

Canal & River Reinsurance DAC

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

For Financial Year Ended 31st March 2017 (the “reporting period”)

Executive Summary

Canal & River Reinsurance DAC ("the Company" or "the undertaking") is a captive reinsurance company domiciled in Ireland, which forms part of the Canal & River Trust and is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland.

The purpose of this report is to satisfy the public disclosure requirements under the European Union (Insurance & Reinsurance) Regulations 2015 including the applicable European Commission Delegated Regulations and European Commission Implementing Regulations.

The primary strategic objective and purpose of the Company is to support the risk management and risk transfer programs of the Canal & River Trust and its subsidiaries. As a captive reinsurance company, it is an efficient mechanism for the Canal & River Trust to retain risk, which they can afford to retain due to the size of their balance sheet and levels of sustainable profitability. In addition, the Company has played an important role in managing the insurance market's perception of the Canal & River Trust and its exposures. The very establishment of a captive sends a strong message to the insurance market that the Canal & River Trust:

- has analysed its exposures and determined what level of risk it is prepared to retain
- is prepared to commit its own capital to support that retention of risk
- has taken a long-term decision to retain risk and may have a growing appetite for risk retention

These factors lead insurers to understand that there will be competition for premium not just from their competitors but also from within the Canal & River Trust organisation in the form of the captive. The Company will not simply provide reinsurance coverage to the Canal & River Trust, the intention is that its presence will complement the Trust's risk management framework and strategy. With its only customer being the Canal & River Trust the Company is in a strong position to adapt and grow as its customer needs to grow.

This report provides the reader with a more in depth look at the Company's business and performance, systems of governance, risk profile and solvency and capital positions.

The Company has recorded a profit after tax of £48k over the reporting period. The Company has also complied with all aspects of the Solvency II Regulations.

The Company has chosen not to offer renewal terms for all programs from 1st April 2017, but will continue to manage the orderly run-off of all claims.

There have been no material changes to Company's business and performance, system of governance, risk profile, valuation for solvency purposes and capital management over the reporting period.

Where there is, limited detail provided in a particular section, a proportionate approach has been taken due to the scale, nature and complexity of the Company.

Section A: Business and Performance

A.1 Business

(a) The name and legal form of the undertaking is Canal & River Reinsurance Designated Activity Company.

(b) The name and contact details of the supervisory authority responsible for financial supervision of the undertaking is the Insurance Supervision Division of the Central Bank of Ireland, North Wall Quay, Spencer Dock, PO Box 11517, Dublin 1, Ireland. Telephone: +353 1 224 6000.

(c) The name and contact details of the external auditor of the undertaking is Grant Thornton, 24-26 City Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland. Telephone +353 1 680 5805

(d) The undertaking is 100% owned by the Canal & River Trust.

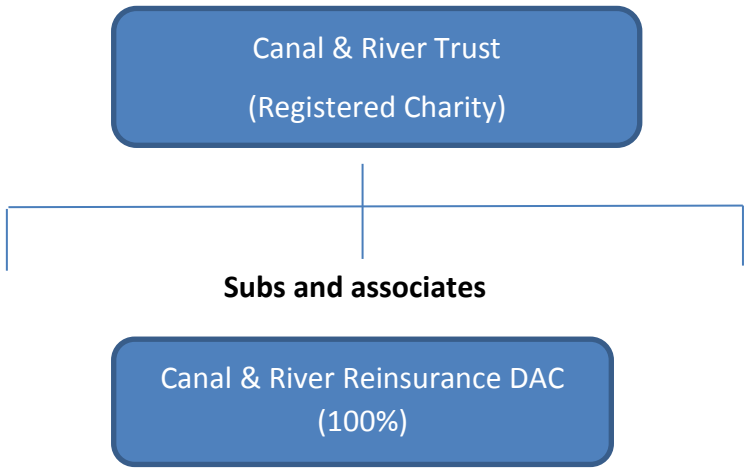
(e) Details of the undertaking's position within the legal structure of Canal & River Trust is summarised overleaf;

(f) The Company's material geographical area where it carries out its business is the United Kingdom and a summary of all licenced lines of business are:



(g) The Company has chosen not to offer renewal terms for all programs from 1st April 2017, but will continue to manage the orderly run-off of all claims.

A.1.1 Group Structure



A.2 Underwriting Performance

The underwriting performance of the Company has been positive with underwriting profit reported of £236,884 over the reporting period, compared to an underwriting profit of £1,305,654 over the previous reporting period. As all lines of business are considered material an analysis of the performance is summarised as follows:

31st March 2017

Line of Business	Total	Liability	Property	Motor
Underwriting Income	879,000	571,000	178,000	130,000
Underwriting Expenses	(698,432)	(585,982)	(34,370)	(78,080)
Investment Return	56,316			
Underwriting Profit	236,884	(14,982)	143,630	51,920

31st March 2016

Line of Business	Total	Liability	Property	Motor
Underwriting Income	1,120,000	790,000	180,000	150,000
Underwriting Expenses	122,623	409,516	(169,792)	(117,101)
Investment Return	63,031			
Underwriting Profit	**1,305,654**	**1,199,516**	**10,208**	**32,899**

A.3 Investment Performance

(a) The Company maintains its investments in short term deposits with EU regulated credit institutions. The income on these investments over the reporting period was £56,316 compared to £63,031 over the previous reporting period.

The below table summarizes the deposits by counterparty together with interest income as reported in the financial statements.

	2017	2016	Variance
Bank 1 Call Account	53,311	47,880	5,431
Bank 1 Current Account	3,417	1,642	1,775
Bank 1 Deposit Accounts	860,717		860,717
Bank 2 Deposit Account	88,637	1,038,140	-949,503
Bank 3 Business Reserve	2,202	980	1,222
Bank 3 Deposit Accounts	4,562,046	4,902,949	-340,903
	5,570,330	5,991,591	-421,261
Interest Income	56,316	63,031	-6,715

(b) No gains or losses were recognised directly in equity.

(c) the Company had no investments in securitisations, during the reporting period or previous reporting period.

A.4 Performance of other activities

There have been no other significant activities undertaken by the Company other than its captive reinsurance activities.

A.5 Any other information

There have been no other material developments regarding the business and performance of the Company during the reporting period.

Section B: System of governance

B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

(a) As a captive reinsurance entity, the Company has no direct employees and all key functions, whilst outsourced, are the responsibility of the Board – refer to further paragraphs within this section for additional information on outsourcing. The Board consists of very senior individuals within the Canal & River Trust and an independent director who is a very experienced reinsurance professional. Given the size, nature and complexity of the Company, the establishment of Board Sub-committees has not been necessary.

The Company is classified as a Low Risk Impact firm under the Central Bank of Ireland's risk-based framework for the supervision of regulated firms, known as PRISM (Probability Risk and Impact System). The Company is subject to the Central Bank of Ireland's Corporate Governance Requirements for Captive Insurance and Captive Reinsurance Undertakings 2015.

The Company's Board has ultimate responsibility for the oversight of the business and sets its strategy and risk appetite. The Board also has responsibility for ensuring that an adequate and effective system of internal controls is maintained in the Company. The Company is committed to high standards of Corporate Governance. The Company takes a risk based approach to the system of governance taking into consideration the nature, scale and complexity of its business.

The Board has four directors who meet formally at least twice annually and there is additional interaction between members of the Board throughout each financial year:

- **Mr James Deeny**, Independent Non-Executive Director
- **Mr Ian Jarvis,** Non-Executive Director
- **Ms Sandra Kelly**, Chairperson and Non-Executive Director
- **Mr Larry Sherin**, Non-Executive Director
- **Ms Jacqueline Lewis,** Non-Executive Director; Resigned 11th October 2016

A suite of policy documentation and checklists supports the corporate governance regime of the business ensuring robust procedures and a strong internal control environment at all times. Oversight controls around key business processes and outsourced activities are a focus of the work undertaken by the Internal Audit function.

The Board of Directors also undertakes completion of an annual Board performance questionnaire. The results of the questionnaire are tabled at the next Board meeting for discussion and consideration.

(a) No any material changes in the system of governance have taken place over the reporting period;

(b) Due to the scale, nature and complexity of the Company, with no full-time employees, the Company has not required the establishment of a remuneration policy. Only independent directors are remunerated by the Company for their services as director. All directors are entitled to reimbursement by the Company of their reasonable normal business expenses.

(c) As a captive reinsurance entity is it common to have material transactions with its shareholders. The Company has no direct transactions with its shareholder but does provide reinsurance to several insurance companies covering the Canal & River Trust and its subsidiaries.

B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

(a)The Company has adopted a Fitness and Probity Policy which sets out the due diligence checks that must be performed in accordance with the Central Bank of Ireland's Guidance on Fitness and Probity Standards. The Company recognises the importance and value of the fit and proper requirements and it has a system in place to review the ability, competence, skills and integrity of candidates for a position on the Board or for other Key Functions.

Selection and recruitment process for Key Function Holders (referred to as Pre-Approval Control Functions or PCF's):

- A written job description outlining the duties and responsibilities for the role.
- An assessment of the level of fitness and probity required for the role.
- Capture fitness and probity due diligence referred to below.
- Upon Central Bank of Ireland approval, letter of appointment issued and training provided.

(b) The processes for assessing the fitness and the propriety of the persons in PCF positions is summarised as follows:

- The Company conducts its own fitness and probity due diligence before proposing a person for appointment to a PCF. The due diligence required is referenced within the Central Bank of Ireland's Guidance on Fitness and Probity Standards. The following is captured:

    - Evidence of a relevant professional qualification.
    - Confirmation of continuous professional development.
    - Evidence of professional membership of an organisation (where applicable).
    - Reference checks.

- Review record of previous experience, including a review of curriculum vitae.
- Record of experience gained outside the State (where applicable) –consider the extent to which the person can demonstrate competency that relates specifically to the function within the State.
- Review of list of directorships and concurrent responsibilities.
- Checks are also undertaken with the Regulator, Companies House and a judgment debt check is performed.
- Signed Fitness and Probity declarations.
- Individual Questionnaire

- A PCF holder from the Company will review the Individual Questionnaire, complete a declaration on behalf of the Company and submit the Individual Questionnaire to the Central Bank of Ireland for assessment.
- As part of the continuing obligations, annual declarations are sought from all PCF's, each PCF file is reviewed and an annual PCF return is submitted to the Central Bank of Ireland via the online reporting system.

B.3 Risk Management System

(a) The Company has established a number of risk management policies including: Risk Appetite Statement which includes an escalation procedure, Operational Risk Policy and Capital Risk and Capital Management Policy. The Company defines operational risk as the risk of loss arising from people, processes or systems, or external events. This includes risks such as regulatory risk and such operational risks of fraud risk, IT risk, market risk and reputational risk. It excludes quantifiable risks. Quantifiable risks are set out in the Company's Risk Appetite Statement. The Risk Appetite Statement is subject to a detailed annual review by the Board. The Company aims for zero operational risk loss events, and whilst such risk cannot be eliminated completely, the strategy is to minimise such risk through a robust governance framework, systems and controls.

(b) The risk management system including the risk management function are implemented and integrated into the organisational structure and decision-making processes of the Company via:

- review and ongoing maintenance of risk related policies by the Board
- adherence with and annual review of the Company's Risk Appetite Statement
- adequately resourced critical functions of risk management, compliance and actuarial staffed by experienced professionals
- adequately resourced internal audit function with a regular review cycle
- business continuity planning
- succession plan for key roles
- monthly underwriting and financial reporting

The management and monitoring of risks to the business is an on-going process which is integrated into the overall organisational structure of the Company. The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment process referred to in the following section is a key component in the Company's risk management and decision making processes.

The primary strategic objective and purpose of the Company is to support the risk management and risk transfer programs of the Canal & River Trust and its subsidiaries. This objective has remained core to the business of the Company and there are no plans to change this business strategy.

B.4 Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA")

ORSA Process

In line with the Company's ORSA policy, a full ORSA is performed each year. A full or partial ORSA would also be performed in the event of a known or expected event that could cause the risk profile of the Company to change.

The objective of the ORSA process is to enable the Board to assess capital adequacy in light of the assessment of its risks and the potential impacts of its risk environment, and enable it to make appropriate strategic decisions. The Board requires that the ORSA process produces meaningful reports on the adequacy of the Company's capital and risk sensitivities so that the output can be used in shaping future strategy and risk appetite.

The ORSA was completed prior to the Company making a decision not to renew its contracts at the 2017 renewal; the company has now entered run-off.

Risk Identification

The first step in the ORSA process was to consider and identify which risks should be assessed. The 2014 and 2015 ORSA Processes were built upon in this regard. In addition, claims were assessed to identify any new or increasing areas of risk.

Standard Model Training

The Board participated in a Standard Model training session during 2016, during which many aspects of the Company's risks and capital requirements were discussed and deliberated.

Financial Projections

The Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet of the Company were projected for each of the next 4 years. The accounts were projected on a GAAP basis and converted to Solvency II balance sheets to calculate the solvency capital requirements.

Using the projected Balance Sheet, the Company's capital requirements were also calculated for each of the next 4 years on a Solvency II basis. The Board was then able to use these projections to see the medium-term position of the Company in relation to their capital requirements over the period. An outline of the results of these financial projections can be found below.

Stress & Scenario Testing

The third step of this ORSA process was for the Board and Management to examine the impact of a range of stresses and scenarios on the Company's solvency position. These included both quantitative and qualitative scenarios, and a reverse stress test approach to identify how severe a loss would have to be to result in a breach of solvency. The proposed stresses and scenario tests were circulated to the Board for consideration, with additions made following Board feedback.

A more detailed description of the approach taken for this exercise and an overview of its results is presented below.

Qualitative Discussion of Risks

The 2015 ORSA Process involved more qualitative discussion of risks than in 2014, and this is continued in the 2016 ORSA Process. A qualitative consideration of Operational Risk was also added.

Board and Management Discussion and Review

The final step in the ORSA Process was the presentation of the Draft Projections, Stress and Scenario Tests to the Board and Management. This prompted further discussion and review of the Scenario and Stress Tests, with further scenarios being considered at the request of the Board.

Board Sign-off

Following this final iteration, the final ORSA Report was reviewed and approved by the Board.

Integration into Decision-making process

The results of the ORSA projections were used to inform, inter alia, dividend policy, limit and retention structure and investment policy. Recent examples include:

- Diversification of bank deposit holdings to reduce the Company's Market Risk;
- Establishment of a dividend policy to maintain an appropriate level of buffer over the SCR.

Results

The following table summarises the Company's forecast base case SCR / MCR position, using the Standard Formula, over a 4-year projection period ending:

£' 000	2018
SCR	1,551
Available Capital SCR	4,587
SCR Coverage Ratio	296%
SCR Margin	3,036
MCR	1,081
Available Capital MCR	4,587
MCR Coverage Ratio	424%
MCR Margin	3,506

B.5 Internal control

Internal Control System

The principal control framework for the Company is its controls set at Board level. These controls include the Board approved policies, reports, terms of reference, schedule of matters, minutes of board meetings. The policies describe the Boards approach to key areas of the business. The Board is ultimately responsible for overseeing and maintaining the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system, however day-to-day oversight is provided by the Compliance Officer. In practice, other Directors and key role holders also participate in the management of the system. The Company's internal controls are part of its compliance framework. Various measures are incorporated into systems and processes to control day-to-day activities. The Company implements adequate controls to ensure compliance and to highlight any significant breakdown in controls or inadequacy of process.

The Compliance Officer is responsible for ensuring that all Company policies are fit for purpose. The relevant area of the business is responsible for ensuring that their procedures are up to date and reflect how the business operates. All amendments are submitted to the Board for approval. There is a compliance monitoring programme in place to review all of its regulatory requirements. This is completed by the Compliance Officer on a regular basis and forms part of the compliance report to the Board.

The Company has established the four key independent control functions required under the Corporate Governance Requirements for Captive Insurance and Captive Reinsurance Undertakings 2015 - actuarial, internal audit, compliance and risk management. These

functions are responsible for providing oversight of and challenge to the business and for providing assurance to the Board in relation to the Company's control framework.

Where any functions or activities are outsourced, the Company expects that any outsourcing entity manages its control framework to the same standards as the Company and to adhere to the Company's policies and procedures and to employ fit and proper people in its controlled functions. The Company has a Service Level Agreement in place with each outsourced entity with Key Performance Indicators set to ensure regular reporting to the Board. Attestations are also received from the Service Provider in respect to the ongoing fitness and probity of its Key Control Functions. Any significant or material event that occurs requires immediate reporting to the Board.

Compliance Function

The Board supports the Compliance Function and shall make available such resource as is necessary. It provides access to all relevant documentation and information from the business for the Compliance Function to fulfil its role.

A Compliance Officer is appointed through a formal outsourcing arrangement with Allied Risk Management Limited who have responsibility for the Compliance Function. The Compliance Officer ensures the Company's continuing compliance in relation to its regulatory and legal obligations. It aims to minimise the risks to the Company of material financial loss or reputational damage arising from the potential failure to comply with legal or regulatory requirements. The Compliance Officer liaises with regulatory bodies and authorities and provides updates on changes in legislation and regulatory requirements.

The Compliance Officer has responsibility for the implementation of the Company's Compliance strategy and effective compliance processes and is responsible for the monitoring, managing and reporting of compliance risks to which the Company is exposed. It ensures that arrangements are sufficiently robust, proportionate, effective and efficient. The Compliance Officer is responsible for identifying and evaluating compliance risk, overseeing the implementation of controls for the risks identified, and monitoring their efficiency through Compliance monitoring.

Compliance auditing occurs to check that the Company are adhering to its obligations. Compliance reports are issued to the Board assessing the effectiveness and adequacy of compliance within the Company. The activities of the Compliance function are subject to periodic review by Internal Audit.

On an ongoing basis, the Compliance Officer strives to ensure that there is an organisational culture in place which promotes a high standard of integrity and regulatory compliance.

B.6 Internal audit function

The Internal Audit Function is governed by the Company's internal audit policy and is an integral part of the Company's internal control framework. It is implemented on an outsourced basis with Control Solutions Limited.

- The function provides independent and objective assurance services through a formal outsourcing arrangement in respect of the Company's processes with due regard to the adequacy of the governance, risk management and internal control framework;
- Audits are conducted with a Board approved Internal Audit Plan;
- The Head of Internal Audit reports to the Board which oversees the risk based Audit Plan and outcomes thereof;
- Internal Audit Reports can highlight any significant control failings or weaknesses identified and the impact they have had, or may have and the actions and timings which management have agreed to take to rectify them;
- Internal Audit prepare an annual report for the Board which provides a chosen assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's systems of risk management and internal controls during the reporting period.

It is the responsibility of the Internal Audit Function to independently, but proportionately, assess the effectiveness of the internal control system, governance and risk management systems and to provide to the Board an evaluation of the adequacy of such systems and controls. The Head of Internal Audit has a duty to highlight any significant control failings or weaknesses identified and the impact they have had, or may have and the actions and timings which management have agreed to take to rectify them.

It is the objective of the Internal Audit Function to provide independent assurance that risk management processes are operating effectively and in accordance with required legislation and regulation. To ensure that effective controls are in place to mitigate risks or reduce those risks to an acceptable level in accordance with the Company's defined risk appetite.

The Internal Audit Function has unrestricted access to senior management and the Board. It is independent from the day-to-day operations of the business which allows it maintain its independence and objectivity from the activities it reviews. The current structure enables the Head of Internal Audit to provide an independent opinion regarding a system, process or control.

B.7 Actuarial function

The Actuarial Function is outsourced to Allied Risk Management. Allied Risk Management's actuaries attend every board meeting and receive regular updates on claim activity. The Company's Technical Provisions are subject to quarterly review with a report presented annually detailing the Actuarial Function's Best Estimate claims reserves and Solvency II Technical Provisions.

The responsibilities of the Actuarial Function, in line with guidance from the Central Bank of Ireland and the Society of Actuaries, include, but are not limited to implementing/overseeing the following:

- coordinate the calculation of technical provisions;
- Ensure the appropriateness of the methodologies and underlying models used as well as the assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Assess the sufficiency and quality of the data used in the calculation of technical provisions;
- Compare best estimates against experience;
- Inform the administrative, management or supervisory body of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions;
- Oversee the calculation of technical provisions in the cases set out in Article 82;
- Express an opinion on the overall underwriting policy;
- Express an opinion on the adequacy of reinsurance arrangements; and
- Contribute to the effective implementation of the risk-management system, in particular with respect to the risk modelling underlying the calculation of the capital requirements and assessment

B.8 Outsourcing

The Company has an outsourcing policy the purpose of which is to establish the requirements for identifying, justifying, and implementing outsourcing arrangements for the Company's critical or important operational functions or activities. This policy has been approved by the Board. The Board ensures that an outsourcing arrangement shall not diminish the Company's ability to fulfil its regulatory obligations.

The Outsourcing Policy sets out the following:

- Definition of outsourcing
- Outsourcing risks
- Risk mitigation

- Board and management responsibility
- Assessment and due diligence on Outsourced Service Provider
- Essential requirements for inclusion in Service Level Agreements
- Management and oversight of Outsourced activities
- Reporting requirements
- Table of Outsourced Service Providers
- Business continuity and contingency planning

The Company only enters into an Outsourcing arrangement where there is a sound commercial basis for doing so and where it can be effectively managed. A full due diligence process is undertaken prior to any final decision being made as to whether to outsource a material business activity. In undertaking this assessment, the Company adheres to the Central Bank of Ireland Notification Process for (Re)Insurance Undertakings when Outsourcing Critical or Important Function or Activities under Solvency II Regulations.

The following is a list of the critical or important functions the Company has outsourced and the jurisdiction in which the Outsourced Service Providers are located:

Outsourced Activity	Outsourced Provider	Jurisdiction
Actuarial Function	Allied Risk Management Limited	Ireland
Internal Audit Function	Control Solutions Limited	Ireland
Compliance Function	Allied Risk Management Limited	Ireland
Risk Management Function	Allied Risk Management Limited	Ireland

The person responsible in the Company for the outsourcing of all functions is Ms. Sandra Kelly.

B.9 Assessment of the adequacy of the system of governance

Considering the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business, the Company is very satisfied with its assessment of the adequacy and appropriateness of its system of governance.

B.10 Any other disclosures

There is no other material information regarding the system of governance of the Company.

Section C: Risk Profile

C.1 Risk Profile

The Group prides itself on its risk management and technical expertise. Directors and management have also visited a number of sites in the UK.

Specific risk management measures relating to the Company's underwriting risks are referred to below.

The Company uses the Solvency II Standard Formula as its measure of economic capital in the quantitative assessment of risk presented below.

(a) Underwriting Risk

The Company has previously managed its Underwriting Risk by writing limits that are reasonable in the context of its free assets; the sum of the aggregate limits for all classes was approximately 45% of the Company's free assets.

Since the Company did not underwrite the April 2017 renewal, this risk is limited to the deterioration of claims experience on past exposure periods.

A quantitative breakdown of the underwriting risk as measured by the Solvency II Standard Formula is as follows:

£'000	SCR
Premium Risk	276
Reserve Risk	614
Diversification Credit	(100)
Premium and Reserve Risk	790
Catastrophe Risk	0
Non-life lapse	0
Diversification Credit	0
Non-life Underwriting Risk SCR	**790**

Lapse Risk and Catastrophe Risk are both zero as the Company did not write the 2017 renewal and hence does not have any exposure to future risk periods.

(b) Market risk

The Company's investment assets are with three banks. All are well-rated. Arising from the ORSA Process discussions the Board resolved to further diversify its bank deposit holdings to reduce the market risk SCR.

(c) Currency Risk

The Company's business is all denominated in GBP with the exception of a small working EUR current account to meet expenses which are denominated in EUR. Thus, its exposure to Currency Risk is negligible

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation, thus causing the company to incur a financial loss.

	Financial investments and cash at bank
	£
Credit risk 2017	
Financial institutions	5,570,330
Credit risk 2016	
Financial institutions	5,991,591

The following table provides information regarding the aggregated credit risk exposure of financial assets per the Standard & Poor's rating agency using their short-term credit rating.

	Financial investments and cash at bank
Credit ratings 2017	
A-1	82%
A-2	18%
	100%

	Financial investments and cash at bank
Credit ratings 2016	
A-1	82%
A-2	18%
	100%

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet cash commitments. Liquidity risk may result from the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values, a reinsurance liability falling due for payment earlier than expected or an inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

The Company maintains short term deposits with sufficient funds maturing and available each month to cover normal levels of claims and operation expenses. Should a claim arise at the maximum limit sufficient funds will become available from maturing deposits between notification of the claim and settlement. As such, the Company has determined that liquidity risk does not represent a significant risk to its business.

(f) Operational risk

The Company's operational risk is considered low but is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including but not limited to the following risks:

- outsourcing
- business continuity planning
- reputational
- compliance and regulatory

As a reinsurance captive writing 3 treaties operational risk was historically very low. This risk was reduced further by the Company's decision not to underwrite the 2017 renewal. There is a relatively small number of claims each year. As such the operational risk is very limited (compared to a retail insurer for example).

The Company is managed by Allied Risk Management, a professional captive management company with over twenty years' experience in captive management. The Company has a full suite of governance policies and processes which further limit operational risk.

The introduction of Solvency II with its governance requirements (including the requirement for Internal Control, Internal Audit, Actuarial and Risk functions) assists in further reducing operational risk.

The Company is in the process of reviewing its outsourcing agreements to address some operational risks, including cyber-risk and business continuity risk (which although considered low are to be referenced and addressed in the revised outsourcing agreements).

(g) Other material risks

There are no other material risks identified by the Company.

C.2 (A) Risk Measures

The Company uses the Solvency II Standard Formula as its measure for the quantitative assessment of risk as more detailed in the previous paragraphs. The Company also has an established Risk Appetite Statement to assess risks in the Company and a description of the measures used therein are as follows: there have been no material changes over the reporting period:

Green	Green represents the **Risk Appetite** of the Company, it represents the level of risk the Company is willing and able to accept to satisfy its strategic objectives
Amber	Amber represents **Risk Tolerances** and acceptable variances which will be brought to the attention of Board and will require monitoring
Red	Red represents the **Limit** for each risk, (where possible) it indicates when action needs to be taken to stop or change a situation which is may result in an unacceptable level of risk to the Company

C.2 (B) The Nature of Material Risk Exposures

The material risks that the Company is exposed to the risk of adverse claims experience across all lines of business. This is addressed under Underwriting Risk above and Technical Provisions below. There have been no material changes over the reporting period.

C.2 (C) Investments in Accordance with the 'Prudent Person Principle'

The Company is required to invest all assets and particularly assets used to cover the minimum capital requirement and the solvency capital requirement in accordance with the 'prudent person principle'. The prudent person principle defines that the assets must be invested in a manner acceptable to a 'prudent person' – that is that the decisions are generally accepted as being sound for the average person.

The Company maintains its assets in cash equivalents and short-term deposits with EU regulated credit institutions.

C.3 The Nature of Material Risk Concentrations

The Company is not currently exposed to losses arising from future risk periods relating to new business as it has no live policies at 1 April 2017, however claims may be made on the policies in run-off. Notwithstanding this, Concentration risk was historically managed through the limit system, whereby the Company cannot lose more than the event or aggregate limit on any one claim or series of claims.

The Company has a diversified investment portfolio and as such has no material investment risk concentration.

C.4 Risk Mitigation Practices

The Company's main risk mitigation technique is to control its exposure through event and aggregate limits.

C.5 Liquidity Risk

The Expected Profit in Future Premiums calculated in accordance with Article 260(2) of the Delegated Acts is nil.

C.6 Risk Sensitivities

In its ORSA Process the Company considered a number of both quantitative and qualitative stress and scenarios, including reverse stress tests. These were as follows:

Qualitative:

Qualitative scenarios considered in the ORSA Process related only to future risk exposure periods and are now moot given the Company's cessation of underwriting.

Reverse Stress tests:

- Loss required to breach SCR – c. GBP 2.4M
- Loss required to breach MCR – c. GBP 3.4M.

Quantitative Scenarios:

Scenario	Event	Description	Impact
Bank Credit Event	Downgrade	Downgrade of the Company's largest investment exposure in 2018 to BBB.	Increase in SCR in 2018 of GBP 250k. Post-tax Solvency II SCR coverage ratio falls to 254%.

Further scenarios relating to large underwriting losses were also considered, however these are now moot given the Company's cessation of underwriting.

The Company uses the Standard Formula dependency calibration of dependencies between the risks covered by the risk modules or sub-modules and of the BSCR; due to its size and relatively low volume of data, this is a proportionate approach.

C.7 Any Other Disclosures

There is no other material information regarding the risk profile of the Company during the reporting period.

Section D: Regulatory Balance Sheet

D.1 (A) Assets

As at 31st March 2017, the Company held the following assets:

Canal & River Reinsurance Assets (GBP 000's)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles
Goodwill	-	-
Deferred Acquisition Costs	-	-
Intangible Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Pension benefit surplus	-	-
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	-	-
Investments	5,556	5,556
Property (Other than Own Use)	-	-
Participations and related undertakings	-	-
Equities (Other than Participations)	-	-
Equities (Other than Participations) - Listed	-	-
Equities (Other than Participations) - Unlisted	-	-
Bonds	-	-
Government and Multilateral Banks	-	-
Corporate	-	-
Structured Notes	-	-
Collateralised Securities	-	-
Collective Investments Undertakings	-	-
Derivatives	-	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	5,556	5,556
Other Investments	-	-
Mortgages and Loans Made	-	-
Mortgages & loans to individuals	-	-
Other Mortgages & loans	-	-
Loans on Policies	-	-
Reinsurance Recoverables	-	-
Reinsurance share of TP - non-life excluding health	-	-
Reinsurance share of TP – health, similar to non-life	-	-
Deposits to cedants	-	-
Insurance & Intermediaries Receivables	-	-
Reinsurance Receivables	-	-
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	108	108
Own Shares	-	-
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	59	59
Any Other Assets, Not Elsewhere Shown	96	96
Total assets	**5,819**	**5,819**

Recognition

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Initial Measurement

All financial assets are initially measured at transaction price (including transaction costs), except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value (which is normally the transaction price excluding transaction costs).

Realised and unrealised gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of investments are presented in the non-technical profit and loss account in the period in which they arise. Dividend and interest income is recognised when earned. Investment management and other related expenses are recognised when incurred.

D.1 (B)

There are no material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for its valuation in financial statements.

D.2 Technical Provisions

Line of Business	Gross Best Estimate Liability	Risk Margin	Recoverables from Reinsurance contracts and SPVs	Total Technical Provisions net of Recoverables
Proportional Motor Vehicle Liability Reinsurance	102,074	9,627	0	**111,701**
Proportional Fire and Other Damage to Property Reinsurance	251,935	16,693	0	**268,628**
Proportional Liability Reinsurance	1,746,486	115,377	0	**1,861,863**
Total	**2,100,495**	**141,696**	**0**	**2,242,192**

Given the relative sparsity of claims in the Company's history, Bornhuetter Ferguson and Expected Loss Ratio methods were used to derive the claims provision for all classes. Appropriate benchmark loss development factors have been applied to supplement the Company's own experience.

The Premium Provision is zero as the Company has not underwritten the April 2017 renewal.

The main risk to the Technical Provisions is the emergence of a large claim or claims. In respect of the claims reserves this risk is considered reasonably low – an analysis of reporting

delays for the Company has shown that these are short and liability claims have not emerged over time.

A second risk to the adequacy of the Company's reserves is the deterioration of an existing claim or claims. The Company reviews all open claims on a regular basis and takes an appropriate approach to claim reserving.

For all lines of business, the Company uses the undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provision as a floor for the Technical Provisions booked in its Financial Statements, with an appropriate margin for prudence added to this figure.

The Company does not apply the matching adjustment referred to in Article 77b of Directive 2009/138/EC

The Company does not use the volatility adjustment referred to in Article 77d of Directive 2009/138/EC

The Company does not apply the transitional risk-free interest rate-term structure referred to Article 308c of Directive 2009/138/EC

The Company does not apply the transitional deduction referred to in Article 308d of Directive 2009/138/EC

The Company does not have any recoverables from reinsurance contracts or Special Purpose Vehicles.

There have been no material changes in the relevant assumptions made in the calculation of technical provisions compared to the Day 1 Technical Provisions calculations.

D.3 (A) Other liabilities

As at 31st March 2017, the Company recorded the following liabilities for solvency purposes

Canal & River Reinsurance Liabilities (GBP 000's)	Current Accounting Bases	SII Valuation Principles	Notes
Gross Technical Provisions – Non-Life (Excluding Health)	2,274	2,242	
TP calculated as a whole (Best estimate + Risk margin)	2,274		
Best Estimate		2,100	
Risk Margin		142	
Other Technical Provisions			
Contingent Liabilities		-	
Provisions Other Than Technical Provisions		-	
Pension Benefit Obligations		-	
Deposits from Reinsurers		-	
Deferred Tax Liabilities		23	• No deferred tax item on FS balance Sheet; The Solvency II value is the Deferred Tax item generated by the change in valuation
Derivatives		-	
Debts owed to credit institutions		-	
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions		-	
Insurance & intermediaries payables	152	-	• Reallocated to technical provisions for solvency II
Reinsurance payables		-	
Payables (trade, not insurance)	48	48	
Subordinated liabilities	-	-	
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF		-	
Subordinated liabilities in BOF		-	
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown		-	
Total liabilities	**2,474**	**2,313**	

D.3 (B)

There are no material differences between the bases, methods and main assumptions used for the valuation for solvency purposes and those used for its valuation in financial statements.

D.4 Any Other Disclosures

There are no other disclosures for the Company under this section.

Section E. Capital management

E.1 (A)

The Company has a documented Capital Management Policy and there is no appetite for losses resulting from a breach of the solvency margin. In addition, the ORSA process is an integral part of the Company's Capital Management process. The outputs of the Actuarial Function Report are also used in the Company's decision making process in respect of capital management.

The Company is a single shareholder entity whose shares are fully paid up. It has no debt financing nor does it have any plans to raise debt through issue new shares in the short or medium term.

The Company's own funds are invested in cash or short-term money market deposits. There is no intention to change this methodology.

The medium-term capital management plan set by the Board is as follows:

- Own funds to be maintained at an agreed level in excess of the SCR (or MCR where relevant), currently 150% per the Company's Risk Appetite Statement, as informed by the ORSA;
- No capital is planned to be issued in the short or medium term; and;
- Own fund items are to be invested in external bank deposits, cash or loaned to its parent group in accordance with the Board's approved counterparty limits as set out in the Company's Investment Policy.

E.1 (B), (C) and (D) Own funds

Own Funds Item	Value at 31 March 2017
Tier 1 unrestricted	3,506
Tier 1 restricted	-
Tier 2 basic	-
Tier 2 ancillary	-
Tier 3	-
Tier 3 ancillary	-

E.1 (E)

The equity as shown in the undertaking's financial statements is GBP 161k less than the excess of assets over liabilities as calculated for solvency purposes; this difference is due mainly to fact that the technical provisions in the Financial Statements are calculated on a more prudent basis than the Solvency II Technical Provisions.

Reconciliation (GBP 000s)	
Available Capital per Financial Statements	3,345
+/- tax adjustment	*-23*
- Risk Margin	*-142*
+ Prudence in Financial Statement reserves	*392*
+/- Discounting	*34*
- Solvency II Expense Provision	*-100*
Total	***3,506***

E.1 (F)

The Company has no own-fund items subject to the transitional arrangements referred to in Articles 308b(9) and 308b(10) of Directive 2009/138/EC

E.1 (G)

The Company has no items of ancillary own funds.

E.1 (H)

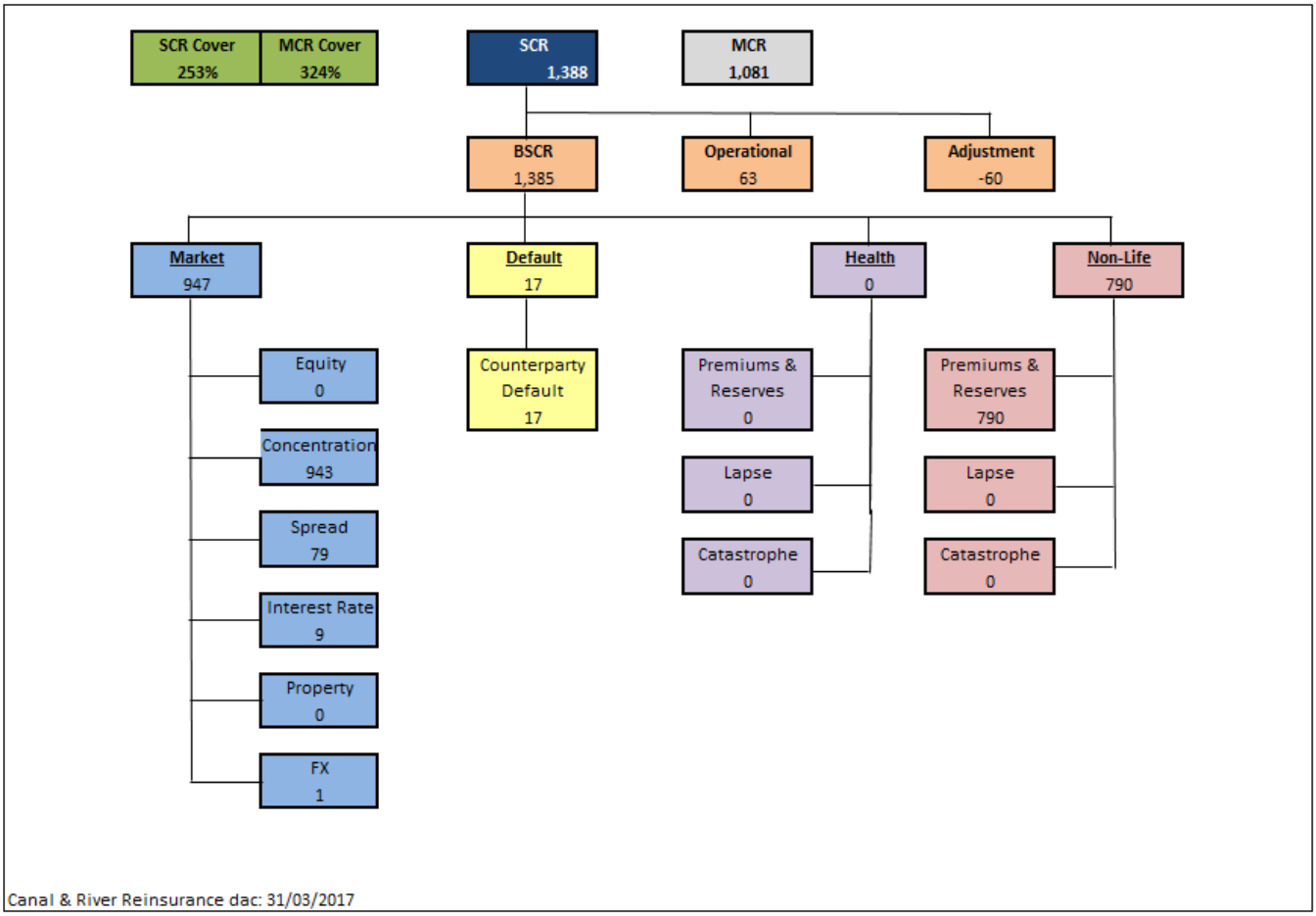
The Company has no items deducted from own funds.

E.2 Minimum Capital Requirement and Solvency Capital Requirement

E.2 (A)

Solvency £'000	Capital requirement	Eligible capital	Solvency ratio
SCR	1,388	3,506	252.6%
MCR	1,081	3,506	324.4%

E.2 (B) Solvency Capital Requirement



E.2 (C)

The Company does not use simplified calculations for any risk modules or sub-modules of the Standard Formula.

E.2 (D)

The Company does not use undertaking-specific parameters pursuant to Article 104(7) of Directive 2009/138/EC

E.2(E)

The Company is not required to apply any undertaking-specific parameters in accordance with Article 110 of Directive 2009/138/EC and is not subject to any capital add-on.

E.2 (F)

The MCR as calculated using premium volume is as follows (GBP '000):

Line of Business	Net Technical Provisions	Net Premium Written	Parameters		MCR NL
			α	β	
Motor Vehicle Liability	102	130	9%	9%	21
Fire & Other Damage to Property	252	178	9%	8%	37
General Liability	1,746	571	10%	13%	255
Total	2,100				**313**

Since the figure of GBP 313k is less than the absolute minimum MCR of GBP 1.081M, this amount is taken as the MCR.

There has been no material change in the Company's SCR or MCR over the reporting period.

E.3
The Company is not using the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of its SCR.

E.4 An internal model is not used by the Company.

E.5 There has been full compliance with Minimum Capital Requirement and the Solvency Capital Requirement.

E.6 Any Other Disclosures
There is no other material information regarding the capital management of the Company.

Means of Disclosure

The Company does not own or maintain a website related to its business, nor is it a member of a trade association. The Company will provide an electronic copy of this report to any person who requests a copy of this report.

Appendix

S.02.01.02

	Solvency II value
Assets	C0010
Intangible assets	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Pension benefit surplus	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	5,556
Property (other than for own use)	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	0
Equities	0
Equities - listed	0
Equities - unlisted	0
Bonds	0
Government Bonds	0
Corporate Bonds	0
Structured notes	0
Collateralised securities	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	0
Derivatives	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	5,556
Other investments	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0
Loans and mortgages	0
Loans on policies	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	0
Other loans and mortgages	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	0
Non-life and health similar to non-life	0
Deposits to cedants	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	0
Reinsurance receivables	0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	108
Own shares (held directly)	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
Cash and cash equivalents	59
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	97
Total assets	5,819

	Solvency II value
Liabilities	C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	2,242
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	2,242
TP calculated as a whole	0
Best Estimate	2,100
Risk margin	142
Technical provisions - health (similar to non-life)	0
TP calculated as a whole	0
Best Estimate	0
Risk margin	0
Technical provisions - life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	0
Contingent liabilities	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	0
Pension benefit obligations	0
Deposits from reinsurers	0
Deferred tax liabilities	23
Derivatives	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	0
Reinsurance payables	0
Payables (trade, not insurance)	48
Subordinated liabilities	0
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0
Total liabilities	2,313
Excess of assets over liabilities	3,506

S.05.01.02.01

	Line of Business for: non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations (direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance)												Line of Business for: accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total
	Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss	Health	Casualty	Marine, aviation, transport	Property	
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0200
Premiums written																	
Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	130	0	0	178	571	0	0	0	0					879
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	0	0	0	130	0	0	178	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	879
Premiums earned																	
Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	120	0	0	178	571	0	0	0	0					879
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	0	0	0	120	0	0	178	571	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	879
Claims incurred																	
Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	68	0	0	34	586	0	0	0	0					688
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	0	0	0	68	0	0	34	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688
Changes in other technical provisions																	
Gross - Direct Business	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0
Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted													0	0	0	0	0
Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Expenses incurred	0	0	0	37	0	0	26	117	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Other expenses																	0
Total expenses																	180

S.17.01.02

	Direct business and accepted proportional reinsurance												Accepted non-proportional reinsurance				Total Non-Life obligation
	Medical expense insurance	Income protectioni nsurance	Workers' compensati on insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance	Other motor insurance	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance	General liability insurance	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistanc e	Miscellane ous financial loss	Non-proportional health reinsurance	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	Non-proportional property reinsurance	
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP as a whole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM																	
Best estimate																	
Premium provisions																	
Gross	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Claims provisions																	
Gross	0	0	0	102	0	0	252	1,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions	0	0	0	102	0	0	252	1,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
Total Best estimate - gross	0	0	0	102	0	0	252	1,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
Total Best estimate - net	0	0	0	102	0	0	252	1,746	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,100
Risk margin	0	0	0	10	0	0	17	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	142
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions																	
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Best estimate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions - total																	
Technical provisions - total	0	0	0	112	0	0	269	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,242
Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default - total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total	0	0	0	112	0	0	269	1,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,242

S.19.01.21

Accident year / Underwriting year	Z0010	Underwriting year [UWY]

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)
(absolute amount)

	Development year												
Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180
Prior												0	0
N-9	31	620	199	112	207	89	43	0	11	11		11	1,322
N-8	15	109	101	610	405	271	2	0	2			2	1,515
N-7	48	146	106	194	33	-1	1	0				0	527
N-6	37	442	98	79	339	95	1					1	1,090
N-5	162	121	125	143	192	208						208	951
N-4	18	109	127	247	259							259	759
N-3	9	103	13	10								10	135
N-2	15	52	38									38	105
N-1	91	31										31	122
N	81											81	81
											Total	640	6,607

Gross undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions
(absolute amount)

	Development year											
Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +	Year end (discounted data)
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300	C0360
Prior												
N-9										326		320
N-8									0			0
N-7								30				30
N-6							91					90
N-5						116						115
N-4					393							386
N-3				64								63
N-2			139									137
N-1		220										216
N	754											742
											Total	2,100

S.23.01.01

	Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated					
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	2,000	2,000		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own – fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	0	0			
Preference shares	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	1,506	1,506			
Subordinated liabilities	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	0	0	0	0	0
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds					
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	0				
Deductions					
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	0	0	0	0	
Total basic own funds after deductions	3,506	3,506	0	0	0
Ancillary own funds					
Total ancillary own funds	0			0	0
Available and eligible own funds					
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	3,506	3,506	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	3,506	3,506	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	3,506	3,506	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	3,506	3,506	0	0	
SCR	1,388				
MCR	1,081				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR	2.5258				
Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR	3.2444				

	C0060
Reconciliation reserve	
Excess of assets over liabilities	3,506
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	0
Other basic own fund items	2,000
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	0
Reconciliation reserve	1,506
Expected profits	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	0
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non- life business	0
Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)	0

S.25.01.21

	Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
	C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	947		
Counterparty default risk	17		
Life underwriting risk	0		
Health underwriting risk	0		
Non-life underwriting risk	790		
Diversification	-370		
Intangible asset risk	0		
Basic Solvency Capital Requirement	1,385		

Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement	C0100
Operational risk	63
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	-60
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	0
Solvency capital requirement excluding capital add-on	1,388
Capital add-on already set	0
Solvency capital requirement	1,388
Other information on SCR	
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for remaining part	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirement for matching adjustment portfolios	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	0

S.28.01.01

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	C0010
MCRNL Result	313

	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
	C0020	C0030
Medical expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	102	130
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance	252	178
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance	1,746	571
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Assistance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional health reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance	0	0
Non-proportional property reinsurance	0	0

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	C0040
MCRL Result	0

	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
	C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	0	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	0	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	0	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	0	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		0

Overall MCR calculation	C0070
Linear MCR	313
SCR	1,388
MCR cap	625
MCR floor	347
Combined MCR	347
Absolute floor of the MCR	1,081

	C0070
Minimum Capital Requirement	1,081