Wages and salaries	**1,715**	**-**	**1,144**	**2,403**	**5,262**
Social welfare costs	**181**	**-**	**121**	**254**	**556**
Pension costs	**122**	**-**	**81**	**171**	**374**
Other administration expenses	**10,427**	**-**	**2,902**	**10,574**	**23,903**
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	**188**	**-**	**-**	**155**	**343**
Investment management fees and expenses	**-**	**4,588**	**-**	**5,029**	**9,617**
	164,349	**4,588**	**4,248**	**153,834**	**327,019**

An analysis of expenses incurred by the Company in 2023 is included in the table below:

		Insurance contracts			Investment contracts	
		€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
2023	*Note*	Expenses attributed to insurance acquisition cash flows	Investment expenses	Non-insurance related acquisition and administration expenses	Expenses attributed to investment contract cash flows	Total
Acquisition costs		10,238	-	-	6,824	17,062
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	*7*	2,555	-	-	-	2,555
Capitalisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	*7*	(14,123)	-	-	-	(14,123)
Change in deferred acquisition costs - investment	*18*	-	-	-	10,285	10,285
Loyalty Bonus expense		-	-	-	(22)	(22)
Administration expenses		133,164	2,084	8,800	154,432	298,480
	4,11	131,834	2,084	8,800	171,519	314,237

14. Acquisition and administration expenses *(continued)*

Administration expenses of €298.5m is further comprised of the following:

Administration expenses

	Insurance contracts			Investment contracts	
	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000	€'000
2023	Expenses attributed to insurance contracts cash flows	Investment expenses	Non-insurance related acquisition and administration expenses	Expenses attributed to investment contracts cash flows	Total
Commission expenses - ongoing	122,225	-	-	131,198	253,423
Operating expenses					
Wages and salaries	1,532	-	1,022	2,427	4,981
Social welfare costs	157	-	104	247	508
Pension costs	104	-	70	166	340
Other administration expenses	8,968	-	7,604	17,084	33,656
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	178	-	-	165	343
Investment management fees and expenses	-	2,084	-	3,145	5,229
	133,164	2,084	8,800	154,432	298,480

Included in the administration expenses are the following:

Auditor's remuneration (excluding VAT)	**2024**	2023
	€'000	€'000
Audit of statutory financial statements	**220**	115
Audit of statutory financial statements - IFRS 17-related procedures	**-**	172
Other assurance services	**45**	45
	265	332

Other assurance services relate to Solvency II audit services which are prescribed under law or regulation.

	2024	2023
Directors' emoluments	**€'000**	€'000
Salaries and related benefits	**704**	658
Fees as directors	**295**	339
	999	997

The average number of employees during the period was as follow:	**2024**	2023
	Number	Number
Administration	**50**	49
Finance	**7**	7
	57	56

15. Finance costs

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Finance charges for IFRS 16 - Lease liabilities	**85**	90

16. Taxation

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Current tax expense	**19,438**	13,975
Deferred tax expense	**(395)**	(395)
Total income tax expenses	**19,043**	13,580

Reconciliation of effective tax charge	**2024**	2023
	€'000	€'000
Profit before taxation	**135,323**	104,895
Taxable profit	**135,323**	104,895

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Corporation tax at the standard rate of 12.5% (2023: 12.5%)	**16,916**	13,112
Global minimum top-up tax at 2.5% (2023: nil)	**3,383**	-
Effects of		
Overprovision in prior years	**(25)**	-
Capital allowances	**14**	14
Disallowed expenses	**(824)**	875
Disallowed capital expense	**(26)**	(26)
Current tax expense recognised in P&L	**19,438**	13,975

Deferred income tax liabilities	**2024**	2023
	€'000	€'000
Balance at 1 January	**1,651**	2,111
Deferred tax expense recognised in P&L	**(395)**	(395)
Movement during the year recognised in Equity	**(20)**	(65)
Balance at 31 December	**1,236**	1,651

As a fully consolidated affiliated entity of the Allianz SE multinational group, the Company is within the scope of the OECD Pillar Two Model rules. Under these rules, a top-up-tax must be paid per jurisdiction for the difference between the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) effective tax rate and the 15 per cent minimum rate. Local Pillar Two legislation came into effect from 1 January 2024 in Ireland, the jurisdiction in which the Company is incorporated. As the GloBE effective tax rate of all Allianz entities being situated for tax purposes in jurisdiction is lower than the minimum rate, a provision for the expected additional income tax expense has been recognised by the Company based on its jurisdictional top up tax contribution of €3.4m. Deferred taxes in connection with the GloBE top up tax were not recognised.

17. Advance payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax

The Company operates in Italy on a "freedom of services" basis and in 2005 opted to implement the *sostituto d'imposta* tax regime. The *sostituto d'imposta* tax regime entails an annual "advance payment" to the Italian fiscal authorities of an amount currently equal to 0.50% (2023:0.60%) of the Italian policyholder mathematical reserves, as at the year end. Each annual advance payment can be recovered from any exit tax subsequently deducted from policyholders or by offset against taxes payable to Italian revenue within a period of five years. To the extent that an unrecovered balance remains after six years have elapsed, the balance of the advance payment made five years earlier may be sold to the parent company at face value for recovery against their Italian tax liabilities or this unrecovered balance may be carried forward within the asset to be recovered against the next payment that will fall due.

Italian legislation makes provision for a cap on the size of the Advance Payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax. For the end of 2024 this was 140bps (2023: 150bps) of the Italian policyholder mathematical reserves. The effect of the capping was to reduce the amount of net payment to the Italian Tax Authorities by €29.5m in 2024 (2023:€132.4m).

Movement of the Advance Payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax is set out below:

	Note	**2024**	2023
Asset		**€'000**	€'000
Balance at 1 January		**363,150**	377,671
Net payable in respect of the financial year	*27*	**30,035**	-
Recoveries in respect of the financial year		**(31,917)**	(11,905)
Offset from other taxes*		**(37,097)**	(2,616)
Over provision in respect of prior period		**669**	-
Balance at 31 December		**324,840**	363,150

		2024	2023
Liability		**€'000**	€'000
Balance at 1 January		**-**	**-**
Net payable in respect of the financial year	*27*	**(30,035)**	**-**
Balance at 31 December		**(30,035)**	-

*In 2024 and 2023, an offset of stamp duty payable was permitted by the Italian Revenue against the Italian Policyholders' Tax asset.

18. Deferred acquisition costs

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Balance at 1 January		**47,511**	58,043
Acquisition costs incurred in the financial year		**1,990**	6,015
Amortisation incurred in the financial year		**(11,922)**	(16,300)
Change in deferred acquisition costs reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss	*14*	**(9,932)**	(10,285)
Transformation to insurance contracts*		**-**	(247)
Balance at 31 December		**37,579**	47,511

Change in deferred acquisition costs relating to investment contracts is reflected within Net result from investment contracts.

*Transformation to insurance contracts amount is included within Amortisation incurred in the financial year starting 2024.

19. Investments at Fair value through Profit or loss

The composition of underlying items for insurance contracts with direct participation features and investment contracts without direct participation features and their fair values are disclosed in the following table:

	2024	**2024**	**2024**
	€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**
Policyholder financial assets	**Unit-linked insurance contracts**	**Unit-linked investment contracts without DPF**	**Total**
Equities	**57,014**	**49,540**	**106,554**
Fixed Income Securities	**1,221,325**	**915,787**	**2,137,112**
Collective Investment Schemes	**14,498,403**	**12,353,997**	**26,852,400**
Derivative Instruments	**(350)**	**(9,339)**	**(9,689)**
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Others	**387,160**	**275,035**	**662,195**
	16,163,552	**13,585,020**	**29,748,572**

	2023	2023	2023
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Policyholder financial assets	Unit-linked insurance contracts	Unit-linked investment contracts without DPF	Total
Equities	37,909	40,062	77,971
Fixed Income Securities	577,568	799,747	1,377,315
Collective Investment Schemes	11,956,028	11,902,112	23,858,140
Derivative Instruments	459	11,762	12,221
Cash, Cash Equivalents and Others	208,465	110,818	319,283
	12,780,429	12,864,501	25,644,930

19. Investments at Fair value through Profit or loss *(continued)*

Shareholder financial assets	Note	2024	2023
		€'000	€'000
Investments at fair value through profit or loss			
Performance Restricted Stock Units	*33*	**882**	752
		882	752

20. Other receivables

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Amounts falling due within one year		
Management fees receivable from the investment funds	**22,310**	20,136
Stamp duty receivable	**18,595**	6,511
Prepayments	**554**	690
Other	**507**	214
	41,966	27,551

21. Fair value disclosures

Note 1 Valuation of financial instruments, details the valuation techniques and inputs used for fair value hierarchy and measurement. The table below analyses financial instruments, measured at fair value at the end of 2024, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurements is categorised:

Financial assets as at 31 December 2024	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Shareholder financial assets	**882**	**-**	**882**
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	882	-	882
Policyholder financial assets	**29,748,572**	**29,180,758**	**567,814**
Equities	106,554	106,554	-
Fixed income securities	2,137,112	2,137,112	-
Collective Investment Schemes	26,852,400	26,284,586	567,814
Derivative Instruments	(9,689)	(9,689)	-
Deposit, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Others	662,195	662,195	-
Total Financial Assets	**29,749,454**	**29,180,758**	**568,696**

Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2024	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Investment contract liabilities	**13,585,020**	**-**	**13,585,020**
Total Financial Liabilities	**13,585,020**	**-**	**13,585,020**

21. Fair value disclosures *(continued)*

Financial assets as at 31 December 2023	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Shareholder financial assets	752	-	752
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	752	-	752
Policyholder financial assets	25,644,930	25,103,676	541,254
Equities	77,971	77,971	-
Fixed income securities	1,377,315	1,377,315	-
Collective Investment Schemes	23,858,140	23,316,886	541,254
Derivative Instruments	12,221	12,221	-
Deposit, Cash and Cash Equivalents and Others	319,283	319,283	-
Total Financial Assets	25,645,682	25,103,676	542,006

Financial liabilities as at 31 December 2023	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2
	€'000	€'000	€'000
Investment contract liabilities	12,864,501	-	12,864,501
Total Financial Liabilities	12,864,501	-	12,864,501

There were no transfers between levels in 2024 and 2023.
There were no Level 3 assets at 31 December 2024 (2023: €Nil).

Included within the Policyholder financial assets are the assets underlying the insurance contracts of €16,164m (2023: €12,780m) with the corresponding insurance liabilities measured under IFRS 17 of €16,148m (2023: €12,783m). With the exception of Advanced Payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax, there are no differences between fair values and carrying amounts of other financial assets at the Statement of Financial Position date. The carrying value of the Advanced Payment of Italian Policyholders' Tax is €324.8m (fair value: €305.1m) (2023: €363.1m (fair value: €350.1m)).

22. Called up share capital

	2024	2023
	€'000	€'000
Authorised:		
5,000,000 (2023: 5,000,000) ordinary shares of €1 each	**5,000**	5,000
Issued		
5,000,000 (2023: 5,000,000) ordinary shares of €1 each	**5,000**	5,000

23. Capital contributions

The Company received no capital contributions during the year (2023: €Nil).

During the year ended 31 December 2024, the Company has paid dividends of €80m (2023: €165m) to the immediate parent Allianz S.p.A in respect of the financial year ended 31 December 2024.

24. Capital position statement (Unaudited)

The Company has assessed its overall solvency needs using the Solvency II basis. This covers the preparation of the Solvency II Balance Sheet (which differs from the IFRS balance sheet) and the Solvency Capital Requirement ("SCR")/Minimum Capital Requirement ("MCR"). For the purposes of calculating its Solvency II Pillar I capital requirements, the SCR is calculated by applying the Standard Formula in accordance with the requirements set out in Regulation 114 of SI 485 of 2015. At 31 December 2024, the Company's available capital resources were in excess of the regulatory capital requirements on a Solvency II basis.

The Company's capital coverage ratio is 142% of SCR as at 31 December 2024 (2023: 153%). The final amount of the SCR is still subject to Supervisory assessment.

The Company maintains a capital structure with a combination of share capital, capital contributions and retained profits, consistent with the Company's risk profile and the regulatory and market requirements of its business.

The Company is regulated in Ireland by the Central Bank of Ireland and is required to observe the rules for the amount and structure of the solvency capital for the business that it carries on.

The Company carries out regular projections of its capital adequacy and these are reviewed by the Board to ensure that satisfactory levels of cover are maintained. Capital adequacy and solvency cover are reported to the Central Bank of Ireland on a quarterly and annual basis.

No instances of non-compliance with solvency capital requirements were reported by the Company to the Central Bank of Ireland during the year.

25. Investment contract liabilities

Net change in investment contract liabilities of €720.5m (2023: €19.6m) is comprised of the following:

		2024	2023
	Note	**€'000**	€'000
Balance at 1 January		**12,864,501**	12,844,941
Premiums collected		**1,349,795**	932,418
Change in investment contract liabilities	*13*	**1,202,446**	1,087,020
Claims paid		**(1,484,095)**	(1,321,888)
Fees paid by the unit funds		**(230,745)**	(217,996)
Sales inducements & unit allocations		**7,682**	4,790
Transformation to insurance contracts		**(124,564)**	(464,784)
Balance at 31 December		**13,585,020**	12,864,501

26. Deferred income

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Balance at 1 January		**14,986**	19,292
Movement during the year	*12*	**(1,965)**	(4,059)
Transformation to insurance contracts*		**-**	(247)
Balance at 31 December		**13,021**	14,986

The income that is deferred is in respect of investment contracts on which a front-end fee is applied in relation to services to be provided in future periods. The deferred income reserve is amortised over the anticipated life of the contracts. The amount of deferred income that is expected to be earned more than 12 months after the Statement of Financial Position date is €9.5m (2023: €11.0m).

*Transformation to insurance contracts amount is included within Movement during the year starting 2024.

27. Creditors and other payables

	Note	**2024**	2023
		€'000	€'000
Amounts falling due within one year			
Claims payable - investment contracts		**67,082**	51,555
Payables for units issued		**35,011**	-
Italian tax liability	*17*	**30,035**	-
Premium deposits		**19,895**	8,724
Amounts due to group companies	*30*	**10,366**	4,055
Loyalty bonus payable to policyholders		**1,587**	1,387
Provision for share based scheme	*33*	**645**	530
Social welfare / PAYE		**155**	149
Value Added Tax		**100**	222
Other creditors, accruals and provisions		**3,139**	10,349
		168,015	76,971

Amounts due to group companies are principally in respect of initial and ongoing commissions and investment management fees.

28. Leases

	2024	2023
Right-of-use asset - PPE	**€'000**	€'000
Gross Acquisition Cost	**6,432**	6,432
Accumulated Depreciation	**(2,146)**	(1,803)
Balance at 31 December	**4,286**	4,629

	2024	2023
Lease Liability	**€'000**	€'000
Current: Within one year	**326**	318
Non-current		
One to five years	**1,365**	1,341
Over five years	**2,839**	3,190
	4,204	4,531
Balance at 31 December	**4,530**	4,849

	2024	2023
Interest Expenses relating to leases	**€'000**	€'000
Within one year	**79**	85
One to five years	**255**	280
Over five years	**198**	253
	532	618

29. Ultimate parent undertaking and parent undertaking of larger group

The Company's ultimate parent undertaking is Allianz SE, a company incorporated in Germany. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is Allianz S.p.A., a company incorporated in Italy.

The largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Allianz SE, incorporated in Germany. The consolidated financial statements of this group are available to the public and may be obtained from Allianz SE, Konigstrasse 28, 80802 Munich, Germany.

The smallest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated is that headed by Allianz S.p.A., a company incorporated in Italy.

30. Related party transactions

The Company received/provided a number of services from related parties. The related party activities which the Company now has are as follows:

- The Company has agreements with Allianz S.p.A., Allianz Global Investors GmbH, Investitori SGR S.p.A. and PIMCO Europe Limited for the receipt of fund management services;
- The Company has an agreement with Allianz S.p.A. for the receipt of fiscal, internal audit and legal services;
- The Company has an agreement with Allianz Technology SE for the receipt of IT services;
- The Company has agreements with Allianz Bank Financial Advisors S.p.A. for the receipt of banking and custodian services and for product distribution;
- The Company has agreements with Allianz Ireland plc. for the receipt of internal audit services;
- The Company has an agreement with Allianz Global Life dac for the provision of office space and other infrastructural services, and for the receipt of actuarial function, support for the calculation of Risk capital, IT, and other miscellaneous services;
- The Company has an agreement with Metafinanz Informationssysteme GmbH for the receipt of IT consultancy services;
- The Company has an agreement with Allianz SE for the receipt of marketing and distribution activities, Solvency II models, insurance, cash-pool and other services;
- The Company has reinsurance agreement with Allianz Re;
- The Company has an agreement with IDS for asset data analysis and reporting;
- The Company has a cash management agreement with Allianz Investment Managers Germany and
- The Company has an agreement with AWP Health & Life for the receipt of pension administration services.

Transactions with Directors

The Directors’ compensations are short term in nature and are as follows:

	2024	2023
Directors’ emoluments	**€’000**	€’000
Salaries and related benefits	**704**	658
Fees as directors	**295**	339
	999	997

The above figures reflect the total remuneration paid by the Company to Board members.

Transactions with Key Management Personnel

Transactions with key management personnel including the Chief Executive Officer are set out below.

The key management personnel compensations are short term in nature and are as follows:

	2024	2023
	€’000	€’000
Salaries and related benefits	**1,498**	1,403

30. Related party transactions *(continued)*

Transactions with other related parties:

Name of the Company	Relation-ship	Receivable / (Payable) at 1 January 2024	Expense payable by the Company	Income receivable by the Company	Payments / (receipts)	Payable at 31 December 2024
		€'000	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**	**€'000**
Allianz SE	parent	-	(4,126)	10,371	(6,245)	-
Allianz S.p.A.	parent	(220)	(193)	-	260	**(153)**
Allianz Bank Financial Advisors S.p.A.	group	(2,157)	(297,521)	1,150	291,820	**(6,708)**
Allianz Global Investors GmbH	group	(710)	(3,023)	-	2,960	**(773)**
Allianz Global Life dac	group	(58)	(1,913)	714	566	**(691)**
Allianz Ireland p.l.c.	group	-	(258)	-	258	-
Allianz Technology SE	group	(208)	(2,129)	-	2,195	**(142)**
Investitori SGR S.p.A.	group	(559)	(3,609)	-	2,856	**(1,312)**
Metafinanz Informationssysteme GmbH	group	-	(51)	-	51	-
PIMCO Europe Limited	group	(143)	(1,724)	-	1,353	**(514)**
Allianz Re	group	214	(374)	-	87	**(73)**
IDS	group	-	(260)	-	260	-
Allianz Investment Managers	group	-	(9)	-	9	-
AWP Health & Life	group	-	(85)	-	85	-

€25,072m (2023: €21,385m) of the €29,749m (2023: €25,645m) policyholder assets at year-end were managed by related Allianz SE companies. Total realised and unrealised losses on policyholder assets managed by related Allianz SE companies are €1,838m gain (2023: €1,627m gain). €4.1m (2023: €8.6m) of the shareholders' cash and cash equivalents at year end were managed by Allianz Bank Financial Advisors S.p.A. and a further €267.2m (2023: €148.2m) was managed through an inter-company cash-pool agreement with Allianz SE.

Included in policyholder financial assets are investments in Collective Investment Schemes ("CIS") which may be considered to be interests in unconsolidated structured entities under IFRS 12 *'Disclosure of interests in unconsolidated structured entities*'. The CIS are predominantly regulated SICAV funds which are all UCITS compliant. These CIS are chosen by the various asset managers, responsible for the investment portfolio of each fund. These SICAVs are mainly domiciled in Luxembourg, Ireland, France, Italy and Switzerland.

31. Disclosure of interests in unconsolidated structured entities

The table below sets out the country of domicile of these CIS investments:

Country	**Value of Total CIS**	Value of Total CIS
	31 December 2024	31 December 2023
	€'000	€'000
Luxembourg	**15,704,321**	16,033,420
Ireland	**8,547,222**	6,775,826
France	**1,155,172**	267,987
Italy	**945,763**	306,117
Switzerland	**483,986**	473,220
Other	**15,936**	1,570
Total CIS	**26,852,400**	23,858,140

The CIS are of varying sizes and are all financed by investor equity, having been established for the purpose of collective investment activity.

The maximum gross exposure to loss is the carrying value of €26,852m (2023: €23,858m) but the net exposure to loss borne by the shareholders of the Company is €Nil for these CIS as the investments are held on behalf of the policyholders. The shareholders do not directly hold any investment in a CIS at the year-end (2023: €Nil).

The majority of the units in the CIS can be redeemed daily. The Company has been advised that it is legally possible to suspend pricing of internal policyholder funds in the presence of exceptional circumstances outside the control of the Company. This would also apply in cases where CIS prices are available but trading has been restricted.

The policyholder financial assets as at 31 December 2024 were €29,749m (31 December 2023: €25,645m) of which €26,852m (31 December 2023: €23,858m) were made up of CIS. At 31 December 2024 €25,072m (31 December 2023: €21,385m) of the policyholder financial assets were managed by other entities in the Allianz Group.

32. Subsequent events

The Italian Parliament approved Law No. 207 on 30 December 2024, amending the existing stamp duty regime. This law requires the application and payment of the stamp duty on an annual basis and mandates the gradual payment of the stamp duty accrued as of 31 December 2024 for policies since 2012 but still in force as at 1 January 2025 on a gradual basis from June 2025 to June 2028. In addition the law requires regular annual prepayments in subsequent years.

For life insurance contracts in force on 1 January 2025, the total amount of stamp duty, as outlined in Article 13(2-ter) of the tariff annexed to Presidential Decree No 642 of 26 October 1972, 50% will be paid by 30 June 2025, 20% by 30 June 2026, 20% by 30 June 2027 and the remaining 10% by 30 June 2028. These amounts are recoverable through a reduction in the benefit paid to the Policyholder upon the expiry or redemption of the policy.

32. Subsequent events *(continued)*

As the law was not effective as of 31 December 2024, there was no present obligation or contingent liability at that time in respect of the investment contracts. In respect of the insurance contracts accounted for under IFRS17, the impact of the stamp duty should be measured in the future cash flows through the CSM. Due to the timing of the introduction of the new law, it has not been possible to execute full calculation runs for the IFRS17 impact, and therefore the Company has made reasonable estimations of the monetary amounts involved. This estimation has been presented in the affected Notes where possible, otherwise as "Effect of stamp duty change".

There were no other events subsequent to the year-end which require disclosure in or adjustment to these financial statements.

33. Share based payments

Members of the Company's executives may participate in the Allianz Group Equity Incentive Scheme. The scheme comprises of Performance RSUs ('Restricted Stock Units') which are administered and managed by the ultimate parent company, Allianz SE.

Performance RSUs constitute the right to receive (in shares or in cash) the value of an Allianz SE share equivalent to the stock market price at the time of exercise. Performance RSUs granted from 2011 are subject to a vesting period of 4 years.

The fair value of the Performance RSUs (equal to the market price of one Allianz SE share less expected future dividends) is expensed over the period that the employees become entitled to the payment. The fair value is re-measured at each reporting year. The expense recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss in 2024 is €315k (2023: €264k).

The amount included in the investment return is €201k gain (2023: €173k). The liability recorded in the financial statements in respect of the Performance RSUs as at 31 December 2024 was €645k (31 December 2023: €530k).

The number of Performance RSUs allocated to an individual are based upon a combination of local and Allianz Group performance against plan and individual executive performance against predefined targets, the same rules that apply throughout the Allianz Group. During the year, 643 RSUs (2023: 682) were allocated to employees of the Company for 2024.

34. Contingencies

There were no contingent liabilities at 31 December 2024 (2023: €Nil).

35. Approval of financial statements

The Board of Directors approved these financial statements on 19 March 2025.